

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 67. FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the London Independent Whig. THE MINISTERS JUSTIFICATION OF THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.

When Pousonby, with honest zeal,
Desired such explanation
As Castlereagh would fain conceal,
From his offended nation:—

Why such small numbers were employ-
ed,
Yet boasting vast resources—
Why time was lost, and means de-
stroy'd,
To aid the Spanish forces:—

Why to and fro our troops were led,
Now halting, now retreating;—
And lastly in confusion fled,
The nation's hopes defeating;—

"His lordship could not charge his
mind,
"With blame or apprehension,
"A grand diversion was design'd,
"To draw the foe's attention!"

"That fill was done, beyond all doubt,
"The Tyrants boast confesses;
"Witness our flight, retreat, or rout,
"And consequent distresses!"—

Then this plain truth recorded stands,
From folly's own assertion,
That Britain's sons to foreign lands
Are sent for mere diversion!

[We extract the following from an inter-
esting letter written by a gentleman
who arrived lately at New-York from
England, (in the Pacific) and pub-
lished in *Relief's Gazette*.]

"The demon of ambition appears to
have possessed Alexander, as well as
Napoleon; they are animated by the
same desire of dividing the whole of
Europe into two great empires: when
Austria shall have been reduced to a
level with the petty kingdoms of Eu-
rope, a blow will probably be struck
at the empire of the Turks, and in all
human probability they must fall suc-
cessively, unless an internal revolution
should animate the whole mass of the
population of the countries, and give
the direction of their affairs to abler
hands—When or where this mania for
conquest will stop who can say? It is
proverbial that ambition has no limits.
"This Philip's son proved in revolving
years,
And first for rattles, then for worlds
shed tears."

"The public mind in England is
much agitated by the abuses of power,
and gross corruption, which have been
developed. Since Mr. Wardle's fa-
mous enquiry into the conduct of the
Duke of York, facts have come to light
which taint the purity of the adminis-
tration of the affairs of the East India
company—of the direction of some of
the public hospitals, and which strike
deeply at the integrity of some of the
king's ministers. Lord Castlereagh
was charged with an attempt to obtain
by corrupt means the election of a
member into the house of commons:
the fact was admitted by himself and
he also acknowledged that the prin-
ciple if extended, would prove fatal to
the independence of the commons.—
The only apology offered by himself
and his friends was that the attempt
was not successful: notwithstanding
the pernicious and alarming tendency
of the crime, and the plain evidence
of facts demonstrating his guilt, he was
acquitted: and he afterwards declared
in the house of commons, that he
would not resign his office while he had
a majority on his side.

"The decided ascendancy which G.
Britain has upon the seas, will induce
her to claim commercial advantages
over every other people: she acts from
an inherent principle of human nature,
and which governs nations as well as
individuals: she has acquired and
maintains her superiority by a vast ex-
perience of blood and treasures: and at
this moment the must maintain it, as
her essential interests, her very being
rest upon it. It is true that much profit
will not be derived from a trade
confined to England and her depend-
encies, but if we make an amicable
agreement, without uniting with her
in the war against France: If Napo-
leon perceives that he cannot persuade
or frighten us into hostilities against
England, he will soon be inclined to
renew a lucrative commerce which
has only been interrupted by his ges-
soning decrees. He wants cotton
for his manufactures; he wants a mar-
ket for his Italian silk and fruit, for

his Dutch and German manufactured
goods, and for his wines and Brandy.
He will repeal his decrees, and Eng-
land will then have no pretext for per-
suevering in her retaliatory system.
"The conduct of Colonel Burr had
excited the suspicion of the British gov-
ernment; he was ordered to leave the
country and he embarked for Gotten-
burgh: he must now tread with cau-
tious steps; his restless aspiring soul
will be "cribbed and confined" by vi-
gorous laws; if he should offend and
receive his passports from the ruler
of the continent, he will be literally
an outcast of the civilized world."

NOTICE.

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

JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1869.

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, dill 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—she will
be four-years old in August next. The
above reward will be given to any per-
son who will return her to me, or give
me information that will enable me to
get her again.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1869.

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, 1869.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell for
cash, a very likely Negro Woman, be-
tween twenty-four and five years of
age, with two children, the eldest about
six years old—She is a tolerable good
cook, an excellent washer and ironer,
and a very good spinner. For terms
apply to

H. HYMEN PERKINS.
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1869.

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, 1869.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the
public that he has commenced the Tai-
loring 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, 1869.

Flour Boated

From Keepry's Furnace to George-
town, 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.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

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 re-
ceived—and all persons who are in-
debted to the estate are requested to
come forward and make payment.
C. BINNS, *Exor.*, &c.
April 21, 1869.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the public, that in ad-
dition 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 him-
self that every exertion will be used to
render satisfaction to those who may call
on him. Work will be done on reason-
able 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 busi-
ness.

NOTICE

To the Tenants of Shannondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in eve-
ry 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 al-
lowed 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, 1869.

Estray Colt.

TAKEN up trespassing on the sub-
scriber'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, 1869.

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, 1869.

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, 1869.

Wool Carding and Pick- ing 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 Bullkin, machines for pick-
ing, breaking and carding wool, and
making it into rolls. The price for
picking, carding and rolling, will be
nine cents per pound. Persons send-
ing wool to the machines must furnish
one pound of clean hog's lard to every
ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to con-
tain the rolls—the wool must also be
well washed and cleaned of burrs.—
From long experience in the above busi-
ness, the subscribers flatter them-
selves to be able to give complete satis-
faction to all those who may please to
favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH B. WEBB.
EDWARD A. GIBBS.
Bullkin, May 23, 1869.

RAGS!

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

New Flour Store, IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE undersigned have opened a
WARE HOUSE in this place, at
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 experi-
ence a correct idea of what kind of
treatment must be manifested to the
flour sellers in order to give general
satisfaction: under these considera-
tions we shall expect a share of the public
patronage. In order to render our
establishment as great a convenience as
possible to customers residing along
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 con-
cern 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, 1869.

