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in. A fine army of 35,000 men was sent to Portugal—as far as possible from the scene of real action. It happens, unfortunately, that this army has been brought to shame by the conduct, say the friends of government, of its commanders;—by the unskilful arrangement of the expedition, and choice of those commanders, say their enemies. But it signifies little, what has become of the enterprize, or to what its fate is owing, in our view of the subject. The dishonor of the British arms, and the conveyance of a large army to fight against our allies, are no doubt most dreadful aggravations of our loss; but we objected to the expedition from the beginning. We demand the reason for locking up our army in the south-west corner of Portugal, when the great battle was fighting in the north-east extremity of Spain? We ask, why so silly a measure was thought of, as turning away our force to conquer an army necessarily in our power, should our allies be successful, and the conquest of which was worth nothing, should our allies be beaten? We ask, what justification can be offered of so dastardly a conduct, as avoiding the hazardous part of the contest—the struggle with the enemy's main body—for the poor temptation of attacking an inferior and insulated body of his men, and making sure of beating them, as a miserable kind of *hedge*, in case our real and only game, the game of our allies, should be lost? The Spaniards are fighting the battle of Spain and of Portugal, as well as of all Europe, in the north: they are almost overwhelmed by their enemies: a reinforcement of their strength may decide the day for them. But, unfortunately, there happens to be a detachment of the French cooped up in Portugal; cut off from all supplies; hemmed in on every side; and utterly unable to escape. If the Spaniards are successful, this little force *must* fall; if they are beaten, it weighs not as one grain of dust in the swiftly mounting balance of their fate, what happened to the French in Portugal.——Nevertheless, it is to this wretched outpost of the French power that all the efforts of England are pointed; and, instead of succouring our allies, or, as we term it, "*before* proceeding to succour them," we must be running away to seize hold of a few thousand soldiers—harmless prisoners in a hostile country! Suppose the utmost success had attended our folly, we should have taken those troops, delayed our march for three critical months of the Spanish campaign, and left a large part of the army in Portugal, which was so much wanted in Spain. If we had wholly failed, we sacrificed the power of helping our allies, for the chance of doing ourselves some little good, gaining a little paltry *eclat*, without the remotest possibility of assisting the common cause by the attempt.

This folly is nothing new, to be sure, in our foreign policy; but it is now applied to a case infinitely more important than any that it ever before ruined. It is the very same blunder, or rather the same narrow, interested method of starving the common cause, for fear of being *greatly* defeated, or for the lucre of gaining a few *British objects*—which, since the year 1793, has excluded England from all real share in the management of continental affairs, and left Europe a prey to the enemy—which sent thousands of our finest forces after sugar islands and spice islands, and to hunt down nabobs, and to find out and repair worn out moguls, while France was raging beyond the Alps and the Rhine—which detached, to the most distant corners of Europe, to garrison old palaces, or make a show of defending allies never attacked, and, if attacked, utterly indefensible, those troops that might have saved Austria and Italy—which paraded an army in the north of Holland, to make head against the myriads pouring along the Danube—which filled Naples with British soldiers, while the archduke Charles was struggling for Vienna on the Gulph of Trieste—which amused the people of London with a senseless skirmish* in Calabria, and a procession of stolen silver on the eve of the annihilation of the Prussian monarchy—and, leaguing at last its selfish folly with open, unprincipled violence, raised up the clamors of the whole world against the English name, by the massacre and pillage of a defenceless friend, while the air of Europe yet rung with the crash of all its most ancient and illustrious thrones. Let us not decieve ourselves, we have done all that lies in our power for the ruin of our allies.—With the phrases of justice and generosity on our lips, our hearts have been filled with coldness and selfishness. With the cry of helping to put out the fire on the continent, we have been caught in the act of pilfering for ourselves; and the consolation which we now have, is to reflect, that, besides our detection, we have been stopped in our petty thefts, and are now, perhaps, about to be soundly beaten for them. It is lamentable to think, that this last opportunity of saving Europe, which, if improved, would have even covered all our past misdeeds, has been thrown away like all the rest; and that our *policy* has proved consistent to the latter end.

We are now, it is said, about to assist the Spaniards in good earnest; that is to say, by sending a great force into Spain. Something, we would feign hope, may be done, even yet, to protract the defeat of that great and good cause, and to obtain better terms for the patriots, if they ultimately fail. Upon a cordial and disinterested union of councils between the two governments, and of operations between the commanders of the two armies, every thing will depend in the prosecution of this attempt. Never were rulers or generals placed in so arduous a predicament; and never did more weighty interests depend on their right conduct. But is there no possibility of gaining even more than the utmost probable success can secure, by availing ourselves of the offer lately made to open a negociation? Would it be impossible to offer Spain, as we formerly suggested, a dereliction of every one *British object*, an oblivion of all our separate causes of quarrel with France, on condition that good terms should be granted to the patriots? Would not such an offer, if successful, be the salvation of Europe, and, though failed, strengthen our union with Spain? The late communication from France affords an opening to such views; and we devoutly pray that it may not be presented to us in vain.

* *To say that the affair of Maida did infinite honor to the English army, is only to record that English troops fought there. It is the unprofitable lavishment of such valor that excites our indignation.*

Estray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's plantation, near Shepherdstown, a *Grey Horse*, about fourteen hands one inch high, six years old last spring, no perceivable brand, shod before, and appears to have a number of saddle marks—Appraised to Fifty Dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WINGERD.

July 17, 1809.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 7th instant, an apprentice boy to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of *Daniel M'Daniel*, about 19 years of age, five feet, seven inches high, and well set, straight black hair, down look when spoken to, his right arm crooked, occasioned by having been broke. Whoever takes up said apprentice and returns him to me, shall have the above reward, but no thanks nor charges. All persons are cautioned against employing or harboring said apprentice.

THOMAS H. GRADY.

Charlestown, July 27, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and discharge them immediately; otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Wheat will be taken at the market price, in payment.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.

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

JOSEPH CRANE.

July 7, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for good flaxseed.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lot*, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN WARE.

July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

The Embargo is off,

NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

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

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.

Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Charlestown, 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.
Robert Baty,
John Baker,
Gwyn W. Baylor,
Benjamin Bell,
John S. Blue,
Oliver Bliss,
Jacob Brunce,
James Bond,
Mrs. E. Brackenridge.

