

A list of Laws AND REGULATIONS.

Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of fluid horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charlestown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galloping of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcasses, or other matter so near any of the streets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the discharging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggons from driving their teams faster than a walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

A regulation prohibiting any person from washing clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, President, DAN. ANNIN, Secretary. June 30, 1809.

NOTICE.

The partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons indebted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.

JAMES FULTON, ROBERT FULTON.

Charlestown, May 16, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away from the subscriber's farm on the Opequan, about three or four weeks ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze in her face reaching almost down to her nose, diff face, two hind feet white, her tail rough and scalloped by cutting pieces out of it, of a long make, and about fourteen hands high—the will be four years old in August next. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to me, or give me information that will enable me to get her again.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE, May 27, 1809.

Books Mislead.

The subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Charlestown, June 2, 1809.

A NEW

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine at Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is confident of doing his work in the best manner. If the wool be well picked and greased, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—that which is to be picked must be well washed and the burrs and draws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home; and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT, May 30, 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.

New Flour Store, IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE undersigned has opened a WARE HOUSE in this place, in the new brick building, corner of King and Columbus streets, for the reception of Flour and all kinds of produce that may be consigned to them.—The house is entirely new, constructed in the very best manner to preserve flour in nice order.—Having from experience a correct idea of what kind of treatment must be manifested to the flour sellers in order to give general satisfaction: under these considerations we shall expect a share of the public patronage. In order to render our establishment as great a convenience as possible to customers residing above the ridge, for flour or any other kind of produce consigned to us and ordered to be sold, the money (if preferred) will be paid in Charlestown, Jefferson county, by presenting a draft from the acting partner here on one of the concern residing there. The business will be conducted under the firm of David, G. & J. Humphreys.

DAVID HUMPHREYS, GEO. W. HUMPHREYS, J. HUMPHREYS. Alexandria, June 20, 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 GLASCOCK, Charlestown, March 17, 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; if on 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, Executor, &c. April 21, 1809.

Estray Colt.

TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay mare colt, with a switch tail, and in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised at 12 dollars.

SAMUEL SWAYNE, June 2, 1809.

Wanted immediately,

TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.

JOHN DAUGHERTY, May 12, 1809.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply.

THOMAS H. GRADY, Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wanted Immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good workman.

GEO. S. HARRIS, Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wool Carding and Picking Machines.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will have in operation, on the first of June next, at the mill formerly the property of Wm. Grubb, on Bullikin, machines for picking, breaking and carding wool, and making it into rolls. The price for picking, carding and rolling, will be nine cents per pound. Persons sending wool to the machines must furnish one pound of clean hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls—the wool must also be well washed and cleaned of burrs.—From long experience in the above business, the subscribers flatter themselves to be able to give complete satisfaction to all those who may please to favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH W. WEBB, EDWARD A. GIBBS, Baltimore, May 23, 1809.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an additional supply of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles,

- Chintzes and Calicoes, Undressed Gingham, Cambric and common Dimities, Figured and plain Leno Muslins, Cambric, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Patent and India Nankens, Cotton Cassimeres, Black and changeable Lustrings, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Superfine Edgings and Laces, Irish linens, Dowlass's, and coarse linens, Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandanoes, Ladies fashionable Bonnets, Gentlemen's imported and country made hats of a superior quality, Home made linens, and twilled bags, Paints and Medicines, Bar and Strap Iron, Steel and Nails, Waldron's prime Cradling and Grass Scythes, German Grass ditto, 10 dozen excellent Sickles, ALSO, 40 barrels good Whiskey, a part of which is about twelve months old.

A large supply of NICE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, The Sugars, Teas and Coffee of which cannot be exceeded by any. A good assortment of HARD WARE, CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, TIN, WOODEN, AND POTTER'S WARE. Together with almost every other article in the mercantile line—all of which are offered for sale at the most reduced prices for CASH—or on good terms to punctual customers only—to whom for part favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.

R. WORTHINGTON & Co. Shepherdstown, June 20, 1809.

Attend to This.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD. The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, hirting cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, garrish and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe stones, crowley and biflered felt, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins.

The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE, June 7, 1809.

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. Mathew 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 favours, 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.

Charlestown, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite, jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of date and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.

2. One other Tract of 12 acres, roads and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.

3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1773.

4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by John Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. by deed of date, in February, 1806, as may be seen in the American ship register, on a voyage to Lisbon, from thence to St. Petersburg and home—that he arrived at St. Petersburg, but on his return home, was obliged to put into Normandy, and stay there eleven weeks—that a breast of the Isle of Wight he was taken by a French privateer, the captain's name he does not recollect.

That a prize master was put on board, and his ship sent into St. Maloes, and that the allegations of the French captain, (whose language he appears to recollect, while he forgets his name), for "mere formalite." That in asking why Americans were treated in this manner, he was told, it "is mere formalite."

That he was visited at St. Maloes by the commissary of marine, &c. &c. and told that he was brought to, for "mere formalite."

That he was conducted to the custom-house, (without formalite), where fourteen judges and directors made every experiment upon his virtue and that of his crew, bribery not excepted, to induce them to swear that his ship had been boarded by a British cruiser.

That finding the attempt on his profanity, he was committed to prison, and guarded by two g's of drames, who told him it was "mere formalite."

That further experiments were then made on his first and second mate, &c. higher bribes offered, but without success, and according to his statement, without formalite.

That he was then marched, on foot, a prisoner of war, from St. Maloes, 800 miles to Verdun, where he was confined in close prison—that he was liberated, and returned to St. Maloes, where the tribune again assembled, and condemned his ship and cargo, (valued at 51,389 dollars) on the evidence of one of his men, who was allowed to give evidence against him.

That Armstrong, afterwards invited him to a walk in the Luxembourg Gardens, and promised to obtain the liberation of his vessel, on condition "that he would take a French gentleman and his baggage to the Havana"—that he, Folger, objected, as the voyage was illegal, &c. That he was promised private indemnity, if he would undertake, and angrily threatened with denunciation if he refused.—That he related what had passed between him and Gen. Armstrong to Messrs. Skiptwith, Vail and Bernard, of the consular department, who advised him to protest against Gen. Armstrong's declaration that he was not friendly to the American interest, and that an American ship, commanded by Gen. Armstrong, had been burnt at sea, and the captain and crew had passed near Paris, on their way from Verdun or Arvas, and that Gen. Armstrong had refused to afford them the least assistance, &c. &c.

The above is a faithful avowal of the statement given in the Evening Post.

Remarks on the Statement. No date is affixed to any transaction after captain F's sailing from Boston.—This is very unnatural, and singular, and gives a narration without a recurrence to dates.

North Bergen in Normandy, is a geographical mistake which may perhaps be charitably imputed to the treachery of captain F's memory, or the ignorance of his own amanuensis, or to the blunders of Coleman's types.