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 hands
some calicoes, undressed gingham,
dimities, cambricks, jaconet and less
muslins, shirting cottons, silk shawls,
India nankeens, cotton cassimeres,
cotton and linen checks, gurrath and
other muslins, men's and women's
German rolls, mahogany framed
glass, Waldron's cradling saw,
grass scythes, Crum creek scythes,
stones, crowley and blistered blades,
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—no
can assure his friends and customers
that they can be supplied with remark-
ably cheap goods by giving him a call.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 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.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber will have his *Wool*
Machines in complete order a
few days at his Fulling Mill near
Darkesville, 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 cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.

N. B. He hopes his customers will
be particular in sorting and picking
their wool, and he will use his best en-
deavors to make them good rolls.—
He still continues his flag at McFis-
G. & J. Humphreys's store, for the re-
ception of cloth, when the season of
filling commences.
May 10, 1869.

Wanted Immediately, A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON- MAKER, who is a good work- man.

GEO. S. HARRIS.
Charlestown, May 19, 1869.

MEDICINE.

Locked jaw.—For the benefit of
mankind, a correspondent wishes to
communicate the following narrative
to the public.—That some years past,
spending an evening with a friend, a
very respectable master of a ship—a
man of great information acquired by
reading, and visiting many different
countries, the conversation happened
to turn upon that dreadful malady the
locked jaw, when he observed, that
some time before, he had been on a
voyage to the island of St. Eustatia,
and while there, became acquainted
with a physician of the first eminence,
on that island, and that he heard him
observe, in company, upon the subject
of the locked jaw, which was introduc-
ed in the course of conversation, by a
person present, that he had, during
his practice, many cases, and that he
had never lost a patient with it. This
assertion surprized the captain, and led
him to enquire of the physician, his
particular mode of treatment, in which
he had been so successful—to which
he readily replied—that he directed an
application of warm ley, made of ahes-
es, as strong as possible; if the foot,
or hand, was wounded, the same to
be dipped repeatedly into the ley—and
if a part of the body which could not
be immersed in it, then in that case,
the part affected to be bathed with
linens wrung out from the warm ley.
In consequence of the like remark be-
ing recollected to have been heard by a
lady, who lived in the captain's fami-
ly, the following facts are now com-
municated to the public, with a pleas-
ing hope, that they may prove benefi-
cial to some unhappy object at a future
day.

Capt. Charles Gorton, of this town,
master of a vessel, aged 30 years, ac-
tive and enterprising, being busied
about his vessel on the 25th day of Ju-
ly, 1807, the weather warm, on some
occasion, jumped, with great agility,
from her side, which was high above
the wharf where the lay, very unfortu-
nately upon a very heavy plank from
which projected a rusty spike six in-
ches in length, and with a scraggy
point, with such force, that the spike
pierced through the sole of a pair of
boots he then had on, almost new, and
would have gone quite through his
foot, had not the upper leather of his
boot prevented; every exertion of his
own to extricate himself from the
plank, to which he was thus pinned
down, failing, two stout men, who were
on the wharf, being called to his as-
sistance, with great difficulty relieved
him. In the most excruciating torture
he was assisted in getting home, a phy-
sician was called in, and administered,
but without effect, when the aforemen-
tioned lady, hearing of the accident,
humanely repaired to captain
Gorton's house, and recommended a
trial of the ley, which was immedi-
ately procured from a leech, which had
been luckily set in the family a few
days before; his wounded foot was put
into the ley, previously warmed, and
surprising was the effect: within five
minutes the anguish was entirely
taken out; he went to bed and slept
quietly. The next, and for ten days,
morning and evening, the application
of the ley was made; no pain nor un-
easy sensations returned, but what is
incident to a common sore; and on the
eleventh day, captain Gorton walked
abroad.—*Query*—Was not the lock
jaw prevented, and his life, in all hu-
man probability, saved by the applica-
tion of the ley? He has not the least
doubt of it himself, and is ready to at-
test to the truth of the above narration.
Newport Mercury.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANU- FACTURES!

The U. States are making daily ad-
vances in those arts—which are con-
nected with the manufacture of *Cotton*
and *Wool*. A Mr. McBride of Ten-
nessee has invented a Machine, which
gins, cards, and spins "by one con-
tinued operation." The *fly shuttle* be-
gins to be used in our common looms,
Mr. Cooper of the town of Lebanon,
Dauphin county, State of Pennsylvania,
has obtained a Patent from the

President of the U. S. for a *Double*
Loom, of an entirely new construction.
Such looms are already in use in G.
Britain—of which there is a descrip-
tion in the "Register of arts," printed
in London. Mr. C's loom is so con-
structed, "that one person may weave
two pieces of cloth, of any size usual
on a common loom. It makes a bor-
der on all sides of the cloth. In the
space of 12 hours, 40 yards of linen
have been woven, the yarn of which
counted 2 doz. and 7 cuts to the pound.
The patentee engages to weave about
30 yards every day in the week." But
a much more important improvement
in looms has been effected at Exeter,
in the State of New-Hampshire.—
The machine is called a *Water Loom*,
from its being put in motion by that
power. This sort of improvement is
worthy of notice. The arts begin to
assume their finest finish, when the
inanimate powers of nature are called
in to their assistance. It is then that
water, and wind, and steam are made
to take the place of the hands and mus-
cles of man—the expense of labour is
almost superseded—and those labour-
saving machines, start forth, which
enable one man to do the work of ma-
ny. The *Water-Loom* is the first great
step, that we have seen in the art of
weaving.—The sister branches of *gin-
ning, of carding and spinning* have
long since surpassed it, by means of
the various engines which have been
invented for these purposes. It may
now be expected, that the business of
weaving will recover that just propor-
tion of improvement, to which it is en-
titled, with its sister arts. This *Water-
Loom* is said to weave excellent
Duck from Cotton, instead of *Hemp*—
and the owner has in consequence "en-
gaged to furnish canvas for a number
of vessels now fitting out. It is capa-
ble of weaving *bed-ticks*, and every
kind of figure, including velvets, cor-
duroys &c." In a former letter, the
owner had observed, that a woman or
child might tend *two looms*—but he is
now convinced on further trial, that
an active woman may tend *four*. It
weaves yarn from 4 to 13, and works
as well in high numbers as in low."
This account is given by Mr. Mussey
of Exeter. Enquirer.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Extra Session of Congress, as
our readers will perceive by the jour-
nal of proceedings, was on Wednes-
day brought to a close. We have nei-
ther room nor time in this paper to di-
late on most of the measures discussed
or adopted. But we cannot refrain
from congratulating the public, thus
early, on the harmonious issue of the
deliberations connected with our so-
vereign relations: It was to be expected
that the preliminary measures taken by
the executive having so unequivocally
obtained the approbation of the nation,
would be received by the legislative
body with a correspondent disposition.
This expectation has not been disap-
pointed. The leading features of ac-
commodation with the British govern-
ment have been affirmed without a dis-
senting voice; and what is, perhaps,
still more gratifying, the details for
carrying these measures into effect
have been adopted by almost unprece-
dented majorities in both Houses. In
the Senate the bill to amend and con-
tinue in force the act to interdict com-
mercial intercourse between the U.
States and G. Britain and France, and
their dependencies, was passed by an
unanimous vote, in which every fed-
eral member in the Senate participated.
And in the House by the strong vote
of seventy-two to fifteen. Of the sev-
enty-two affirmative votes fourteen
were federal, and of the fifteen nega-
tive votes, ten being federal.