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, 2:
James Duke,

E.
Abram Everfole, 2

F.
Ferdinando 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. Hutchinson.

K.
Christan Keffert, 2,
William Kemble,
Jonathan Knap,
John Kennedy.

L.
Jacob Lanceskers,
Mrs. Laffells,
Robert C. Lee, 2
John Linch.

M.
Jessee Moore, 3,
John Moore,
James Melton,
Robert Melton,
Mrs. E. M'Kewan,
Wm. M'Cherry.
Fulton Middleton,
Thomas M'Lanaham.

N.
North and Smallwood.

O.
David Ogilvy,
Gredory O'Neal,
Francis O'Neal.

P.
Henry Parker,
Mrs. Anna Page,
Wm. Potersfield.

R.
William Reid.

S.
Walter Shirley, son of Robt. Shirley,
John Scovee,
Lewis Smith,
Jacob Strider,
George Shagley.

T.
Robert Tabb,
Aquilla Thomas,
John Talbot,
E. Thompson,
Henry S. Turner.

W.
John Ward, or Joseph Winsett,
Thomas Watson,
Francis Whiting, 2,
Wm. Wright,
James Wright,
Joseph Webb.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Charlestown, July 2, 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. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.*

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

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

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcases, 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 waggoners 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 markert house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, *President*,
DAN. ANNIN, *Secretary*.

June 30, 1809.

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 952 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of bargain 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 roods 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'Cabe 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, } Com'rs.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.

June 20, 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.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 72.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, a London print of May 29.

The American government, with a due consideration of American interests, and of the peculiarity of their situation, suspended the intercourse between the belligerents and America, and ordered a strict embargo in their ports, under the tacit understanding, that it should be raised in favor of either power which should repeal its obnoxious orders.

Such was the relative state of things in which Mr. Erskine commenced his negociation. The manner in which he conducted it, and the point on which it has been disavowed by the English government, are important enough to merit a separate consideration, and as the papers will be laid before Parliament in the ensuing week, we shall resume this subject in another paper. Its importance does not seem to be well understood. We live in an age, in which revocations of the acts of Plenipotentiaries are so frequent, that the absurdity, and practical mischief of such breaches of faith, are totally overlooked. With both hereafter confide in plenipotentiaries, when their acts are thus, of common matter of course, revocable at pleasure. There are certainly extreme cases in which such acts ought to be revocable, but the cases must be extreme, and should be rare, left they destroy the utility of the thing.

But the point or fact is, that the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's act is of a piece with the general conduct of England towards America. Whenever circumstances have in any way admitted it, our tone towards America has always been insulting, and our conduct every thing but friendly. Every new hope on the continent; every straw to the drowning expectations of Europe, has but aggravated this unworthy sentiment. In our prosperity we have bullied America; and when things are not so well with us, we have vented our strife in injurious language and unworthy conduct towards her. Whilst there were any hopes in Spain, America could get nothing direct from us. But disappointment brought us to our senses, and the negociation was renewed. The coalition war on the continent has subsequently broken out, and we begin to repent of our condescension.

In this manner has the American negociation been on and off during some years, our demands rising with our hopes and prosperity, and our moderation being only co-existent with our disappointment.

As to the immediate point on which Mr. Erskine's act is to be disavowed by ministers, it is not to be collected from the correspondence. The correspondence on the part of Mr. Erskine is characterised by simplicity and directness. His business seems full upon his mind, and he comes immediately to the point. If it be in any way wanting, it is only in that circuitous equivocal formality of the old diplomacy, in which the writer seems only anxious left he should be understood as saying something; in which the first sentence is a knot which every succeeding sentence is only employed further to perplex.

The French diplomatists, formed into a school under Choiseul, grafted the school logic, and the law loquacity, upon the public correspondence. Every word had its endless appendages, and every phrase was weighed and measured. Lord Malmesbury in England was an eminent instance of this species of diplomacy, and Lord Liverpool was formed in the same school.—The caution, the precision, the measured gravity, the decorum which carefully avoids every thing of passion and petulance; all these qualities of the old school cannot be too much praised; but where the business is in a point, and the parties are both willing to come at it, we really can see no objection either in prudence or decorum. Mr. Fox was an inimitable example of this simplicity and rectitude.

Mr. Erskine, with a manly directness, acknowledges, without disguise, the unjust violence in the affair of the Chesapeake; he speaks of it with a sense of justice, and at the same time with a candor, which cannot but inspire a very high opinion both of his head and heart.

Nothing can be more disgusting than the flippancy of some of the daily papers upon this subject, who with the most perfect ignorance of the public law, continue to maintain what both parties in government have concurred to disavow.

From the Salem Gazette.

FROM BAYONNE.

Mr. Thorndike, from Bayonne, has given us the following as the tenor of reports and opinions at that place while he was there.—With respect to Spain, that country was far from being conquered; there had been an immense loss of men on the part of the French, supposed to be not less than 150,000. Of the vast numbers who had entered Spain, scarcely any ever returned, except in a miserable, disabled condition.—The Patriots under Cuesta, Romana, Reding, &c. maintained the war in various parts, with success. At Madrid there had been a popular tumult for several days, so that they were obliged to call king Joseph from Aranjuez to quiet it; but it was thought he would not be able to remain long in Madrid with safety. The Saragossans were also greatly excited, and if a force did not arrive to overawe them, would probably be soon in arms again. It was reported that a large reinforcement was on its way to Spain, but it had not yet appeared; and it was the prevailing opinion, that if it did not arrive soon, the French would be obliged to abandon the country.

Mr. Thorndike was in Bayonne when many of the prisoners from Saragossa passed through there. They were carried on by forced marches, and were in a most wretched, worn-down condition: they had been cruelly treated on the road, and 5 or 600 were said to have been actually shot because they could not support the march. Of this barbarous deed Mr. T. has not the least doubt, for it was declared to him not only by Spanish but by French officers who were present; and it was the subject of common conversation, and of horror, in all circles.

He saw also the brave Palafox on his way to the interior as a prisoner. He was then considerably unwell. As an officer of rank, he was allowed some indulgence, and lodged at the same house with Mr. T. He conversed freely, and lamented the cruelties to which his suffering companions had been subjected; but remarked, that they were not behind hand the French in their inveterate hatred. When Saragossa surrendered, marshal Lasnes refused, with a compliment upon his bravery, to take his sword; but he had since been deprived of it.

Mr. T. saw there the Emperor Napoleon, who did not then keep himself so impenetrably guarded, as he was said to do in the early periods of his usurpation. Curiosity frequently caused the people to crowd round him; he was frequently in the harbor in a barge, in an exposed situation; and had one been desperate enough to attempt his life, frequent opportunities were not wanting.

With respect to the war with Austria, well informed people, who know how to make computations from what is suffered to be published, did not doubt the French had lost at least 30,000 men.