His stay of eleven weeks at North Bergen, without any assigned reason of detention, looks a little like sporting with time or truth.

That he should remember to forget the name of the captain of the French privateer, is a remarkable circumstance.—One who has such a tenacious memory for injuries, does not readily forget their authors.

Had he travelled but once from St. Maloes to Verdun, and that on foot, he might have imagined the distance, 350 miles, to have been 800; but he repeats the same fictitious tour at his leisure.

His tete a tete familiarity with Gen. Armstrong at the Luxembourg Gardens, followed by the propositions said to be made by the General, and his abrupt transition to rage, is so very like the story of Joseph and Madaan Potiphar, that the accusing male prude evidently adds a wanton increase of truth to the meditated sacrilege of every other virtue of the French narrators. But I do know that it is so much

The frequent repetition of the phrase, mere formalite, so often made to salute the ear from the forgotten captain of the privateer, the gens d'armes, the commissary of marine, &c. may, for aught I know, be consistent with the fiction of the French language, and the genius of the French narrators. But I do know that it is so much

THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order a few days at his Fulling Mill near Dankeville, or Buckles-Town; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they lay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and fulled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per lb.

JONATHAN WICKERSHAM, N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best endeavours to make them good rolls. He still continues his flag at McFerris, G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.

May 10, 1809.

RAGS!

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

Farmer's Repository.

FALSEHOOD DETECTED.

CAPT. FOLGER'S STATEMENT.

This remarkable statement, which occupies three full columns in the New-York Evening Post, of June 20th, is addressed to the editor of that paper, dated Boston, March 20th 1809, and signed S. FOLGER. The substance of it is—That Folger sailed from Boston, February 4th 1806, as master and part owner of the American ship "Cerberus," on a voyage to Lisbon, from thence to St. Petersburg and home—that he arrived at St. Petersburg, but on his return home, was obliged to put into Normandy, and stay there eleven weeks—that a breast of the Isle of Wight he was taken by a French privateer, the captain's name he does not recollect.

That a prize master was put on board, and his ship sent into St. Maloes, and that the allegations of the French captain, (whose language he appears to recollect, while he forgets his name), for "mere formalite."

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FIRST BULLETIN.

Head quarters at Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.

The Austrian army passed the Inn on the 25th April, by which she began hostilities, and Austria declared an implacable war against France and her allies, and the Confederation of the Rhine.

The positions of the French and allies were as follows. The corps of the duke of Auerstadt, at Ratisbonne. The duke of Rivoli's at Ulm. Gen. Oudinot's at Augsburg.

Head Quarters at Strauburg. The three Bavarian divisions, under the orders of the Duke of Danzig; the first placed at Munich, commanded by the Prince Royal; the second at Landshut, commanded by Gen. Deroy; and the third by Gen. De Vrde, at Strauburg.

The Wurtemberg division, at Heydenheim. The Saxon troops were encamped in the walls of Dresden. The corps of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, commanded by Prince Poniatowsky at Vrsow.

On the 10th the Austrians bivouacked Passau, into which a Bavarian Battalion had entered at the same time. They invested the town, which likewise a Bavarian Battalion that itself by this movement took them without firing a musket.

Departure of the Emperor from Paris on the 13th. The Emperor was informed by the Telegraph on the evening of the 12th of the success of the Emperor's army, and departed from Paris a moment after. He arrived at Louisburgh on the 16th at 3 in the morning, and in the evening of the same day, at Dilligen, where he saw the king of Prussia, and half an hour with that Prince and promised to receive the Emperor's capital within 15 days, and to avenge the affront done to his house by making him greater than any of his ancestors ever had been. On the 17th inst. at 2 o'clock in the morning, A. N. arrived at Dona worth, where the head quarters were established, and gave directly the necessary orders.

On the 18th head quarters were transported to Ingolstadt.

Battle of Effenhausen, on the 19th. The division of Melas and Gudin formed the right, those of St. Hillaire and Friant the left. The division of St. Hillaire, met there 3 or 4000 Austrians, whom he attacked and dispersed, and made 300 prisoners. The duke of Rivoli, with his corps of the army, arrived the following day at Effenhausen.

The same day, the duke of Auerstadt left Ratisbonne, to march towards Neustadt, in order to approach Ingolstadt. It was evident then, that the Emperor's project was to fall upon the enemy, who had left his head quarters at Effenhausen, and at the moment when he marched to Ratisbonne, believing that he was beforehand.

Battle at Tann the 19th. The 19th at day break, the duke of Auerstadt put himself to march in two columns. The divisions of Melas and Gudin formed the right, those of St. Hillaire and Friant his left. The division of St. Hillaire, met there with the enemy, strong in numbers, but much inferior in bravery, and threw the campaign opened by a glorious battle for our arms. Gen. St. Hillaire, succoured by Gen. Friant, overthrew every thing before him, deprived the enemy of his position, killed a great number of men, and made 6 or 700 prisoners. The 20th he distinguished himself on this journey, and the 27th maintained its ancient reputation. Sixteen years ago this regiment had been called in Italy, the Terrible, and it has perfectly justified its name in this affair, where alone it has assumed, and successively defeated six Austrian regiments.

On the left side at 2 o'clock P. M. Gen. Murard fell likewise in front an Austrian division which he attacked in front, whilst the duke of Danzig with a Bavarian corps departed from Aensberg to look it in the rear. This division was soon driven from its position and left some hundreds dead and prisoners. The whole regiment of dragoons of Leveher was destroyed by the Bavarian light horse, and its colonel was killed.

At the end of the day the corps of the duke of Danzig, made a junction with that of the duke of Auerstadt.

In the afternoon the Generals St. Hillaire and Friant, have distinguished themselves in a particular manner.

These unhappy Austrian troops which were conducted from Vienna, by the notes of songs and files, and who were made to believe that they were more French troops in Germany, and that they would only have to deal with Bavarians and Wurtembergers, showed all the sentiments which they had conceived against their Emperor, and the army which they had been confirmed, and their terror was only stronger at the sight of those old bands which they were accustomed to consider as their masters.

In all these battles our loss was very trifling, compared with that of the enemy, who lost great many officers and generals, obliged to place themselves at the head to bring on the troops. The Prince of Lichtenstein, General Litignan and several others were wounded. The loss of the Austrians in Cols, and officers of less rank is extremely considerable.