It is not to be inferred, that there
was no diversity of opinion with re-
gard to the most advisable means of
carrying the general arrangements of
the government into operation. The
fact is that there was considerable dif-
ference of opinion. But this differ-
ence was happily accompanied gene-
rally by a spirit of conciliation and ac-
commodation. With respect to the

admission or exclusion of the armed
ships of foreign powers much variance
existed. Some were for a total and
permanent exclusion, unless admitted
under treaty stipulation. Others were
for the exclusion of English and French
armed vessels until the next session of
Congress. Some were for the admis-
sion of English and the exclusion of
French vessels; and others for the ad-
mission of English and the exclusion of
French vessels; and others for the ad-
mission of both. This last course
has been pursued. It was probably
principally recommended by a becom-
ing solicitude, while the door of amity
was about to be opened with G. Bri-
tain, to convince France that that cir-
cumstance, provided the ceased to vio-
late our rights, would be no obstacle
to an accommodation with her, and by
the contested fact, that, although the
affair of the Chesapeake be put aside
as completely atoned for, (which, by
the way, though promised, remains
yet to be done) till the other indigni-
ties and violences committed by Eng-
lish ships of war at least equalled those
committed by the ships of war of
France.

We trust that the period has at length
arrived, when the impartial measures
of a just government with respect to
foreign powers will be upheld by hon-
est men of all parties; or, in other
words, that with respect to our foreign
affairs, there will be no party. This
demonstration of public opinion will
probably be more instrumental in com-
manding the respect of those powers,
and in securing our rights, than every
thing else which it is in our power to
do. The unwarrantable lengths to
which party spirit has been extended
has unquestionably produced a general
impression abroad that our government
cherished hostile feelings towards the
belligerents, and that in resisting such
a disposition there was a large body of
our citizens ready to support the one
or the other belligerent in the most un-
just pretensions. The harmony, thus
happily displayed, between the respec-
tive departments of the government
must go far to remove this impression,
and, with it, the unfounded hopes it
has inspired.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser,
of June 22.

By the ship Virginia, capt. Crockett,
in 46 days from Amsterdam, the edi-
tor of the Mercantile Advertiser has
received an Amsterdam paper of the
first of May, containing important
news, of which we have given a trans-
lation.

From this it will appear that the
"dogs of war" are again let loose in
Germany; and that a bloody engage-
ment took place on the 20th of April,
at Rohr, between the French and Aus-
trian armies, in which the latter was
defeated with great slaughter.

We learn verbally from capt. Crockett,
that the victory of the 20th was ob-
tained by a *ruse de guerre*—the emperor
Napoleon, under cover of a feigned
retreat, having drawn the archduke
Charles into a very unfavorable posi-
tion. The archduke John was advancing
to meet the French at the head of
80,000 men, so that a second general
engagement was daily expected.

The emperor of Russia and the king
of Prussia continued neutral.
Nothing new had been received from
Spain.

The embargo on American vessels
in the ports of Holland was raised early
in April.

The emperor of Austria had returned
to Vienna from the army.
From the New-York Gazette.
Yesterday the ship Virginia, capt.
Crockett, arrived here in ballast, from
Amsterdam. It will be seen by our
translations from an Amsterdam paper
of the 1st of May, that there has been
a severe battle between the archduke
Charles and the French emperor.
The various accounts of this battle
disagree in particulars. One account
states, that Bonaparte took 30,000 pri-

soners, 20 generals, &c. another that
he took 30,000 prisoners:—

Captain Crockett reports that, on the
first day of the battle, Bonaparte pre-
tended to be defeated, and retreated
merely to gain a more advantageous
position—having obtained this posi-
tion, he turned upon the archduke
Charles, and after a bloody battle, lit-
erally took and destroyed the whole of
the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners,
26 generals, all their cannon, colours,
ammunition, &c. fell into his hands.
The number of Austrians left dead on
the field, was not exactly known; the
loss of the French was very trifling.

The emperor of Austria, it was re-
ported, had returned to Vienna from
the army.
We leave these reports to be digested
by our readers. The translations from
the Dutch papers will be considered
more probable.

The dispatch ship Mentor, captain
Ward, had been in France, three or
four weeks, and it was stated in a let-
ter from France, received at Amster-
dam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minist-
er at Paris, was to return to America
in the Mentor.

No further relaxation had taken
place in the French decrees. The
ship Virginia brings out dispatches for
government, supposed to be in reply
to those which went out in the Mentor,
to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.

The president's proclamation, an-
nouncing the restoration of intercourse
between this country and G. Britain,
was received at Fayal previous to the
sailing of the Eagle.—It was received
molt welcomingly.

The archduke Charles ordered sev-
eral of his general officers to be shot,
whom he suspected of treachery.
We understand that a paper is re-
ceived by this arrival, which contains
the official details of the engagement
above mentioned.