Mr. T. having spent about two years in France, and been in different provinces, has had opportunity to observe the misery produced by Bonaparte's ambitious measures. A constant state of warfare has drained off the men, so as to leave agriculture as well as commerce in a languishing state; and in travelling the country, he frequently observed six or eight women to one man engaged in the labours of the field, and was assured this was the cause of it. The system of conscription is horrible; the best families are broken in upon and many ruined by it. He has seen many thousands of these conscripts at Bayonne, where they were drilled a few weeks in marchings, &c. (without arms) and then sent, many of them broken hearted, into Spain, to be incorporated among the old troops. Not enured to military hardships, and most of them perhaps never having handled a musket—raw and inexperienced—destined to a warfare among the mountains of Spain, and against their hardy inhabitants—they entered that kingdom as certain victims to Bonapart's ambition—never to revisit their country and friends—never again to enjoy the domestic comforts from which they have been torn away.

PROCLAMATION

Of the French Emperor to the Hungarians.

Imperial Head Quarters, Schoenbrun, May 15, 1809.

Hungarians!—The emperor of Austria, unmindful of treaties, and regardless of the magnanimity I shewed him after three successive wars, and particularly the war of 1805, has attacked my armies; I have faced him, and the god of armies who punishes the ungrateful and faithless, has crowned my arms with victory. I have entered the capital of Austria and am on your frontiers. The emperor of Austria and not the king of Hungary has declared war against me. According to your constitution he could not do it without your consent. Your system of defensive warfare, and the measures adopted at the last diet, has satisfactorily proven to me your desire for peace.

Hungarians—The moment to obtain your independence is arrived. I offer you *peace*, the integrity of your territories, your *liberties*, your present constitution, modified at your discretion and pleasure, or when the spirit of the times, or the interest of your fellow citizens may require it. *I ask nothing of you*—my only wish is to *see you a free and independent people.*

Your union with Austria is the source of all your misfortunes, for which your blood has flown in distant countries, your interests have been sacrificed to those of the hereditary estates, of which you were the flower, and treated as a colony. This gave rise to domestic feuds, the source of which was to you unknown. Your manners are national; you speak a distinct language; and boasted of an ancient and glorious ancestry. Assume your rank as a nation. Be as you formerly were. Choose yourself a king, whose dignity will result from your suffrages, who will reign for you alone and live among you, surrounded by your citizens and soldiers.

Hungarians—The eyes of all Europe are fixed on you. All I ask of you is a constant peace and commercial relations with me, in return for which I will guarantee your independence, the greatest of all blessings which await you, provided you are worthy of your forefathers and true to yourselves.

You will not disregard this magnanimous offer and lavishly spill your precious blood for weak princes, controled by bribed or unprincipled ministers, and to whom England gave her gold—the enemy of the continent who founds her prosperity and wealth upon monopoly and our broils.

Convoke a diet of the nation on the field of Rakos, after the manner of your forefathers, and acquaint me with your determination.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

By order of the Emperor,
The Prince of Neufchatel,
Maj. Gen. of the army,
ALEXANDER.

RUSSIAN DECLARATION.

From the Petersburgh Gazette of the 25th April, (5th May.)

"The peace between France and Austria, which has long been wavering, is at length entirely at an end. By the last advices, the Austrian troops have at last entered the duchy of Warsaw, and the states of Saxony and Bavaria.

"It is thus that the flames of war which had been so lately extinguished upon the continent, have just been rekindled, and, by the force of circumstances, it is necessary that all the powers of Europe should take up arms again.

"The preparations for war on the part of Austria, were the first cause for this misunderstanding. Russia could not see this with indifference. Every means were employed from the beginning to put an end to them. The guarantee of Russia of the integrity of the Austrian states was even offered, and at the same time it was declared, that in virtue of the existing alliance with France, every attack upon the present order of things, would be considered as a violation of the rights stipulated by treaties, which ought to be maintained by the force of arms.

"Austria, not rejecting the pacific offers made to her, pretended at first that her measures were only defensive—that they were occasioned only by the fear of the danger which threatened her; that her intention was not to undertake an offensive war, and that he would not break the peace.

"Facts have proved of how little value these assurances were. The measures of defence which progressively increased, have changed into offensive measures. In the room of the fear that was expressed, ambitious plans have been developed, and the war was broken out by the invasion of foreign states, even before any declaration of war in the accustomed form.

"Austria, who knew perfectly well the conduct which Russia would hold under the present circumstances, has determined to renounce her friendship, and rekindle the flames of war, even upon our frontiers, rather than desist from her projects.

"In consequence orders have been given to the Russian ambassador at Vienna, to quit that capital immediately, and it has been declared to the Austrian ambassador at this court, that from this moment his diplomatic functions have ceased, and that all relations are broken off with him and his court."

Gottenburg, May 26. We have this moment received information that the Russians have positively broken the armistice, and have taken possession of the town of Tornea, and 700 men who garrisoned it.

Their demands are said to be, that the queen shall be appointed Regent during the minority of her son; that Finland shall be ceded, and that the Swedish ports shall be shut against England—the whole proposition being rejected, is the cause of the recommencement of hostilities.

May 29.—We have a report that 40,000 Russians are forcing their way into Sweden, the ice being still strong enough in the Gulf of Bothnia for the passage of heavy artillery. The official account of the Russians having entered Tornea, arrived this morning.

Copenhagen, May 27.—It has been reported for a few days past, that a great number of American vessels had arrived at Gottenburg, laden with colonial produce; but it is now ascertained they were very few in number.

The English have taken 6 American vessels in the Categut.

Cassel, June 1.—The king of Westphalia is gone to take the command of the French army expected at Erfurth.

Seville, May 29.—We have beaten Soult and his army entirely. His loss is 4000 men, he has surrendered to us, with all his train of artillery. Soult was taken prisoner in a village of Gallicia, a few hours after the surrender of his army. This is official. It is also true, that the mock king Joseph has left Madrid and fled to the monastery of Labrador in Aranjuez, and it is said had stripped that city of all its valuables.

Romana has beaten a division of Ney's army and taken Ferrol.—The duke del Parque is in Salamanca with 15,000 men. Corrunna alone remains in possession of the French.

Hamburg, May 30. The court of Denmark has refused to adjust her differences with Sweden, unless the latter will shut her ports against England.—Sir Samuel Hood, to prevent the sei-

zure of English property, prevents all English vessels from entering Swedish ports. He will not suffer his officers to go on shore, nor does he venture himself. Merry was not invited to attend the diet at Stockholm and is about to return. Duroc has arrived at the latter place. The prince regent grants licences to England as usual.