Battle of Auenburg, the 20th. The Emperor resolved to treat and de-

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Battle at Tann the 19th. The 19th at

first signal the dukes of Auerstadt and of Dantzic and the division of the light horse of general Montbrun charged. There was seen then one of the finest shows which war could produce. One hundred and ten thousand enemies charged on every point, turned on the left, and were successively driven from all their positions. The details of the military events would be too long; it will be enough to say, that completely routed, the enemy lost the greatest part of his cannon and a great number of prisoners; that the 10th regiment of light infantry of the division of Saint Hillaire, covered itself with glory, by attacking the enemy, and that the Austrians driven from the woods that cover Ratisbon, were thrown into the plains and cut off by the cavalry. The Senator Demands, general of division, had a horse killed under him. The Austrian cavalry strong and numerous, presented itself to protect the retreat of their infantry; the division Saint Sulpice on the right, the division Nansant on the left, charged them; the line of Hussars and Cuirassiers of the enemy were put to the rout. More than 300 Cuirassiers of the Austrians were made prisoners. Night approached. Our Cuirassiers continued their march to Ratisbon. The division Nansant, fell in with a column of the enemy that fired, they charged it, and made them prisoners. It was composed of three Hungarian battalions of 1,500 men.

The Division of St. Sulpice charged another squad in which the Prince Charles was nearly taken; he owed his safety only to the quickness of his horse; this column was equally broken or taken. The darkness obliged us to make a stop. In this battle of Eckmuhl, only one half of the French troops were engaged. The enemy, driven before us with the sword in hand, continued all night to file off by parcels and in the most shocking disorder. All the wounded, the greatest part of the artillery, 15 colors, and 2,000 prisoners have fallen into our power. The Cuirassiers have crowned themselves with glory as they are accustomed to do.

*Battle and capture of Ratisbon, on the 23rd.*

The 23d on the point of day we advanced on Ratisbon; the advance guard formed by the division Gudim and by the Cuirassiers of the divisions Nansant and St. Sulpice, were not long perceiving the cavalry of the enemy pretending to cover the town. Three successive charges were made, all to our advantage. Hacked and cut to pieces, 8000 of the cavalry repassed, precipitately, the Danube—during these actions, our shooters tried the town. By an inconceivable disposition, the Austrian general had placed therein 6 regt. to be sacrificed without reason. The town is surrounded by bad walls, by a bad ditch and by a bad counterscarp. The artillery arrived, a battery of 12 pounders was opened, an issue was discovered by which with a ladder they could descend into the ditch and recant afterwards by a breach in the walls.

The duke of Montebello caused a battalion to pass through this opening who gained a gate which they opened and so entered the town. Every one who made resistance was cut down, the number of prisoners surpassed 8000. In consequence of these bad dispositions the enemy had not time to break up the bridge and the French passed among them on the left side of the border. This unhappy town which the enemy had the barbarity to defend, has suffered a great deal. It was on fire part of the night, but by the assistance of Gen. Morand and his division it was brought under and extinguished.

So at the battle of Olensberg the emperor beat separately the two corps of the archduke Lewis, and of general Hiller. At the battle of Landhut he seized upon the centre of the communications of the enemy, and upon the general deposit of his magazines and artillery. And finally at the battle of Eckmuhl, of Rosenberg, of Kollowrath and of Zichtenheim, were defeated and put to rout. The corps of general Bellegarde, which arrived the day after the battle, could only witness the capture of Ratisbon, and saved itself by a retreat into Bohemia.

This first notice of these military operations by which the campaign has been opened in so brilliant a manner, will be followed by a more detailed relation of all the facts which have illustrated the French armies and their allies.

In all these battles our losses can't

amount to 1200 killed—and 4000 wounded. Cerroni general of division chief of the Etat Major of the duke of Montebello, was struck by a cannon ball, and fell dead on the field of battle of Eckmuhl. He was a deserving officer, who had distinguished himself in our former campaigns. At the battle of Eckmuhl, Gen. Hervu, chief of the Etat Major of the duke of Auerstadt has likewise been killed. The duke of Auerstadt sensibly regrets this officer, whom he esteemed for his bravery, intelligence and activity. The general of Brigade, Clement, commanding a brigade of Cuirassiers of the division St. Sulpice has lost an arm. This is an officer of courage and of distinguished merit. Gen. Sram has been wounded. The Col. of the 12th regiment of Chasseurs was killed in a charge. In general our loss in officers is a little considerable. The 1000 men of the 65th that were taken prisoners, have mostly been retained. It is impossible to them more bravery and good will, than was displayed by the troops.

At the battle of Eckmuhl, the corps of the duke of Rivoli not being able to rejoin, that marshal laid contently with the emperor, he carried orders and caused different movements to be executed.

At the assault of Ratisbon, the duke of Montebello, who had discovered the place of passage, caused the ladders to be carried by his aids-de-camp.

The prince of Neufchatel; to encourage the troops and to give to the allies a proof of confidence, has marched several times in the van guard, with the Bavarian regiments.

The duke of Auerstadt, has in these different affairs give new proofs of the intrepidity which characterises him.

The duke of Ruvig with as much bravery as intrepidity, did several times traverse the legions of the enemy, to make known the intentions of the emperor to different columns.

The whole of 220,000 men, of which was composed the Austrian army has been engaged, except 20,000 commanded by Gen. Bellegarde which did not fight; on the contrary, of the French army, nearly half of it did not fire a musket. The enemy astonished by such rapid movements which were above his calculations, found himself in a moment deprived of his foolish hopes, and transported from the delirium of his presumption to a situation bordering on despair.

**ORDER OF THE DAY.**

SOLDIERS!—You have justified my expectations; you have augmented your numbers by your bravery; you have gloriously marked the difference between the soldiers of Caesar and the crowded armies of Xerxes. In a few days you have triumphed in three battles, with the enemy, at de Abensberg, and at Eckmuhl, and in the combats of Pressing, Landhut and Ratisbon, 100 pieces of cannon, 40 standards, 50,000 prisoners, 3 equipages, 3000 waggons with baggage, and all their military chests, is the result of the rapidity of your marches and courage. The enemy deceived by a pretended cabinet seemed to have lost all remembrance of you. This awakening was prompt, you appeared to them more terrible than ever. They have crossed the Inn and occupied the territory of our allies, they flattered themselves to carry the war into the bosom of our country. To day defeated, terrified he flies in disorder. Already my van guard has crossed the Inn. Before a month hence, we shall be at Vienna.

Done at our imperial head quarters, Ratisbon, April 24, 1809.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

STRASBURG, April 27.

During some days past, several couriers have arrived from the army, with dispatches to her majesty the empress, giving information of the success of our arms, which becomes more and more important. The army of the archduke Charles is destroyed. All the artillery, the military chests, the baggage, and several thousand baggage waggons are taken. The number of prisoners are immense. They have fought each day since the 19th, and have always been beaten. Our cavalry, of which the duke of Alria has taken the command, pursues the weak remains of the Austrian army towards the Inn. The superb division of cuirassiers, under the command of general count Espagne, has rendered signal services.