A letter from Amsterdam of the
29th of April, to a respectable house
in this city says:

"I have just time to inform you,
that official accounts are just received
of the defeat of the Austrians on the
Danube—25,000 killed, 10,000 prison-
ers, and 100 pieces of cannon taken
by the French."

DONAWERTH, April 13.

The moment his majesty the emper-
or arrived here, he issued the follow-
ing proclamation to his army:—
SOLDIERS!—The victory of the con-
federate army is decided! Already the
Austrian general seems to think
that on the sight of his army he shall
precipitately retreat; and abandon our
allies to his mercy! But the eagle of
victory hovers over the French banner.
—SOLDIERS! You surround me!
When the sovereign of Austria came
to meet me in camp, you saw him de-
part with vows of eternal friendship.
We have already thrice conquered
Austria, and the debt of gratitude
which was due to us, has been repaid
with perfidy. Let Austria once more
see us as her conquerors.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

ROHR, April 20.
I have the honor to inform your ma-
jesty; that during three days we have
repulsed the enemy; your troops have
distinguished themselves upon these
occasions.

April 21.
This day the French envoy at the
court of Sillingen, made the following
report public:—
"It is this moment reported by the
adjutant of the prince of Neuchâtel,
that a great battle had been obtained
yesterday by the

tion of the victory obtained on the 26th inst.

P. S. This moment we have received the following intelligence:—
OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

The Austrian army is, by the fire of Heaven, struck for its ungrateful and faithless guilt—all their cordons are destroyed—more than twenty generals are either killed or wounded—one archduke is killed, and two wounded. We have more than 30,000 prisoners; we have taken many standards, cannon, ammunition, and provisions. We are of opinion that the lot of war is decided, as it was at Jena. The prince of Lichtenstein is mortally wounded.

DRESDEN, April 19.

We have at present no other intelligence of the belligerent armies, than that the French are concentrated on the banks of the Danube.

VIENNA, April 12.

It is expected that the emperor will return here about the 20th of this month from the army. The prince of Schwarzenberg will leave his post as minister at the court of St. Petersburg, and take a command in the army. One of our ministers at another court, is to be appointed in his place.

The English charge d'affaires Stewart, will await here the arrival of an ambassador from his country.

The advanced corps of the Austrian army, with which there are some battalions of the militia, called free corps, are now commanded by the renowned prince John of Lichtenstein, one of the richest noblemen at our court.

In Bohemia they are raising a free corps, amounting to about 10,000 men.

NUREMBERG, April 21.

Yesterday a detachment of Austrian light troops, commanded by major Megger, entered this town, and were followed by the riflemen of the same nation. These troops are a part of light Bohemian corps.

AUGSBURG, April 21.

The day before yesterday, a number of troops marched through here. The post from Munich has not arrived since the Austrians took possession of that city. A strong cannonade was heard in the direction of Frayzingen. The seat of war is drawing towards the borders of Donau. As yet we have no official account of the Austrian skirmishes. In a short time a decisive battle must take place.

[The other accounts contained in the latest Dutch paper, unite in saying, that on the 21st April, a battle took place on the banks of the Danube, between the united Bavarian and Wirtemberg armies and two regiments of French cuirassiers, the whole directed by the French emperor in person, on the one side, and the Austrian army, on the other. Nothing is now said of the archduke Charles, and as prince Lichtenstein, who commanded the advanced guard of the Austrian army, is said to be wounded; it is probable that only that part of the Austrians were engaged in the above mentioned battle, which certainly was not a general engagement, and even the result of it is very much to be questioned; as the reports in the Dutch papers are vague and unsatisfactory. If the French had really got any advantage, would there not have been official bulletins immediately issued, and sent express to the king of Holland? It has hitherto always been the case, and which would have reached Amsterdam on the 25th or 26th of April; but now the only account we have in Dutch papers is that pretended to be received from Ludwigsburg, a German village, under the controul of the king of Bavaria, and which is neither circumstantial or official, nor coming from the French headquarters.

It is also to be remarked, that the position and strength of the Austrian armies seem to be entirely unknown to their enemies, not a word on this head appearing in the Dutch papers. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, we are inclined to think that the Austrian cause is not desperate; and hope that the arch-duke Charles will yet succeed in rescuing his country from the fangs of the GREAT USURPER.]

A SET OFF TO THE BATTLE OF ROHR.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

Letter from a person of note in Spain, to his friend in the Havanna.

"The battle of Medelin has been the most bloody one fought this war—the enemy had 24 cannons, we 10; theirs

very badly served, ours discharged for the space of two hours and an half, a continual shower of grape. Our infantry charged with bayonet up to the very walls of the houses of the village in pursuit of the enemy. The imperial guards fled, as well as gen. Victor at the head of his staff. The marine battalions and the Spanish guards have covered themselves with glory—they threw away their muskets, and seizing hold of their bayonets by the handle, they fell upon, stabbed, overthrew and pent up the invincibles. If our cavalry had not fallen back, it would have been the most memorable battle of the campaign. Nevertheless, the enemy has now seen to his sorrow, what we are. Much blood has been spilt: eleven thousand dead on both sides, covered the banks of the Guadiana: they have lost upwards of seven thousand, and we nearly four thousand men.

"As the right wing was abandoned by the cavalry, all the centre, composed of the infantry, had considerably the advantage, and was advancing in pursuit of the enemy, it was necessary to retreat, to avoid the enemy from outflanking the army. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 29th of March (the day of the battle) the enemy's cannonading ceased, and both armies have retired to their respective positions, leaving the field of battle in the middle, neither of the armies remained masters of it.

"Although we have not gained much yet we have lost nothing by it: on the contrary, we have obtained some advantage, namely, that of making head against the enemy, and causing them to fly. The retreat of the cavalry it appears, was owing to a mistake, at least with respect to those regiments who followed that of Maria Louisa, whom they underfoot had received orders to retreat. Gen. Cuelta retreated with his army to Villaneuva to rest his troops; he afterwards proceeded with his staff to Campillo, to re-unite his cavalry, partially dispersed, and he informs of having already accomplished this.