Constantinople, May 4. We fear that before a few months are expired, we shall see the Russians and Servians under the walls of the city. It is believed too, that the Saymens, (new militia, formed after the European manner,) out of hatred towards the Janisaries, who caused their dismissal, may unite with the enemy; however, the anarchy which prevails in all the provinces will probably cause the Russians to meet with little resistance.

London, July 12. In the Cadiz letters, a difference is mentioned between an English Lieutenant and an American master, the cause of which, we hope, is inaccurately stated, under the critical circumstances of our Trans-Atlantic negociations. It is asserted, that the dispute arose in consequence of the former having impressed nearly the whole of the crew of the U. States' vessel, and we are told that the master has arrived in England for the purpose of exposing to Mr. Pinkney the facts of the case. *Morn. Chron.*

By a gentleman recently from France we learn, that the quantities of corn, wine and other produce, upon hand, is incredible—and the prices so low that the land-holders are rendered totally unable to pay their taxes. A representation of this state of the country was made to the Emperor by three of his Ministers—and Napoleon said he would attend to it. From this, it was immediately stated, that a decree would pass, permitting the exportation of corn, flour, wine, brandy, &c. and annulling the import of certain enumerated articles.

Accounts have been received from Buenos Ayres, brought by a vessel from Cadiz, announcing the total defeat and submission of Liniers to the patriotic party, who had established a junta, proclaimed Ferdinand VII. and forced Liniers to sign a declaration that he would surrender the government on the arrival of the person appointed to succeed him. In the conflict we learn, that 13 of his adherents had been put to death.

Prince Serge-Gallitzin published the following Proclamation on the entry of the Russian army into Gallicia:—

PROCLAMATION.

The war which has broken out between France and Austria could not be looked upon by Russia with an indifferent eye.

The last news that has been received in the grand duchy, from the army of Prince Poniatowski, informs us that he has made himself master of Brody, the last city of Gallicia near the frontier, and that he found there considerable magazines and provisions in abundance.

Every care and effort have been employed on our part to stifle the fire before it had entirely burst out into a flame. It was made known, in the first instance, to the court of Austria, that by virtue of the most solemn treaties and engagements which subsisted between the two Emperors of Russia and of the French, Russia would act conjointly with France.

Austria wished not to regard the representations, which ought to have had great weight with her; but she disguis- under the pretext of a necessary defence, her warlike preparations, until the time when by aggressive proceedings she discovered the proud designs of her ambition, and lighted the torch of war.

Russia, in consequence, could not dispense with taking in that war a part which was founded on solemn treaties. On the first intelligence reaching her, she broke asunder those ties which had united her to Austria, and ordered her army to approach the frontiers of Gallicia.

On entering this country to act against Austria, and to repel by force those troops she has brought into the field, the commander in chief of the army has the positive orders of his majesty the emperor to declare to the peaceable inhabitants of Gallicia, and to assure them in the most solemn manner, that Russia entertains no enmity against any of them; and that the army in its movements, in whatever part it may be, will respect the personal security of all, assure property, and leave undisturbed the peace of the interior and the general tranquility.

Head quarters, 19th May, 1809.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 4.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Statira, capt. Geer, in 40 days from London, which place she left on the 21st of June. From capt. G. and his passengers the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a regular file of London papers to the 20th of June, inclusive, and Lloyd's List to the 16th.

By the Statira, we learn that the British minister (Mr. Jackson) had not sailed for America, but that he was about sailing in a sloop of war. The Phœnix frigate was ordered for some other service.

The Statira is the bearer of dispatches from the American minister in London to the government of the U. States.

LONDON, *June* 19.

This morning arrived a mail from Heligoland, by which we have received the following:—

"*Banks of the Elbe, June* 2.

"The Austrian head quarters are, according to private accounts received this morning, at Lintz.

"The emperor Francis, previous to the battle of Aspern, received proposals from Napoleon, to conclude a truce on certain conditions, which overture he immediately forwarded to the Archduke Charles, who returned it with the following note:

"Brother take my marshals staff from me, and let me rather know the Austrian name no more, nor yours, but let me rather retire with my brothers to Hungary."

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the dispatch ship Mentor, captain Ward, in the remarkably short passage 24 days from L'Orient, which place she left on the 9th of July.

Mr. Maliby Gelston, is the bearer of despatches for government, and proceeds to Washington this morning.

Captain Ward has obligingly favored the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 4th of July. The dates from the French army in Germany are to the 24th of June, and comprize the 22d bulletin, at which time the emperor Napoleon had his head quarters at Vienna.—The town of Raab capitulated on the 23d June to general Lauriston, and the terms of the capitulation occupy nearly the whole of the last bulletin.

We learn verbally, that no battle had taken place between the French and Austrian grand armies, since the 21st and 22d May, but that both the emperor of France and the archduke Charles were reinforcing and concentrating their armies; and that a great battle was shortly expected to take place.

We further learn that the emperor of Russia had sent three large armies to assist the emperor Napoleon, (one of which was commanded by the prince Suwarroff, probably a relation of the late general Suwarrow of infamous memory) and that they were marching through Gallacia on their way to the French army, Prussia had not declared against France.

Mr. Washington Morton had arrived in Paris with despatches from our minister at the court of St. James' for general Armstrong.

We are further informed, that two or three American vessels had recently arrived at Amsterdam; but we are ignorant whether any change has taken place in the decrees of France favorable to the interests of the U. S.

Capt. Ward has requested us to state, that from the time of his arrival in L'Orient, until his departure for New York, he has received the most polite and friendly treatment and attention, from all the officers of government there, as well civil as military, and he wishes to avail himself of the first opportunity to make his grateful acknowledgments therefor.

The Paris papers we have received do not contain any intelligence worth translating, except the French Bulletins, which we shall commence the publication of to-morrow. They reach to Number 22, and the last is dated Vienna, the 24th June.

A letter received at Boston on the 30th ult. from Halifax, by the Mayflower, 6 days from that place, contains the following information:—"London dates to the 16th June have reached this place—they advise, that Bonaparte's army had evacuated the island of Inder Lobau, and returned again to the Vienna side of the Danube with severe loss: that the Austrian official account of the battle of the 21st and 22d May, as published at Stockholm, rates the loss of the French at 30,000—that the archduke Charles had addressed a proclamation to the army, in which he informs his troops that he shall divide their forces and by constantly harrassing the enemy, prevent him, at any time, from attacking more than a small division; this is tho't to be a wise and judicious plan, and more calculated to harrass his numerous adversaries, than trusting the whole to the chance of any one important action.