Yesterday about noon, a courier extraordinary arrived, with dispatches, announcing a new victory. They as-

sure us, that the corps of the archduke John, who had invaded Tyrol, was cut off, and compelled to throw down their arms. We wait with impatience the details of this happy circumstance.

As official news arrives here, it is transmitted by extraordinary couriers to Spain, Holland and Italy.

All the details we have prove that the defeat of the archduke Charles is complete. They write from Augsburg, that the prisoners arrive there by thousands.—We do not know positively, where the archduke Charles has retreated to. Many of the Austrian regiments threw away their arms to speed their flight.

It is confirmed that the prince of Lichtenstein, one of the greatest partisans of the war, is grievously wounded—some say mortally.

**COPENHAGEN, April 17.**

The new government of Sweden conducts itself with the greatest prudence and precaution, and whilst it concludes a peace with all the powers with whom it was lately at war, takes care to avoid hostilities with England.

The dowager queen has obtained permission to visit the king her son, who is said to be much more tranquil now than he was at first.

We have news from London, which states that a misunderstanding has arisen between admirals Harvey and Gambier, the latter commanding the channel fleet. Admiral Harvey having volunteered upon a particular expedition, lord Gambier answered that he had no occasion for such volunteers; at which admiral Harvey testified resentment in strong and insulting terms—he called lord Gambier a jesuit, a methodist, a psalm-singer, all this took place in the presence of captain Bedford commanding the Caledonia. Gambier asked if this answer should be reported to the admiralty, Harvey answered in a graver tone: yes; the result is, a court-martial has been called to try admiral Harvey.

*From French Papers.*

The emperor of Russia has required the assent of a Congress at Yassy, in Moldavia, to whom he has declared his determination to retain under his authority the countries bordering on the left of the Danube, which had been so long the source of quarrels with the Turks. The minister of the Porte at Yassy opposed the occupation, and set off for Constantinople, but a powerful Russian force had already come in aid of the determination.

The canal of the north is proceeding to its completion with the greatest activity; the second section of this canal which unites the Meuse and the Rhine, passing by Ness, and emptying itself at Venloo, is three parts completed, the fourth part will unite the Rhine with the Nether, and is 14,400 metres (three leagues) long.

Before the action of the 21st April, the emperor Napoleon harangued the Bavarian troops, to this effect—"Remember this is to be the last war with which you will be troubled by the House of Austria."

A report was current that the emperor had had his leg broken. The fact is, a spent ball had grazed the heel of his boot, but had not touched his skin. Never was his majesty in the midst of the greatest fatigues in better health.

**BOSTON, June 30.**

*Latest from Portugal.*

By the arrival of capt. Stacey, on Wednesday from Lisbon, papers to May 16, and letters to May 17, have been received. The papers contain official information of various successes of the British and Portuguese troops over the invaders. One account mentions the defeat of a French corps of 8000 under Gen. Loison—another the defeat of 4000 by Sir Arthur Wellesley; and a third the retaking of Oporto by Sir Arthur. Further successes over the French were expected at Amaranthe, whither they had retreated. The papers speak favorably of the state of the combined English and Portuguese troops—that they have been so greatly increased and disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants; that business had revived; and the public houses were again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the people; that the Theatre was opened on the 14th May, for the first time since the departure of the Prince Regent. Of the military operations of the armies, and other information, the following sketch from the latest date, will furnish examples:

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 16.*

"It is reported that the English and

Portuguese army have taken Oporto from the French. The people here seem to fear little from the French. There are in this harbour near 200 vessels of the United States, most of which have cargoes for exportation. Markets low for American produce."

The following article is received by a letter from Lisbon, dated on the seventeenth of May:—There has been great rejoicing here to day, on account of the retreat of the French, and the French being defeated at or near Oporto."

In the confirmation of the above intelligence, capt. Stacy verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure (18th May) official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops—the French had retreated some miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and surrounded by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender, and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence: capt. Stacy also reports, that the armies were in high spirits; and that the greatest good will and unanimity existed between the English and Portuguese armies.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 17.*

"We have just received the glorious news that Oporto is retaken by the English; the retreat of the French is cut off; and their surrender as promoters of war, inevitable."

The last report from Spain is, that the patriot general Romana, with a respectable force, was besieging the French at Coruana—whose surrender was expected.

**PHILADELPHIA, July 5.**

On Saturday evening arrived the Fair American, capt. Bruce, from Dunkirk. This vessel was taken by Mr. Armstrong, our minister, permission granted him by Bonaparte, to bring dispatches to this country, with liberty to bring off a large number of captains and other persons belonging to England and America, who had been detained for some time in France. She sailed from Dunkirk on the 8th of May, and the same day landed 50 or 40 passengers (chiefly women) at Dover.

By the above gentlemen and other passengers, we learn that this vessel was taken up, and the dispatches made out previous to the arrival of the Mentor, from the United States. The Mentor had arrived but a few days before they sailed, and would not sail for the United States before the middle or latter end of June, as all communication with Bonaparte, who was in Genoa, would be tedious, as he could not receive a courier in less than six days from Paris. They also say, that considerable application was made to him before his departure from Paris, respecting American affairs, but in vain, as he seemed determined to get what he could, and keep what he got, and it is supposed his victories in Germany will not make him in a better humor with America.

The non-intercourse with America was so severely felt in France, that the want of commercial business is impugning their towns and begging their inhabitants; that coffee was selling for a dollar per pound, and white sugar for the same; and the produce of France was in so little demand, that brandy could be purchased for 20 or 30 dollars per pipe, and wines in proportion.

Russia, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, it was said, being in a great measure, or altogether under the control of Bonaparte, would be called on, no doubt, would put in force, the French decrees, and seize all goods arriving among them, that may be even suspected of being the produce of England or its dependencies. Therefore it will be madness to send vessels to any of those ports, until something is settled with Bonaparte, as they consider all West India goods in that light.

The French had confined a number of American captains in the jail in Dunkirk, all of whom had been liberated or made their escape, except capt. Tucker, of the William of Newberry, and a captain Jenkins, who were fined 1300 dollars each, besides the loss of their vessels and cargoes, and their crews were marched to Arran, where a great number of American seamen are confined.

**ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) June 7.**

Captain Pratt, who commanded the detachment of militia lately dispatched for the reinforcement of Fort Madison, arrived here on Monday evening last. The accounts of our Indian affairs in that quarter are pleasing humanity. The Sac, Souix, Fox, &c. have had sufficient prudence and discernment in their anger to perceive the danger and destruction which would result from their part warring against them, and have accordingly buried the bloody tomahawk; and believe so deeply buried it, under a pile of well grounded fear, mingled with respect, that no apprehension will be entertained of its being ever again dug up for the purpose of imbruing it in the blood of Americans. The great engaged on this duty have accomplished their object, and acquitted themselves with honor.