"The enemy do not stir, and general Cuelta adds, that he does not consider them in a situation to make a fresh attack; nevertheless he is upon the watch, and has taken every measure to avoid any surprise. Meanwhile he is strengthening himself, and combining his measures for new operations against the enemy; they certainly have been terrified. Gen. Cuelta continues ill from a fall, and gen. Eguita commands the army, ad interim.

"The rafts and pontoons on which Victor had passed the Tagus have been broken and carried away by the current of the river. Gen. Cartaojal has been surprised by 12,000 of the enemy on his march to Toledo. It was not believed that they had such considerable force in that quarter. The cavalry was separated from the infantry by the interposition of the above mentioned body of the enemy. They however have extricated themselves without loss, and our army is complete. The whole of our force in La Mancha is composed of 32,000 men. Chaves has been conquered by the Portuguese—they put the whole French garrison, composed of 1500 men, to the sword. The remaining French force which entered Portugal amounting to 14,000, marched towards Braga, from whence they have been repulsed.

"Some English have arrived, and disembarked at Oporto. Last night two deputies were sent from the supreme junta to compliment general Cuelta."

AUSTRIA vs. FRANCE.

It is likely that the scales of fate will not long be in suspense—in the contest between these two powers. What advantages are there, that is not on the side of the French? Officers—troops—money—unequalled skill in war—the confidence of past success—confidence in themselves—fear and distrust on the side of their enemy—these alone are sufficient to decide the question.

But it is not enough to say, that experience is in favor of the French—that already have they beaten the same enemy in previous struggles. The enemy whom they have now to encounter is not the same enemy whom they have formerly overthrown. A part of the very force which was once arrayed against France, is now enlisted under her own banners. There was a time, when Austria was entitled to wield the whole military force of the Germanic Empire—so far at least as the feeble ties of that confederation would permit

the resources of its various parts to be brought together. But even in those times, France was triumphant; and the Emperor was reduced to sue for mercy.—How much greater then is Napoleon's chance of success, when many of those very means which were once drawn out in opposition to him, are now actually thrown into his scale! Where is Bavaria for instance?—Where is Wurtemberg? Once the vassals of Austria—now the allies of France.

Even the English prints themselves, sanguine as they are on most occasions, seem to have abandoned the struggle in despair. Their only feeble hope of resource is in Russia—but Russia stands by, either in silent apprehension for the fate of Europe, or what is much more probable, in eager expectation of the partition of Turkey, and her own proportion of the spoils.

From Austria, thus abandoned as she must be to her own exertions, these prints are unable to deduce the slightest means of hope or consolation. There is no cry of exultation to cheer and animate her efforts. Nothing is heard in them but the melancholy dirge chanted over the prostrate ruins of their former ally.

"They weep the living Austria, as the dead.

Besides the numerous advantages on the side of France, which we have slightly sketched above, others are depicted in the following conclusion of an Essay printed in "Bell's Weekly Messenger," on the causes and probable results of the Austrian War.—

Is it possible, that Austria will be able to withstand for any considerable time, such a host of disadvantages!

"Upon the probable result, there are two important paragraphs in the paper to which we have alluded, as written by Mr. Gentz. The first respects the weakness of Austria; the latter the strength of France. It must be taken into consideration however, that this representation of the Austrian weakness is made by a French journalist. It is certainly, therefore, much exaggerated, but with due allowance may lead to some facts.

"The peace of Presburg, says the writer, has left Austria without a cannon, without muskets and ammunition, and it is not with paper money that she has been able to replenish her arsenals: Her veteran soldiers no longer exist, new soldiers must be formed, and the Austrian peasants have so little flexibility and aptitude, that they must be two years before they can load a gun, or turn to the right and left. For want of horses, men already are obliged to work in the fields. A cavalry cannot be formed in less than fifteen years. And as to the insurrections and levies en masse, what a wretched instrument are they of national defence.

"Upon the subject of the French strength the passage is as follows:—

"Independently of the great army, there are 150,000 French troops in Germany, 150,000 in Italy, & 100,000 men of the confederation of the Rhine."

"There is certainly too much truth in this comparative statement. There cannot be a doubt, but that France can bring nearly three hundred thousand men into the field, and that Austria under her former losses of territory and population cannot bring forth one half the number. To say all in a word, we have only to request our readers to give their serious attention to the following brief circumstances.

"In former wars, Austria had a line of fortified cities on the Rhine and the Danube, and one or two campaigns were necessarily exhausted in their siege or blockade.

"In the impending war, Austria has not one fortified city, nor one line or frontier of defence. She must fight like the troops of Darius, on a plain, and if defeated, is destroyed. There is nothing between the Rhine and Vienna. France in the event of defeat is safe in her fortified cities.

"Austria in the event of defeat is totally without a place of refuge or muster. She is in the situation of Prussia. One battle must decide every thing. We do not feel inclined to continue this subject. Every human chance is against Austria." Enquirer.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

From Cuba.

By the schooner Messenger, we have received Havana papers from our correspondents including the 16th instant. A supplement to the Havana Messenger of the 1st date contains an extract from a Kingston (J.) paper of the 4th instant, which details the assassination of Bonaparte at Strasbourg on the 3d April—that Talleyrand was placed at the head of affairs at Paris on the nineteenth of the same month; that Louis the eighteenth was called for, and that Ferdinand the king of Spain was sent for to Paris. The account of these incidents, to which we do not yield a moment's credit, are said to have been brought to Port Royal (J.) by the cutter Hope; which sailed from Portsmouth on the 28th April, several days later than which is the news brought by the Pacific.

16. Peace to the world—but as A.ollo rises from his oriental pillow, the night of war and desolation hurries him hither, when in his occidental seat the transition lulls him to repose.

17. The American Fair—Freemen are, and only ought to be their guarantians.

VOLUNTEERS.

By the President—The memory of General Darke—Peace to the shade of his deceased patriot.

By the Vice President—The memory of Generals Green and Montgomey.

By Benj. R. Saunders—Thomas Jefferson—the man whose hand so government turned the wheel of government—So well assured of the justice of his conduct will chief magistrate of his republic, that on his venerable brow flame itself would be ashamed to sit.