"There are various reports of battles subsequent to the 23d May. Prussia is said to be coming forward with an army of 40 or 50,000 men; the duke of Brunswick is also said to have raised his standard in Saxony, and to be daily strengthing his party.—Colonel Schill is not dead, as was reported; but on the contrary has augmented his forces very considerably."

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

We have received by the recent arrival from France, some files of French papers and some original bulletins, which we find have been grossly mutilated in the English prints. The action of the 21st and 22d May, near Essling, on the Danube, bears a very different aspect in the bulletins, from what any other events bear in the translations. It appears that the French actually kept the field of battle on the 22d at night; that the Austrians had retired to the lines which they had occupied on the 20th; and that, on the morning of the 23d, the French chief, with his suite, rode over the field of battle.

The account given of the topographical position of Vienna, and the scene of the action, which affords in the original a correct idea of the daring boldness of the enterprize of 60,000 men crossing a rapid river on pontoons in the face of an army of 150,000 men—this is omitted in the translations, as are several other documents which illustrate the progress of the war.

General Oudinot, so frequently distinguished, it appears by the bulletins, was promoted to the command of the second corps of the grand army. Several additional corps d'armie had been formed; particularly along the line from the frontier of Tyrol to the lake of Constance. *Aurora.*

Latest from Spain.

Yesterday arrived the ship Bramin, Singleton, in 50 days from Cadiz. By this arrival we have received from our correspondent Cadiz papers to the 7th June, Gibraltar papers to the 3d June, and Seville Gazettes to the 20th May:—From these papers we have made some extracts. Capt. Singleton states that the French were leaving Spain as fast as they could, the patriots being every where victorious.

On the 5th June, a British convoy arrived at Cadiz from London, to take on board 30,000 sheep, a present from the Spanish Junta to the king of England.

A Cadiz extra Gazette of June 2, gives an account of great successes in Arragon. The inhabitants had risen in a body and cut off a small division of the French. After this a division of 1500, determined to revenge themselves on the inhabitants, marched to Monson, where they were met by general Blake, with an inferior force.—He however completely repulsed them, and forced them to an inglorious retreat.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 4.

On Monday arrived in this city, captain Coles, the bearer of dispatches from our minister in France. He arrived at New York on Saturday last in the Syren, which sailed from L'Orient on the 18th June.

No change is understood to have taken place in our relations with France.

The Mentor had not sailed when Mr. Coles left France, being detained to await the orders of Mr. Armstrong.

We have received by this arrival a file of Paris papers, from the 1st of April to the 13th June inclusive. They contain no importnt intelligence later than that received by the arrival at Salem a few days ago. A few articles however are extracted.

It is understood that the French losses in the Austrian war, and particularly in the engagement of the 21st and 22d May, have been very great; though from the French papers no such thing could be inferred, their contents consisting almost entirely of literary articles, appointments in the Legion of Honor, celebrations of birth days and victories, and annunciations of public spectacles.

The following we received from a passenger in the Syren, who assures us that this list was handed about in private circles in France, and was believed to be correct.

List of the French killed and wounded in the battle of Esling, on the Danube, the 21st and 22d May.

Killed.—General Lasnes, Montors, Clarier, Fouler, Durasnel, St. Hilaire, St. Sulpice, L'Allemand, Molitor, Dellon, Debenay, Berurel, Lervoux, Charbaride, Despagne. Wounded—Marshal Massena, duke of Rivoli, General Oudinot, since dead, Clermont, Pertray, Dorsenna, Lagrange, 34 colonels, 1500 officers and 45,000 privates killed and wounded.

FRYEBURG, (Mss.) July 8.

SINGULAR OCCURRENCE.

One night last week a young man by the name of Isaac Chandler, residing in Fryeburg, got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbour's barn, procured a cord and a bundle of hay, and carried them into the woods at a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and hay. After reaching the heighth of twenty-eight feet, he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree, ascended about six feet higher, tied the cord to a limb and then fastened it round his ancles, after which he swang off head foremost, so that his head courbed the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke and with cries roused the neareft neighbors, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded. It was about break of day when they arrived.—They there to their astonishment found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels thirty-four feet in the air! A number of attempts were made to climb the tree in order to extricate him, but it being large, without many limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb from which he made his descent, loosened the cord, and came down, very much to the satisfaction of himself and friends. Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house, in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprize. There are more than twenty who can attest to the foregoing relation as being strictly true.

Portland Gaz.

FREDERICK-TOWN, July 29.

On Friday the 21st of this month Mrs. Jones, Isaac Smith, and a Mr. Howard, arrived in this place in the stage from Georgetown and stopped at Mr. Cookes's tavern——Mrs. Jones seemed anxious to go on to Winchester, Va. and understanding that the stage for that place would not leave Frederick-town until the Monday following, she set out on horseback on Saturday morning. A gentleman and lady had arrived at Mr. Cookes's on Friday evening from the neighborhood of Winchester on horseback, and the horse rode by the lady was to be led back on Saturday by her son.—Mrs. Jones was at her request permitted to ride this horse.—She left a trunk at Mr. Cookes's which she directed to be sent to Winchester in Mondays stage.—The trunk was directed to Daniel Lynn, Winchester. On Saturday night there was a very offensive smell in the room where the trunk was standing.—And on Sunday morning it had increased so much, that an examination of the room took place, and it was discovered to proceed from the trunk left by Mrs. Jones.—It was opened in the presence of several witnesses, and in it was found a dead male child, wrapped up in a piece of black muslin. It appeared to have been dead at least 48 hours, and was in such a state of putrefaction that it was impossible to discover whether any marks of violence had been left on the body.—The coroner's inquest was held on the body but no verdict is yet given in. An adjournment has taken place in the hopes of obtaining further testimony.—Smith & Howard left town on foot shortly after Mrs. Jones.—They said they were going to Hagers-town,—Nothing has since been heard of Mrs. Jones or Howard, but it is said that Smith did go to Hagers-town, and left there on Monday last on his way to Greenbriar.—Smith is well known by several persons in this town. He is a plasterer, and has lived for several years in Alexandria in the District of Columbia. Smith seemed very attentive to Mrs. Jones, and was with her in the room for some time on the morning they set out. Besides the child, the trunk contained two muslin gowns—two waistcoats, two books, in one of which was written "Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, a present from Charles Jones,"—and two gold watch keys.—The clothes were completely spoiled.

CHARLES TOWN, Augus 11.

Died, on Sunday, 30th ult. at his seat in Hanover county, in the 75th year of his age, the hon. *Peter Lyons*, president of the court of appeals of this commonwealth.