**CHARLES TOWN, July 14.**

The Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland, has offered one hundred dollars reward for apprehending Troth BURK, who broke jail on the 5th inst. and was sentenced to be hung, having committed a rape on the body of CATHERINE MARIA BRAUNER, child of about 11 years of age.

On the late anniversary of our independence the Cincinnati Society of Pennsylvania passed a resolution to appropriate the sum of five hundred dollars to erect an unornamented monument to the memory of Major General Anthony Wayne, formerly a member of the society, and at the time of his decease commander in chief of the army of the United States.

A wit remarked, upon reading the letters, that Bonaparte's mother had proved upon Mrs. Thetis's plan—his mother's shell was never dipt, and was therefore invulnerable; but Napoleon's shell frame appears to have been soaked in some strong mineral. He imagines he must have been christened in high Neagh! Whig.

Mother Britain will shortly have no allies, but his Satanic Majesty, and a few incorrigible American Tories. [Republican Argus.]

*From a London Paper.*

A story is at present in circulation, which contributes greatly to amuse the ladies and gentlemen of the *haut ton*. After the late investigation in the house of commons, a certain illustrious personage was having a conversation with the lady under his protection, on the subject of withdrawing the bond by which she holds her annuity, and of allowing her the sum in another way; upon which, the lady tore off the bottom of the play bill, which happened to be on her table, and presented it to her cher ami, who, on perusing the bill, found it to contain the following sentence:—"No money to be retained after the curtain is drawn."

The Paris Argus, of the 5th May, contains the following paragraph:—"We have received American papers to the 7th March, which contain speech of the new president, Mr. Madison, when he took the oath of office in the chamber of the house of representatives. Our readers will perceive, from the extract which we copy to that discourse, that Mr. Madison seems to follow the footsteps of his predecessor. He complains bitterly of the effects of the maritime war on the commerce of the United States: these complaints evidently fall on the first authors of the outrages on neutral flags. We must, as we have over and over said, and as the whole experience of half a century proves, trace the cause of the war and all the injuries complained of by neutrals, in the monopolizing and tyrannical system of the English: that monopoly and that tyranny are the monsters against which France has combated, almost alone, for the last fifteen years, at its own cost, although for the good of all nations. We are persuaded that the new president will be supported in his system, by the great majority of the American people, and by those merchants, who are more attached to the honor, independence, and permanent interests of their country, than to the ephemeral profits of an odious selfishness." Aurora.

The prince of Lichtenstein, who is stated to have been killed in Bavaria;

at the late battle of *Rohr*, had just published, (prior to entering on the fatal campaign) by permission of the government, a new and comprehensive edition of the statistical tables of the Austrian empire. According to these tables the population amounts to 23,965,000 persons; the regular army comprises 390,000 men, of whom 271,800 infantry, 50,800 cavalry, 14,840 artillery; the rest consist of guards, invalid corps, &c. There is besides an army of reserve of 49,530 men, independent of the Hungarian conscription. The empire comprises 11,323 square miles, 290 towns, 2046 fairs, 65,460 villages and hamlets, and 3,573,910 dwelling houses. The revenue is 46 millions florins, 28 of which for the support of the court, and 18 millions for that of the army. Vienna contains 6935 houses, and a population, exclusive of strangers, of 222,880 persons.

This vast empire is now in the grasp of the Bonaparte dynasty. From the breach of the treaty of Amiens, until the period when the Austrian monarch did homage for his crown at Austerlitz; the imperial nation had been warned, repeatedly and without effect, in the destruction of surrounding nations, of the fate which awaited the pertinacious adherence to the court of St. James, at once the cause and the curse of the world. That such a man as the archduke Charles, should be selected, and placed at the head of this last desperate game of hazard; is among the many unaccountable occurrences, of which the corrupt courts of Europe, have afforded so many mysterious and memorable examples. Since the first just, general, and magnanimous coalition was formed, for the dismemberment and the blotting of France from the map of Europe, we do not remember a more pitiable and contemptible effort against the arms and resources of the French nation. The thing has turned out as it was expected. One of the Bonapartes will reign on the banks of the Danube. The family of Lorraine, is destined, like the Bourbons to be come wretched outcasts and miserable dependants on the kindly bounty of Europe. Pub. Advertiser.

*The duke of York and Mrs. Clark.*

The speech of Mr. Wilberforce, (says a late London paper) at the conclusion of the examination, though it could not command a majority, having to struggle with much unamenable and reluctant matter, made an extraordinary impression on the House. The concluding part of it was cheered by the loudest applauses, and well worthy of his high moral character.

"Of all vices to which public men are addicted, that of being governed by a mistress was most extensively pernicious.—The mistresses of Princes had at all times been the bane of the public good: France under many of her kings, had been ruined by the profittures of her court. We have still a nearer example in the emperor Paul of Russia; the scheme of the Austrian campaign was overruled by a mistress of a Russian Autocrat; a mistress was the lever upon which rested the influence of France in all the European courts, and it was not to be questioned; but that the vices of Princes, chiefly in this way, had been the means of their punishment throughout the continent of Europe. Good Heaven! Might not the enemy have employed this very Mrs. Clark as a spy! Her character was fit for every thing. In the moment of laxity and voluptuousness she might have stolen from her unguarded keeper the secrets of the state;—and a spy in the magazine of arms—in the very citadel of safety, she might have discovered the avenues of attack, and have effected the main purpose of the enemy.—Let us shew then by our vote of this night, what we think of these things; let us shew, as we sincerely love our King for his religious and most exemplary and moral character, that we dislike his son for contradicting his parent's virtue. Let us satisfy the public, who demand his dismissal, by soliciting it for them, whose servants we are; and above all let us remember, that the consummate and last vice of nations is a contempt of justice—a justice which is hood-winked before the blaze of rank, and dares not look power in the face."

The characters of courtiers are the lights by which the world is enabled to discern the policy of courts, and to read the good or bad fortune of nations governed by kings. What has been the source of the fall of Spain? Read the history of the fall of Peace; but this minister's power generally mistaken for a cause, was only an effect; the

imbecility of the court and courtiers was the true cause of the unbounded power to which Manuel Godoy arose—had there been virtue in the court, or if intellect could be hereditary, this man would have remained a private in the guards.

Carry the mind's eye to Sicily, and the same fatality of degeneracy is seen in the same family; and Acton, the son of an Englishman, but born in France, has been, at Naples, what Godoy was at Madrid; the favorite of a queen, the master under the name of miller, and destroyer of a monarch by the corruption of his character.

Look back to the dominion of the Bertrands, and the Calomes, and the Polignacs, of the court of Louis XVI. you read the same history, varied only in the procession of incidents, profligacy, corruption, and scenes of indulgence that shame the orgies of the Paphian temples, and approach, in the reality of vices, the fabled crimes of the Heathen Pantheon.