By J. Saunders—Robert Smith—There can be no better proof of his virtue and talents than his present exalted situation.

By Francis Tillott—The animal called man—deservedly confessed the noblest work of the Deity—unfettered by prejudices, local, religious, or political; he will progress in acquiring the faculties of his nature, till considering himself only a citizen of the world, he will treat the orders, decrees and proclamations of despots with the contempt they deserve.

BOSTON, JUNE 27.

From Halifax.—We were yesterday favored with a Halifax paper of the 16th instant, mentioning the arrival of the Packet Mary, from Falkmouth, for New-York. Her London papers were to May 6. The latest by one day. The following are the only new articles which we find extracted.

LONDON, May 6.

Letters, received from Holland, mention a report of the king of Saxony, having been arrested by order of Bonaparte, on suspicion of having carried on a secret correspondence with the emperor of Austria, but this is not confirmed.

On the 28th of March, lord Col. Ringwood sailed from Minorca for the Bay of Toulon, with 13 sail of the line. We have not learned, on this occasion, any thing, by way of Gibraltar, respecting the South of Spain.

CHARLES TOWN, July 7.

At a meeting of a number of citizens on the 4th of July, at the house of Mr. Francis Tillet, Major Cyrus Saunders was appointed president, and Mr. Henry Heans vice president—After a sumptuous dinner the following toasts were drank.

1. The day we celebrate.—Not only dear to Americans, but in future ages will be revered by all mankind—having reduced to practice what has so often been theoretically asserted, the mankind need only determine to be free and independent, and they will be so.

2. The memory of the brave heroes who bled during the revolution.—May the spark of freedom by them lighted up, never be extinguished till the whole world becomes representative republics.

3. The Congress of '76.—May their patriotic zeal become an object of imitation to the representatives of every country.

4. James Madison.—May he afford to the people of the republic over which he presides, the blessings of peace and prosperity.

5. George Clinton.—There can be no better proof of his patriotism than the grey locks he now wears in his country's service, by the suffrages of a free people.

6. The heads of departments.—May they ever be distinguished for virtue, patriotism and superior talents.

7. Our ministers abroad.—They will not forget that they are citizens of a free country, and cannot be contaminated by the intrigues of foreign courts.

8. Washington, Adams and Jefferson.—their merits will ever be revered by true Americans.

9. The memory of Franklin, Hancock, Warren, Samuel Adams and Paine, deservedly revered by every American patriot, not only for their exertions during, but for their patriotic zeal previous to the war, which terminated our slavery.

10. Our army.—May it always prove a safeguard against foreign enemies, but never become the tool of ambition or arbitrary power.

11. Our infant navy.—May it establish and maintain the freedom of the seas, till the plunderers on that element are totally annihilated.

12. The rising manufactures of the Union.—May their increase prevent the necessity of exchanging the necessaries of life for foreign gewgaws and trifles.

13. Independence and liberty.—The only luminaries as yet discovered capable of assisting the sun to enlighten the world.

14. The American Eagle.—The splendid national emblem on the globe.—May she in a sublime and quiescent state view the Lion, the Cock and the Bear destroying each other.

15. Burdet, Whitbread, Wardell and Cartwright—their exertions in Parliament entitle them to the thanks of all freemen.—May they be successful in effecting a reform in the British government.

16. Peace to the world—but as A.ollo rises from his oriental pillow, the night of war and desolation hurries him hither, when in his occidental seat the transition lulls him to repose.

17. The American Fair—Freemen are, and only ought to be their guarantians.

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The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at Harper's Ferry in a style truly elegant. The day was ushered in by a discharge of artillery, and at 11 o'clock the company began to assemble, & at 3 sat down to a sumptuous dinner, set out under an extensive arbour prepared for the occasion. The greatest harmony prevailed throughout the whole day, and the *Amor Patriæ* seemed to pervade every breath. After dinner the following toasts were drank, accompanied with the firing of cannon, music, &c.

1. The day we celebrate.—May the genuine spirit of '76 ever animate the hearts of the sons of Columbia.

2. The United States.—May it always be their lot to be governed by virtue and talents.

3. The President of the U. S.—May he so steer the helm of government as justly to entitle him to the esteem and gratitude of his country.

4. The memory of our departed hero and patriot, general Washington, and his compatriots in arms.

5. Our Forefathers.—May their descendants continue to deserve the boon received from them.

6. The people of the U. S.—May they always continue true to their truth, and hand down to the latest posterity the constitution and laws of the land, unimpaired.

7. The Secretary at War.—May his fostering hand increase and cherish this infant factory.

8. The rising generation.—May they as zealously defend their rights, as their fathers asserted them.

9. The militia of the U. S.—May they soon be armed and organized, and always ready to rally round the banners of liberty, to repel invasion, or quell insurrection.

10. The American Eagle.—A safe asylum in peace—in war the sword of death.

11. Peace with all nations.—To maintain which let us be always prepared for war.

12. Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.—May they be liberally cherished.

13. May the arms manufactured at Harper's Ferry, never miss fire when pointed at the enemies of our country.

14. The Tree of Liberty.—Should the top wither and die, may the wide spreading roots sprout up again with increased vigour.

15. Union.—May the chain which binds the states be as indissoluble as adamant, and durable as time.

16. The Fair Sex of the United States.—May their cheering smiles light on those only who are willing to defend their country's rights.

17. May each succeeding anniversary be sacred to festive joy—and the people free and happy.

Extract of a letter from a citizen of the district of Columbia, (a federalist) to his friend (a republican) in Berkeley, dated July 3, 1809.

"In future presidential elections, I must give up to your superior democratic judgment—for, a better than Mr. Madison has been so far, we could not have got. And I believe he will

continue to pursue the real interests of our country."

Remarks on the above.

From that as well as many other sections of the United States, we find that the Federalists are making a merit of necessity, and say they are pleased with Mr. Madison as president of the United States.—That the Federalists are pleased with a Democratic president, and the choice of the democrats too, is surely something new under the sun.—That they have collectively and individually made use of every art and intrigue in the power of man, to defeat his election, will not be denied. We will not attempt to number those of them who have so often prayed that all the curses contained in the 109th Psalm might light upon him and his party.—A recollection of their past conduct will be sufficient to convince every candid mind. Now how can they with the sincerity of christians, say they are pleased with a man for president of the U. S. whom they have so long and so often denounced as a French citizen, and a member of Bonaparte's legion of honor.—This is surely something new under the sun.