England at her old tricks again.

The following American vessels were carried into Kingston, (Jamaica) in the course of last month: schr. Eliza-Ann, of Newburyport, *condemned!*—schr. Mercury of New Haven, *do.*—Brigantine Sampson, of Stonybrook, *do.* Schr. Caroline, of Norfolk, waiting trial.

The above vessels are said to have *been* taken for a violation of the British orders of April last. This therefore may be considered as the re-commencement of a system of depredation on our commerce, and a practical comment on the disavowal recently made by the British ministry of the arrangement made by Mr. Erskine with our government.

In addition to the above, we are sorry to add, that the Baltimore papers advise that Charles Baylies, of Boston, with an American protection, was *impressed* in May last, from the ship Sally, lately arrived at that port.

Boston Patriot.

The British army has again changed its commander in chief; the Earl of Harrington is to succeed Sir David Dundas. Lord Harrington served in America under Howe and Cornwallis.

We learn by a gentleman who left Bordeaux the 17th of June, that Bonaparte first gave permission to American vessels that had sailed from American ports under the late arrangement with the British minister Mr. Erskine, to enter the ports of Holland, and immediately after ordered them all to be seized. *New-York paper.*

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia to the Editor of the Baltimore Whig. It is to be hoped the alarming flatement it contains is premature—the Philadelphia papers have not mentioned it:—

"A malignant fever has made its appearance on the wharves along the Delaware, between Chesnut and Walnut streets; several have died, four or five are sent to the hospital, and some are sick in the vicinity of the wharves. I have been informed by the clerk of the Board of Health, that the first who sickened, was a-board the Hibernian, from Dundee: he died in the hospital. The faculty declare it arose from local causes; others believe it broke out in a brig from the Havanna with hides."

From the National Intelligencer of the 31*st ult.*

In our paper of this day will be found a copy of the instructions produced by Mr. Canning in the British Parliament as the basis on which the late arrangement was entered into by Mr. Erskine.

It appears to us extremely improbable that these were the *only* instructions on which Mr. Erskine proceeded in the negociation at this place, and for these reasons. Mr. Erskine, in his first letter, as a preliminary to any overture for the renewal of intercourse, offered what was deemed adequate satisfaction for the affair of the Chesapeake. Where, in these instructions, is any instruction relative to the affair of the Chesapeake? It is not even mentioned; and the presumption is that there was a *previous* communication, the confidential nature of which possibly prevented its publication. Indeed in the instructions published, a "former dispatch" is mentioned, the contents of which, however, are not designated.

Again—These instructions require a formal recognition by the U. States of three *conditions*, to one at least of which the government of the U. States could never accede. It may well be doubted whether Mr. Erskine would so far have deviated from positive instructions as to make an arrangement without the recognition of any one of them. Mr. Oakely, the bearer of the dispatches which were the basis of the arrangement made in this city, arrived in the U. States in the Rosamond on the 3d of April, which vessel brought London dates to the 9th of February. The instructions published are dated the 23d of January, at least *sixteen* days prior to the departure of Mr. O. from London; and in this no mention is made of Mr. O. who was selected as the bearer. It seems to be a rational deduction that Mr. O. was selected as the bearer of instructions of a *subsequent* date, also possibly of a confidential nature, and therefore not published.

About the time that Mr. Oakely sailed, also, the ministerial speakers in Parliament and the ministerial prints conveyed the idea that the British ministry *confidently expected* an amicable adjustment of all differences with America.—Did they expect it from the instructions now published? Did they expect it from the requisition of humiliating conditions from us, in consequence of which they would do us the favor to tax us no longer? The idea is absurd.

In short, it is evident that these were not the *only* instructions given to Mr. Erskine, although they might have composed that part of them which it has been deemed politic to make public.

MR. JACKSON.

The British have aggrieved us, by sending their most obnoxious minister amongst us—we beg leave to hope, not with the dagger, conspirator and cannon in his train.—He is, we believe, the same man who fled from Munich, on the affair of the Duc d'Enghien.

Mark the following sketches from the Aurora.

Who is this Mr. Jackson—is this the same who figured some years since in the correspondence with the band of spies in Germany; is this the Mr. Jackson who, with his correspondence with a British spy at Paris, urged the stirring up of a civil war in that country, and the assassination of the emperor?—Is this the Mr. Jackson whose original letters were shewn to all the diplomatic corps then at Paris? Is this the Mr. Jackson who preceded Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen?

We have a feint recollection, that after the attempt to assassinate Bonaparte failed, and the author of the conspiracy was discovered, that a declaration was published against a man of the name of Jackson, and importing that the reception of such a man as a minister by any court in Europe, would be considered as a declaration of war against France. Is this the same Jackson? we do not know that it is; but if it be the same, then we perceive that such a resort, after the failure of Pickering's revolution in the eastern states, is such a measure, as might be expected from the conflagrators of Copenhagen.

If such is the man—contemptible indeed must Mr. Secretary Canning think the government and people of the U. States, when he ventured to send such a man on such an embassy, at such a time.

It is the intention of the British government to add the last stroke of insult to her former aggressions, by sending to our country a character against whom the ambassador of the United States made a formal representation and protest several years ago.

We do not allude to what Mr. Pinkney may have done; we allude to the protest of an American Minister, not very hostile to the government or politics of England—we mean Mr. *Rufus King.*

Mr. Rufus King, when American minister at St. James, formally protested against Mr. Jackson being sent as plenipotentiary. Yet in the London Gazette, there has appeared the following official notification:

Foreign Office, May 29, 1809.

"The king has been pleased to appoint *Francis James Jackson*, esquire, to be his majesty's envoy extraordinary, and minister plenipotentiary to the United States of America."

This is the same Jackson against whom Mr. King protested, and who was upon that protest withdrawn, but who after his mission at Copenhagen, is now thought the fittest person to complete the climax of contumely upon us.

Extract of a Letter from a well informed American Gentleman at L'Orient to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated 15*th June.*

"The emperor received dispatches from America only the day before the great battle of Ebersdorf; since which he has been occupied with matters of much greater personal concern, so that no answer has yet been given. In this battle (contrary to the advice of Lasnes, Masena, and the most eminent of his generals) the flower of the French army was engaged; and you are, by the time this reaches you, no doubt, well acquainted with the result. Letters from persons who were eye-witnesses state that after the French army crossed the Danube, the Austrian army formed into a kind of half moon, with their flanks far extended, which induced the Emperor Napoleon to believe they must have weakened their centre. He, therefore, ordered Lasness, and three or four other generals, to force their centre & beat them in detail. But this was not the case. The Austrians opened a fire of 200 pieces of cannon that had been masked behind the centre, and literally mowed down the French as with a a scythe. It is supposed the loss of the French has been 30,000 prime troops; the Austrian bulletins say 48,000. Since that time we hear of no engagements. The great mass of the French people of all ranks, even those round the emperor's person, are extremely favorable to an honorable commercial intercourse with us.