The little monarchy of Piedmont, a region walled round apparently with ice to the Heavens, exhibited the same catastrophe.

Look at Austria, governed under two emperors, by Thugat who for ten years was the stipendiary of the court of Versailles, and faithful to his trade, upon the fall of Louis XVI. became the stipendiary of Pitt; behold the count Staremberg and his wife become the travelling emissaries of this de-viant spy of Calonne, and mark the deficiencies of the house of Lorraine in the history of these panders and prostitutes.

What a picture does the history of the hero of Dunkirk and the Helder, furnish in the examination of Mrs. Clark; but this is not an individual case, it belongs to the whole house of Hanover; at the most critical period of its existence, when England is arrayed against the whole world, its military nerves are in the hands of Delilah.

The hand of Heaven is seen in the passing revolutions of the earth. With the thrones that have been levelled, superstition and intolerance were united, and the most degrading subjection of man, and impiety to its creator. And it is only in the moment that crimes of ages have undermined them, that their ejaculations are addressed to the people whom they have kept in ignorance, and who from that very ignorance cannot comprehend, and from their suffering, cannot feel, the call that is made upon them. Aurora.

*Washington City, July 5.*

The National Anniversary was yesterday celebrated in this city with the highest demonstrations of joy. The dawn was ushered in by a grand salute at the Navy Yard, followed by several discharges of artillery during the day. The national armed vessels were in full dress. At 10 o'clock in the morning the Declaration of Independence was read by General Mason, and an elegant and impressive oration pronounced by Mr. Barlow, in Mr. Laurie's Church, before a large and respectable audience, including the President of the U. States, the Heads of Departments, and many strangers of distinction. At noon a numerous company waited on the President, among whom refreshments were liberally distributed. About 1 o'clock the military passed in review of the President. The numerous and variegated companies of militia made a very respectable and martial appearance. At the ordinary dining hour several respectable parties of citizens assembled, the chief of which were those assembled at Long's Hotel, and at the Centre Market House; the former composed of the citizens of Washington generally; the latter of the Democratic citizens of the District. The latter were honored with the company of the Heads of Departments; and both with the company of several Members of Congress, and several strangers of distinction. Nat. Intel.

*Extract of a letter.*

*From St. Domingo City.*—"We fill remain besieged by the Spaniards, and blockaded by the British, though not very strictly by the latter. At this moment there is scarcely an ounce of bread, beef, pork, butter, &c. to be had, excepting on some days a piece of horse meat, and others, a little fish and a few vegetables. Government has a small quantity of provisions in store, but it is exclusively appropriated for the army. Since Ferrand's affair, the French have been victorious in every engagement with the Spaniards; have taken several of their works and cannon, and extended their lines to a

considerable distance in the country. We are in good spirits at present, believing the embargo was raised through the March, and looking out for American vessels daily. A small parcel of provisions which arrived since the siege, has sold at enormous prices, viz. butter, lard and cheese, at 2 dol. per pound; beef 75 cents, pork 150 cents, potatoes and corn 25 cents per pound. Flour would sell for 50 dolls." Boston Cen.

**DUEL.**

*Abingdon, 24th June, 1809.*

Pursuant to a previous agreement, Mr. Henry L. Sheffield, of Wythe county, and Mr. Lillburn L. Henderson, of Abingdon, met at Greenfield in the state of Tennessee, on Friday the 23d instant, accompanied by their friends, viz. Henry Shelby, the friend of Mr. Sheffield, and Arthur L. Campbell, the friend of Mr. Henderson, for the purpose of settling a misunderstanding which is already before the public.—The friends of the parties having made arrangements for the interview, they attended by their friends, a furogon, and two assistants, left Greenfield about 12 o'clock, and in riding about a mile, a convenient piece of ground was selected and preparations made. The furogon and two assistants then retired out of sight. The parties were placed at twenty four feet distance from each other. At the first fire Mr. Sheffield fell, having received a severe wound in the right leg about six inches below the knee; Mr. Henderson received no injury. The surgeon was then called, who on examining the wound, said it was a severe one, but not dangerous; Mr. Sheffield requested Mr. Henderson not to leave the ground, but after a small interval, the friend of Mr. Sheffield informed the friend of Mr. Henderson, that Mr. Sheffield was too much injured to take another fire.—The friends of the parties then made some conciliatory observations, and urged a reconciliation, which, without further explanation, was agreed to by the gentlemen.

We consider it due to them both to add, that their conduct was very gentlemanly, and that they acted with determination and courage.

HENRY SHELFY,  
ARTHUR L. CAMPBELL.

**Public Sale.**

THE subscriber having been disappointed in selling his store goods which he lately offered at private sale, now offers the whole of them at public sale. As these goods were laid in low, purchasers may expect great bargains. Also will be sold a good House and Lot, situated on the main street in Charlestown—together with sundry articles of household furniture, and several barrels of good vinegar. The sale will take place on the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM GIBBS.  
Charlestown, July 7, 1809.

**Negroes for Sale.**

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.  
July 7, 1809.

**New Flour Store, IN ALEXANDRIA.**

THE undersigned has opened a WARE HOUSE in this place, in the new brick building, corner of King and Columbus streets, for the reception of Flour and all kinds of produce that may be consigned to them.—The house is entirely new, constructed in the very best manner to preserve flour in nice order.—Having from experience a correct idea of what kind of treatment must be manifested to the flour sellers in order to give general satisfaction: under these considerations we shall expect a share of the public patronage. In order to render our establishment as great a convenience as possible to customers residing above the ridge, for flour or any other kind of produce consigned to us and ordered to be sold, the money (if preferred) will be paid in Charlestown, Jefferson county, by presenting a draft from the acting partner here on one of the concerns residing there. The business will be conducted under the firm of David, G. & J. Humphreys.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,  
GEORGE HUMPHREYS,  
J. HUMPHREYS.  
Alexandria, May 30, 1809.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 69.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1850. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

**LIST OF ACTS**  
Passed at the first session of the eleventh Congress.

An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens, or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.

An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the U. States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory.

An act authorizing the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.

An act to continue in force an act declaring the assent of congress to a certain act of the state of South Carolina, passed the 21st of December, 1804.

An act authorizing the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment.

An act to fix the time for the next meeting of congress.

An act concerning the naval establishment.

An act to amend and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."

An act making appropriations for defraying the expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the senate and house of representatives, during the present session of congress.

An act freeing from postage all letters from Thomas Jefferson.

An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."

An act to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.