The Senate yesterday confirmed the nomination by the President of the U. S. of John Q. Adams, as Minister Plenipotentiary to the court of St. Petersburg.—Yeas 19—Nays 7. Intel.

The legislature of Massachusetts adjourned on Tuesday the 20th ult. to meet again on the 4th Wednesday of January.

Previous to the adjournment, a resolution was passed, intrusting their representatives in Congress, to use their endeavors to cause the following amendment to be made to the constitution of the U. States.

"That no law for laying an embargo or general prohibition or restraint of commerce shall have force longer than until the expiration of 30 days after the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding that session in which said law shall have been enacted.

The 4th Monday in November next is the day fixed upon for the next meeting of Congress.

Alexandria, June 30.

On Monday last at 12 o'clock, on the Maryland shore, near Laidler's ferry, a duel was fought between Nathaniel H. Hooe, Esq. and capt. N. Ashton, both of King George County, Virginia, in which captain Ashton was dangerously wounded in an artery of one of his thighs.

On the evening of Monday last, between sunset and dark, John Skinner, Esq. was murdered on the road from Fredericksburgh to his seat (Mill Bank) in King George county. He received the contents of a gun in his side, charged with buck shot, while sitting in his gig, and died in the course of 15 minutes. A negro boy that was behind the gig states that this horrid act was perpetrated by one of two Negro fellows that rushed out of the bushes on him, who are supposed to be his own that have been a considerable time runaway.

A machine has recently been invented by a hatter in Walpole, New Hampshire, for cutting fur from the pelt, by the help of which one person will cut more fur than five will in the usual method. This valuable improvement is recommended to the liberality of the hat manufacturers in the United States, as one eminently entitled to their patronage. The inventor has obtained a patent for said machine.

Mr. WILLIAMS, A Poet, (or if you please a Poetee) aspires at a place in your CORNER.—Please to gratify the ambition of this infant rhymist, and oblige

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Cordelia's made a random shot, And poor young Damon's slain! Now, if she charge and level well, She may kill him once again.

The little Urchin in her freaks, Without aiming any harm At friend or foe, or wily beau, Has filled us with alarm.

But who could wish such frolics quiet, Tho' himself should meet a "fat," Since love-sick swains, if "lacking brains," Have lives like any cat!

Then twinge us well, Cordelia dear! Nor spare us our delusions:—

no place more than four or five miles apart; this river falls after a course of about 54 miles, into the Danube, at Gunzburg, about 15 miles below Ulm. The country in that neighbourhood is well adapted to display military talents, and every species of troops may be brought into action; the country is particularly adapted to various and multiplied manœuvres, presenting at every instant new positions. Aur.

The American ship Virginia on her passage from Amterdam to New-York, was boarded by an officer from a British 74, who impressed three seamen! The door of negotiation is opened.

THOMAS PAINE.

So pre-eminently distinguished in the literary as well as the political world, and who has been happily and justly termed the Tyrteus of the American revolution, has at length mingled with his kindred dust. He died at Greenwich (N. Y.) on the 8th ult. in the 73d year of his age, and was buried on the day following on his farm at New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester. The habits of this extraordinary man had lately been such as to co-operate with the natural effect of age in impairing his physical and mental energies. But he nevertheless retained the firmness of his mind to the last moments of his protracted existence, and exhibited in death the same calmness and fortitude which had distinguished his character in many trying emergencies, and painful vicissitudes of life.

As one of the principal founders of the American Republic, the memory of Thomas Paine claims our gratitude and veneration.—As a philanthropist and the friend of mankind, we cannot forbear to express our admiration of his character. But with all the splendid and profound qualities of his intellect, it is asked was he not the apostle of infidelity! And with all the attachment which he bore to the cause of America, and the fame of her exploits, was he not the reviler of the first of her heroes and sages? True—but has not the pen of Watson chastised and corrected the errors of his infidelity? And did not the well earned fame of Washington defy the effect of his mistaken resentment? Every christian believes that the *Apology* of Watson will out-live the *Age of Reason*—and the fame of Washington is far beyond the reach of a wound from any mortal hand.

Let then the grave cover the errors of the vindicator of the *Rights of Man*—Let the memory of his virtues be cherished by those whom his pen contributed to emancipate:—Let not the ingratitude of a republic be inscribed upon his tomb; and let not malice vindictively disturb the repose of his ashes:—For when there shall be left on the earth no remembrance of his errors, future ages shall rejoice in the freedom and happiness derived from the diffusive light and irresistible energy of his mind as reflected and stamped upon the pages of *Common Sense*, *The Crisis*, and *The Rights of man*—those ever lasting evidences of his superior greatness, and imperishable monuments of this fame.

Encouragement to Hatters.

A machine has recently been invented by a hatter in Walpole, New Hampshire, for cutting fur from the pelt, by the help of which one person will cut more fur than five will in the usual method. This valuable improvement is recommended to the liberality of the hat manufacturers in the United States, as one eminently entitled to their patronage. The inventor has obtained a patent for said machine.

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Then twinge us well, Cordelia dear! Nor spare us our delusions:—

Our pangs—your darts that wring our hearts Produce such sweet confusions;

For tho' we pine and die to-day With overwhining sorrow— Your unerring darts may pierce our hearts, Yet, we'll be alive to-morrow.

But hold awhile, my vagrant muse! Don't lead me such a dance; She's fair, and should she come this way She could kill me with a glance.

Yet, who would dread ten thousand deaths With their attendant pain, Would the same eye that aims the dart But heal the wound again!

To die and come to life again— The thought is quite elating! My own dear self would die, die, die— For such a reanimating.

ENAMORE.

DIED, on the 25th ult. of a cancer in his face, Beniah Willett, late merchant at Occoquan. By his death society is deprived of as honest a man as ever lived. Alex. paper.