Capt. Devereaux, of the schr. Jefferson, of and from this port, came passenger in the Syren. His vessel was captured in the Mono passage, by two French 74's, on her voyage to Maracaybo. The French, after plundering her of the most valuable and portable articles, took her crew on board, and then BURNT the schooner. Capt. Deveraux and crew were treated on board the Frenchmen with the greatest rigor and indignity. On their arrival at Cherbourg, the crew were imprisoned; but capt. D. thro' the interference of Mr. Barnett, the American consul, obtained a passport for L'Orient. Some subsequent assistance which he received from Mr. Armstrong, enabled him to procure a passage in the Syren. He was robbed of every article he owned, even to his wearing apparel. It is due to truth and candor to state that Mr. Armstrong, with great promptitude, answered capt. D.'s application for assistance.

Phil. Gaz.

New-York, August 5.

Letters received in this city from Paris, of so late a date as the 4th of July, mention that negociations for a commercial treaty between the U. S. and France had commenced between gen. Armstrong and M. Hautrive, who, during M. Champagny's absence at Vienna, fills the office of minister of exterior relations. An issue favorable to this country was expected with confidence.

The decrees of September had been repealed; & colonial produce was permitted to go from Holland to France. This had caused a rise in the article of coffee from 10 to 25 per cent.

Bishop of London.—Early on Sunday morning the 7th of May, died, after a long and painful illness, at the Episcopal House at Fulham, in the 79th year of his age, the Right Rev. Beilby Porteus, Lord Bishop of London, Dean of the Chapel Royal, a Governor of the Charter House, and an Official Trustee of the British Museum. At noon the great bell of St. Paul's was tolled an hour, according to ancient usage on the death of the Sovereign or the Metropolitan Bishop. The public expressed considerable anxiety to learn the cause of this solemn ceremonial. His Lordship was first consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1776; and in 1796 was translated to the See of London, on the death of the celebrated Dr. Lowth.—It is expected that the bishop of Salisbury will be translated to the See of London, the Bishop of Bangor to Salisbury, and that the Dean of Bristol will be the new Bishop.

A well known terrorist of 1798, upon hearing of the denial of Mr. Erskine's promises by Mr. Canning, exclaimed, "if this be true, then England is the most perfidious of all the nations that have yet existed"—"*Hold your tongue,*" said a knowing one who stood by, "*don't commit yourself, you'll have orders from head-quarters to say otherwise, before a week is past.*" *Aur.*

Extract of a speech delivered by the late General Burgoyne, in the British House of Commons.

"It is not the ground we tread on, or the air we breathe, that is meant by our love of country; it is the preference of our political system, the conscious feelings of a free constitution, the sensation of duty to deliver to our posterity the rights and blessings, required by our ancestors, and which we have enjoyed—It is *that* principle which makes difficulties vanish, which makes danger the prelude to glory, and, second only to divine inspiration, gives miraculous ends to seeming impossibilities."

EPIGRAM.

GOD in his wrath may often change
A Whig into a Tory;—
The circumstance is nowise strange,
'Tis on record in story.
But no such instance can we shew,
Thro' all the Tory race,
A Tory once, will still be so,
In spite of God and Grace.

MARYLAND HERALD.

Jefferson, ss,
August Court, 1809.
Christian Moyer, Complainant,
against
James Watson & Giles Cooke, Defts.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant Watson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendant Watson do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published at the door of the court house of Jefferson county, and in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for three weeks successively. And it is further ordered that the defendant Giles Cooke do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands, belonging to the absent defendant Watson, until the further order of this court.

A Copy,
Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson, ss.
August Court, 1809.
Robert Avis, Complainant,
against
Henry Gingrick, Defendant.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Henry Gingrick not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published at the door of the court house of Jefferson county, and in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for three weeks successively.

A Copy,
Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.

August 10, 1809.

To Farmers.

ALL those who are desirous that their flocks should have the benefit of the subscriber's *Arabian* RAM, during the ensuing season, will please to make timely application, in order that they may be respectively accommodated *in turn*. No sheep will be admitted into his pasture without such previous application.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

July 29, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Fulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand to assist him in tending them, which will enable him to card for customers when they bring their wool, and save them the trouble of coming twice to the machine to get their work done. He ventures to assure those that favour him with their custom, that if they bring their wool in good order, he will make them as good rolls as ever has been made on any machine in this county. He will have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.

Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

August 4, 1809.

MARSHAL LASNES,
LATE DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

The curiosity which has been excited by the death of this gallant soldier, may perhaps receive some small satisfaction, by the following brief account of his life.—Marshal Lasnes, it is said, was the son of an innkeeper in the south of France; he entered the army as a private, a short time previous to the revolution, but was soon after promoted. The first official account we have of him, is, that he was appointed a General of Brigade in the army of Italy in 1795. At the battle of Lodi, in conjunction with Massena and others, he led the troops across the bridge, in face of a tremendous fire from the Austrian artillery; and at the action in the village of Arcole he was carried off the field covered with wounds. Marshal Lasnes followed the fortunes of Bonaparte, when he undertook his expedition to Egypt. In this campaign he displayed his usual intrepidity, and was severely wounded at the assault upon St. Jean de Acre. He was one of the favorite generals who accompanied Bonaparte when he returned to France.—Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the command of the van guard of the army in Italy, and greatly signalized himself in the actions which took place previous to the battle of Marengo, particularly at Montebello, from which he afterwards derived his title. At the conclusion of the war, he was sent by the first Consul as Ambassador to Portugal, where he continued several years. In the last war with Austria, Marshal Lasnes held a distinguished command, and gained considerable credit by his conduct, particularly at the celebrated battle of Austerlitz, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. His daring courage, in the late wars, and at the assault of Saragossa, are too well known to need a recital. After many victories gained by him in the present war, he received a mortal wound, at the late action on the Danube, of which he lingered till the 31st of May, when he expired. He had received 13 wounds during his life, and was supposed to be one of the bravest and most skilful generals that the world has produced.

From a late Edinburgh Review.

FRENCH GENERALS.—Most of the generals of division, marshals of the empire and others who hold the principal commands, sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvest of toil, or the bounty of fortune.