**A List of Letters**  
Remaining in the Post Office Charles-town, on the first instant, and if not taken up on or before the first day of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

**B.** John Kennedy.  
Robert Baty, John Baker, Cwyn W. Baylor, Benjamin Bell, John S. Blue, Oliver Bliss, Jacob Bruce, James Bond, Mrs. E. Byckenridge.  
**C.** Daniel Collins, Nath'l Coleman, Ambrose Cramer, Wm. P. Craghill, Wm. Clark, John Cross, Nathaniel Craghill.  
**D.** Th. Davenport, Brax. Davenport, Ad. S. Dandridge, Valentine Duff, James Duke.  
**E.** Abram Everfole, 2.  
**F.** Ferdinand Fairfax, 4.  
**G.** William Gibbs, 3, Henry W. Gray, John Griggs.  
**H.** Mr. H. H., John Haynie, 4, Thomas Hart, 2, Isaac Hains, Daniel Hains, John Hagar, Wm. H. Harding, James Hite, John Henkle, Jacob Grant, Wm. Hutchison.  
**K.** Chrlstan Keffer, 2, William Kemble, Jonathan Knap.  
**JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.**  
Charlestown, July 2, 1850.

**CHEAP GOODS.**  
The subscribers have the pleasure to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an additional supply of

**Spring and Summer GOODS,**  
Consisting in part of the following articles,  
Chintzes and Calicoes, Undressed Gingham, Cambric and common Dimities, Figured and plain Leno Muslins, Cambric, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Patent and India Nankeens, Cotton Cassimeres, Black and changeable Lustrings, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Superfine Edgings and Laces, Irish linens, Dowlass's, and coarse linens,  
Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandannas,  
Ladies fashionable Bonnets, Gentlemen's imported and country made hats of a superior quality, Home made linens, and twilled bags, Paints and Medicines,  
Bar and Strap Iron, Steel and Nails,  
Waldron's prime Cradling and Grass Scythes,  
German Grass ditto,  
10 dozen excellent Sickles,  
ALSO,  
40 barrels good Whiskey, a part of which is about twelve months old.  
A large supply of  
**NICE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.**  
The Sugars, Teas and Coffee of which cannot be exceeded by any.  
A good assortment of  
**HARD WARE,**  
CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, TIN, WOODEN, AND POTTER'S WARE.  
Together with almost every other article in the mercantile line—All of which are offered for sale at the most reduced prices for CASH—or on good terms to punctual customers only—to whom for part favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.

**R. WORTHINGTON & Co.**  
Shepherdstown, June 20, 1850.

**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, 1850.

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

**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; if on 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, Executor, &c.  
April 21, 1850.

**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, 1850.

**RAGS!**  
Three cents per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

**Attend to This.**  
**BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.**  
The subscriber has just received his supply of  
**Spring & Summer Goods**  
Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, fluting cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurras and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe stones, crowley and bilfested feel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins.  
The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.  
WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.  
June 7, 1850.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS of LAND:

**ONE** Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.  
2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 3 rods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.  
3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.  
4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elijah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, M'Gabe and Kirk.  
5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.  
The sale of the three first mentioned tracts will take place at the dwelling house, on the tract first mentioned, on the second Saturday of September next.

The sale of the two last mentioned tracts, will take place on the first Saturday in September next, at the mill commonly known as Gibb's mill, which is on one of the last mentioned tracts.  
The sale will be made in pursuance of the act of the Assembly on the subject of sales under decrees of Courts of Chancery and Executions—the sale being made by virtue of decrees rendered in a cause decided in the High Court of Chancery, at Staunton, between Jolliffe's Ex'r. Compt. and Buchanan and others defendants, and by virtue of decrees rendered in three other causes, to wit: Between Lewright, plaintiff, and Buchanan, defendant—Between the same Plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. and others, and between Strider plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. &c. defendants.  
The sale will be made subject to any title of dower which Mrs. Sarah White may have, which is however believed to be relinquished, and the Commissioners will make such deed to the respective purchasers, as may be directed by the said court of Chancery.

**ROBERT PAGE, WILLIAM TATE, JAMES STEPHENSON, AND HENRY S. G. TUCKER.** Com's.  
June 20, 1850.

**NOTICE.**  
THE partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons indebted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.

**JAMES FULTON, ROBERT FULTON.**  
Charlestown, May 16, 1850.

**Estray Cols.**  
TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay mare colt, with a switch tail, and star in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.  
**SAMUEL SWAYNE.**  
June 2, 1850.

**A list of Laws AND REGULATIONS,**  
Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of stud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charlestown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galling of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcasses, or other matter offensive to neighbours or passengers, under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the charging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggoners from driving their teams faster than walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

A regulation prohibiting any person from washing clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

**NEW-YORK, JULY 9.**  
By the ship Caroline, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received Seville Gazettes to the 23th of May—and by the ship Paragon, Hague, Lisbon papers to the 5th of June. From these papers the editors of the New-York Gazette have made a translation of several important articles.

By the Caroline, we learn, verbally, that the French army had retreated from Seville, and it was supposed they were on their return to France.

We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Lisbon, June 5, enclosing a paper of that city, of the 4th, stating the arrival of a British brig in 15 days from Malta, with the official news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphal strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians in the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to the British and Portuguese troops. Soul, with a few of his troops, had, it is said, made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto, and St. Andro, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

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Captain Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 17th of June; he informs us, that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, together with the 25,000 French troops, reached Lisbon on the 1st of June.—That the English merchants, &c. who had left Oporto, previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning. Lisbon was illuminated two nights in consequence of this glorious news.

It was reported that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, the latter having lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.

A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon from England on the 2d of June, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed that they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were making use of exertions to clear the country of French, and there was no doubt of success. They calculated that Bonaparte had enough to do on the continent.

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**Wool Carding Machine.**  
THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is capable of doing his work in the best manner. If the wool be well picked and greased, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound.—That which is to be picked must be well washed and the burrs and draws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home; and a sifter to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.

**CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.**  
May 30, 1850.

**Henry Skaggs,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Work, 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, 1850.

**BEING about to leave this place, I wish the agent for Messrs. Craghill and Crano to come forward immediately and settle with me.**  
**J. SAUNDERS.**  
June 30, 1850.

**Books Mislaid.**  
THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.  
**JOHN SAUNDERS.**  
Charlestown, June 2, 1850.

**Wanted immediately,**  
TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.  
**JOHN DAUGHERTY.**  
May 12, 1850.

**Blank Deeds**  
For sale at this Office.

**Writing Paper**  
For sale by the Printer.

**SELECT TOASTS,**  
DRANK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The President of the U. States—a publican of tried virtue, a statesman unrivalled since—May the close of his administration be not less glorious for his country than its commencement.

James Madison, President of the U. S.—will he continue to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, he will receive the plaudits of his friends, and the detestation of his enemies, forever may be their professions.