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, L.
John Baker, Jacob Lanceskers,
Gwyn W. Baylor, Mrs. Lathells,
Benjamin Bell, Robert C. Lee, 2
John S. Blue, John Linch.
Oliver Bliss, M.
James Bruce, Jesse Moore, 3
Jacob Bond, John Moore,
Mrs. E. Bracken- James Melton,
ridge, Robert Melton,
Mrs. E. McKewan,
Daniel Collins, Wm. M'Cherry,
Nath'l Coleman, Fulton Middleton,
Ambrose Cramer, Thomas M'Lanaham.
Wm. P. Craghill, N.
Wm. Clark, North and Small-
John Cross, wood.
Nathaniel Craghill, O.

Th. Davenport, David Ogilvy,
Brad. Davenport, Gregory O'Neal,
Ad. S. Dandridge, Francis O'Neal,
Valentine Duff, 2, P.
James Duke, Henry Parker,
Mrs. Anna Page,
Abram Everfole, 2, Wm. Pottersfield.
R.
Ferdinando Fairfax, 4, William Reid.
S.
Walter Shirley, son
of Robt. Shirley,
John Soovee,
Lewis Smith,
Jacob Strider,
George Shagley.

Mr. H. H. Robert Tabb,
John Hasnie, 4, Aquilla Thomas,
Thomas Hart, 2, John Talbot,
Daniel Hains, E. Thompson,
John Hagar, Wm. H. Turner.
Wm. H. Harding, W.
James Hite, John Ward, or Jo-
John Henkle, seph Winsett,
Jacob Grant, Thomas Watson,
Wm. Hutchinson, Francis Whiting, 2,
K.
Chrifan Keffert, 2, Wm. Wright,
William Kemble, James Wright,
Jonathan Knapp, Joseph Webb.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charlestown, July 2, 1809.

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.

Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer.

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 she 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 four in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised for \$2 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 Bullkin, 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 B. 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 Suckles, 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 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.

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.

RAGS!

Three cents per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton rags 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 J. Joffitt to John Hite, jun. by deed of date, 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 stay there several weeks—that a breast of the Isle of Wight he was taken by a French privateer, the captain's name he does not recollect.

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 dwelling house, 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 in 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 Joffitt'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 Joffitt's Ex'r, and others, and between Strider plaintiff and Joffitt's Ex'r, &c. defendants.

The sale will be made subject to the 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, Com'rs. AND HENRY S. G. TUCKER. June 20, 1809.

BEING about to leave this place, I wish the agent for Messrs. Craghill and Crane to come forward immediately and settle with me.

J. SAUNDERS. June 30, 1809.

Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Fulling Mill near Darkeville, 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 filled 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 cut.

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 flage at McFerris, G. & J. Humphreys's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.

May 10, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 68. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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 *Arcton*, 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 stay there several 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 d'armes, 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 overcome "by the glittering reward held out to him."

That he then called on Mr. Armstrong, our minister, who, after hearing the story of his sufferings, refused his interference, on the ground that he had been sailing in breach of the embargo.

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 and declared their belief 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 abridgement 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 type.

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, 550 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

HEAD 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 Vrsowitz.

On the 10th the Austrians invested Passau, into which a Bavarian Battalion had entered at the same time. They invested the town, and likewise a Bavarian Battalion that itself by this movement took place 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 Inn by the Austrians, 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 a Bavarian officer, his 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 Pfaffenhausen, on the 19th. The division of Gen. Oudinot, and Gudin formed the right, those of St. Hillaire and Friant his 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 Pfaffenhausen, and gave directly the necessary orders.

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 Pfaffenhausen, and to give directly the necessary orders.

Battle at Tann the 19th. The 19th at day break, the duke of Auerstadt put himself to march in two columns. The divisions of Gudin and Gudin formed his right, those of St. Hillaire and Friant his 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 Pfaffenhausen, and gave directly the necessary orders.

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Battle and Capture of Landshut on the 21st. The battle of Auenburg having uncovered the flank of the Austrian army and the magazines of the enemy, the Emperor proceeded on the 21st on the point of Slay to Landshut and the duke of Austria overthrew the enemy's cavalry in the plains before the town, which was defended by a division, marched with a quick charge the grenadiers of the 17th to the bridge, being at the head of the column; that bridge, which was of wood, was on fire; but this was of no consequence to our infantry, which passed it and penetrated into the town. The enemy driven from his position, was then attacked by the duke of Rivoli, who fled out by the right side. Landshut was in our possession, and with us were 30 pieces of cannon, 9,000 prisoners, 6,000 muskets, jerry-chests with horses put to them and full of ammunition, 3,000 waggons with baggage, three superb equipages of the bridge, and the hospitals and the magazines which the Austrians had begun to form. Couriers and aide-de camp of the general in chief, prince Charles; convoys of sick coming to Landshut, were astonished to find the enemy there, met the same fate.

Battle of Eckmuhl, the 22d. While the battles of Auenburg and Landshut had such important consequences, prince Charles united himself to the corps of Bohemia, commanded by general Kollowrath, and obtained a feeble success at Ratisbonne. One thousand men of the Prussian regiment left to guard the bridge of Katisbonne, had received no orders to withdraw. Surrounded by the Austrian army, and having exhausted their ammunition, these brave soldiers were obliged to surrender. This was finally felt by the Emperor. He was aware that in 24 hours the Austrian blood should flow in Ratisbonne to avenge this affront done to his arms.

At the same time, the dukes Auerstadt, and of Danzig, kept the corps of Rosenberg, of Hohenhausen, and of Liechtenstein in retreat. No time was to be lost on the morning of the 23d, the Emperor began his march from Landshut, with the two divisions of the duke of Montebello, the corps of the duke of Rivoli, the divisions of the Courassiers, Nanometer, and Saint Solpice, and the Wurtemberg divisions. At 2 o'clock, P. M. he arrived at Eckmuhl, where the four corps of the Austrian army forming 110,000 men, passed under the command of the arch-duce Charles. The duke of Montebello attacked the enemy on the left, with the division Gudin. On the

FIRST BULLETIN.

Head quarters at Ratisbon. April 24, 1809.

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