Thomas Jefferson—the man who withstood the rage of party rancor, who by his wisdom and his wisdom has conducted his country through the storms of a contending world with peace and safety, deserves triumph far exceeding the heroes of ancient Rome. Time shall never obliterate from our memory his exalted virtues.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence. Voluntarily he renounced his own power and voluntarily retired from the highest office his country's gift—useful and honorable has been his public life—may the remainder of his days be serene and happy.

The Vice-President of the U. S.—by his declining years he is soothed by the recollection of a well spent life and knowledge that his fellow-citizens remember with gratitude his services in the cause of liberty and his country.

The memory of Washington, the illustrious father of our country.—While we venerate his virtues, may we never forget his principles.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin—He snatched the sceptre from tyrants, divested lightning of its terrors, and laid the foundation of the approaching liberty of the seas, which, when accomplished, rescue the world from the ravages of the common robber, and how on it centuries of peace.

The memory of Gen. Joseph Reed—the man, who, in the time that tried men's souls, when tempted by foreign emissaries to betray his country—in the language of a genuine American replied—"I am not worth purchasing; at such as I am, all the wealth of the ninth crown is insufficient to do it."

The memory of the departed heroes of our revolution—May their great example inspire the people of America with a resolution never to abandon the glorious cause of freedom but with their lives.

Perpetual union to the states—and perpetual infamy to the man that would dissolve it.

Internal improvement, a much surer road to wealth than external traffic.

Man—the world his country, all mankind his brothers, and liberty his polar star; "Hail liberty."

The Union of the states, the basis of their safety—May the arm wither that is raised to divide them.

The Press as it should be—the vehicle of correct information, at which only tyrants and apostates tremble.

The rapidly growing manufactures of our country—a cradled Hercules that will infallibly destroy the hydra of foreign influence.

Democracy—May Americans ever cherish and support its principles.

The Ocean—Its surface, to those who advocate its freedom, its bottom to those who seek to usurp it. "The winds of Columbia ne'er shall be slaves."

"That unity of government which constitutes us one people; the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquility at home; of our peace abroad; of our safety; of our property; of that very liberty which we so highly prize"—may it be perpetual.

Honest men of all parties—Though truth can be but on one side, sincerity may distinguish all.

Peace with honor—But war in preference to an abandonment of our rights.

Home manufactures—essential to the independence of a country—may

the patriotism of our citizens, by making homespun fashionable, atone for the neglect of their representatives.

The memory of the author of *Common Sense*, the *Rights of Man*, and the *Crisis*, which opened the minds of Americans to a true sense of liberty, and nobly sustained them through a long and doubtful contest.

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures to enrich the land; arts and sciences to enlighten and adorn it.—"America, commerce and freedom."

The neutral rights of America—May our citizens exert as much courage in their defence, as our flatemen have displayed ability in their assertion.

Roads, Canals, and inland navigation—They will ever enjoy the fostering hand of a wise government.

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and baggage. Prince Eugene was wounded.

**Extraordinary Gazette of the government.**  
Seville, 27th May, 1809.  
By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th of April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the archduke John having beat the French army of 50,000, under the command of the vice king of Italy, Beauharnois, at Salle, Porsia Cornigliano.

They have also received officially through the same channels, advice of Russia having declared in favor of Austria against France.

Lisbon, June 1.—The army commanded by general Romana attacked the French at Meira, and followed them to Parany. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Magarrado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Algora, is now shut up in Lugo.

P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mahi, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy was obstinate, but were defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

June 2.—Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that general Cuesta had advanced his head quarters from Monasterio to Fuerte del Maestre.

The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Polonia; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Morsovia had fallen into his hands.

We learn from Seville, that it is certain that peace had been made between Russia and England, and that Russia has entered into the coalition against the usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reason to give credit to this news which is given by Col. Alava, who had arrived at Seville. In England, this event, as late as the 15th May, was considered probable.

**Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontenoy.**  
June 4.—In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No 35, in Padernone. This regiment, commanded by adjutant-general Dugomier and Col. Breneau, was surprised by a strong body of Austrians and compelled to surrender.

The Austrians in their march met in Salside a French army of 33,000 men, commanded by the Vice Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery, which, together with the reinforcements brought by general Cervelloni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men. The Austrians, commanded by the archduke John, commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 men, & were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Sevarate, and Ceneda, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 16th. The French, losing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 escaped, whose retreat was favored by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favor their retreat. The loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men. The Vice-Roy was wounded, a general Serras was made prisoner with a number of officers of rank. The Italian

regt. called Velites laid down their arms, but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after the regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. General Ginlay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him. Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded.—Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in action.

The Austrian army continued advancing. In short, the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians. Upwards of 5,000 wounded French have been found between Salside and Padernone, amongst whom is gen. Defaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of signior Galvani.

**FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.**  
Salside, April 17.

"On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial Highness the Archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Frioul, by Ponteba, Cividale, and Goriz, and after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join with the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Salside, made the hostile army five divisions strong. In the night of the 14th, his Imperial Highness proceeded with the advanced guard towards Pordenone; the remainder of the army followed at day break. The enemy's advanced guard was at Pordenone, and his army was posted between that place and Sacile, near Fontan. In this situation an action commenced, which, after a sanguinary contest of two days, terminated entirely to our advantage. The Vice King of Italy commanded the French army. The result was so decisive, that the enemy could not maintain themselves behind the Livenza, but were obliged to retreat rapidly to the Prave. The prisoners amount already to 6000, among whom are Generals Paze and Bressan. More are constantly brought in. The loss in killed and wounded greatly exceeds this number, and we have taken sixteen cannon, and three eagles!"

**LONDON, MAY 15.**  
There have arrived since our last some more French Journals and German Gazettes to the 5th inst. They do not enable us to add a single important fact to the intelligence exclusively published by us on Saturday relative to the successes of the Austrians in the Tyrol, in Italy and in Poland; and from the enemy's army in Germany, the accounts by this conveyance are not of so late a date as those which we also gave in our last from the third bulletin of the French army. The Austrian bulletin of the first successes of the archduke John in Italy, fully confirms our former statement upon this subject. The enemy commanded by the vice king of Italy in person, were completely defeated with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and a still greater number in killed and wounded, besides sixteen pieces of cannon and three eagles.—Among the prisoners taken are generals Paze and Bressan. The Paris and Milan papers attempt to give a different coloring to the result of this affair, but the Austrian accounts bear so many features of truth, that credence cannot be denied them, in preference to the obviously unaided statements of the enemy. The Austrians give geographical proofs of their having in the first instance considerably advanced; whilst, with all the pretensions of the enemy the utmost they can assert is that they maintain a position on the Piave. In Italy, therefore, affairs wear a promising aspect on the part of the Austrians, the more especially as the improved state of the Tyrol (as described in our last) is so highly favorable to their cause. We have nothing to add to the account we gave on Saturday of the capture of Warsaw