Bessieres, originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. *Brune*, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the club of Cordeliers, commenced his military career in 1792. *Angereau*, a private in the Neapolitan service in 1787, became soon after a fencing master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1794 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrennees. *Bernadotte*, at the commencement of the revolution a serjeant in the regiment de royal marines; in 1794 a general of division. *Jourdon* enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1784; was a shop keeper at the commencement of the revolution. *Kellerman* began his career as a simple hussar in the regiment of Conflans. *Lasnes* originally a common soldier, became in 1794 adjutant of division in the national guards of Paris. *Massena*, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade. *Mortier*, a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the same period. *Ney* a hussar, an adjutant general in 1795, after passing through all the inferior grades. *Lefebvre*, son of a miller of Alsace, became a serjeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. *Perignon*, after acting as a justice of peace of Monteach, engaged in the army and passed rapidly through all the subordinate grades, and in 1794, commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrennees. *Soult* was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. *Murat* served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI; became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of chasseurs a cheval, &c. *Junot* began his career in 1792 as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by general Pille; and in 1796, was one of the aids-de camps of Bonaparte.

Origin of confining Jurors from Meat and Drink.

The Gothic nations were famous of old in Europe, for the quantities of food and drink they consumed. The ancient Germans, and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being as easily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that nobody was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner. And under this persuasion, it was enacted in the laws that Judges should hear and determine causes *fasting*, and not after dinner. An Italian author in his antiquities, plainly affirms, that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon inoxication. And Doctor Gilbert Stuart very pertinently and ingeniously observes, in his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution, page 231, that from this propensity of the older Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen, to refrain from meat and drink, and to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.

The descendants of those nations, who form the great part of the population of the United States, may feel a gratification in knowing the origin of this restraint upon jurors.

(Maryland Republican.)

CANCER.

The following article is copied from an Edinburgh paper;

"While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with the Cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted on the measures to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife.

"Do nothing," said the Armenian, "I will cure her," and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented.

"He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential concurrence,) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a small fire, sufficiently to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in 24 hours. With this, the oil resolved itself to the consistency of an ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in 14 days.—Nothing else was done.

"The physicians supposed that the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire."

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lot*, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN WARE.

July 21, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

Estray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's plantation, near Shepherdstown, a *Grey Horse*, about fourteen hands one inch high, six years old last spring, no perceivable brand, shod before, and appears to have a number of saddle marks—Appraised to Fifty Dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WINGERD.

July 17, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for good flaxseed.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

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 roods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1 75.

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'Cabe 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. Comp't. 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, } Com'rs.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.

June 20, 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.

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

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcases, 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 waggoners 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 markert house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, *President*,
DAN. ANNIN, *Secretary*.

June 30, 1809.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the State of Ohio in about four or five weeks, requests all those to whom he is indebted to call on him, as he is ready to pay them. Those indebted to him are also requested to make immediate payment.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

Charlestown, August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscribers living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of little Capon, a *dark bay horse*, foretop and mane cropt, a star on his forehead, and has a small bell on. Also a *bright bay mare colt*, two years old, her hind feet white, and a star on her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said strays so that they be had again, or five dollars for either.

JOHN A. COX.
JAMES TILER.

August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Jefferson county, on the night of the 31st ult. and made his escape, *Jacob Lancesques*, confined for debt. Said Lancesques is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, has a bare place on the right side of his head near the temple, grey eyes, and his hair turning grey. Had on when he escaped, a dark brown coat, spotted swandown vest, and striped thickset pantaloons. The above reward will be given for apprehending and delivering the said Lancesques at the jail of Jefferson county.

Wm. BERRY, *Jailor*.

August 4, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.

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

JOSEPH CRANE.

July 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and discharge them immediately—otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Wheat will be taken at the market price, in payment.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

The Embargo is off,
NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

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

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.

Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 7th instant, an apprentice boy to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of *Daniel M'Daniel*, about 19 years of age, five feet, seven inches high, and well set, straight black hair, down look when spoken to, his right arm crooked, occasioned by having been broke. Whoever takes up said apprentice and returns him to me, shall have the above reward, but no thanks nor charges. All persons are cautioned against employing or harboring said apprentice.

THOMAS H. GRADY.

Charlestown, July 27, 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. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.*

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES-TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 73.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Jefferson, ss.

August Court, 1809.

Robert Avis, Complainant,
against
Henry Gingrick, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Henry Gingrick not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published at the door of the court house of Jefferson county, and in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for three weeks successively.

A Copy,
Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.

August 10, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Fulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand to assist him in tending them, which will enable him to card for customers when they bring their wool, and save them the trouble of coming twice to the machine to get their work done. He ventures to assure those that favour him with their custom, that if they bring their wool in good order, he will make them as good rolls as ever has been made on any machine in this county. He will have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.

Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

August 4, 1809.

To Farmers.

ALL those who are desirous that their flocks should have the benefit of the subscriber's *Arabian* RAM, during the ensuing season, will please to make timely application, in order that they may be respectively accommodated *in turn*. No sheep will be admitted into his pasture without such previous application.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

July 29, 1809.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the State of Ohio in about four or five weeks, requests all those to whom he is indebted to call on him, as he is ready to pay them. Those indebted to him are also requested to make immediate payment.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

Charlestown, August 4, 1809.

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JAMES TILER.

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Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer.

RAGS!

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

IMPORTANT.

By the President of the United States of America,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled "an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes," I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed; And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given, under my hand and the Seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty fourth.

(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.

By the President,
R. SMITH, *Secretary of State.*

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation:]

(CIRCULAR.)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 9, 1809.

SIR,

YOU will herewith receive the copy of a Proclamation of the President of the U. States, announcing that certain British Orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

The act "to amend and continue in force certain parts of the 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," passed on the 28th of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above mentioned. But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation: it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the abovementioned act or of the non-intercourse act of 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same, before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.

2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandize, in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter thus arrive, having sailed for the U. S. before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the U. S. from British ports or with British merchandize.

3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the U. States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such a port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay, to the U. States; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the U. States from British ports, or with British merchandize.

In the abovementioned cases of vessels arriving in the U. S. and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.

Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expences and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Collector of

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

RECAPITULATION
OF FACTS AND INFERENCES.

FACT 1st.—That the *accredited* agent of G. Britain did, on the 18th April, solemnly pledge the *faith* of his government, to take off her obnoxious orders of January and November, 1807, on condition that the U. States would take off the restrictions to a *commercial* intercourse with her.

FACT 2d.—That in consequence of this pledge, the U. States did rescind their *Embargo* laws, as respects G. Britain.

Our merchants have risked, on the high seas, nearly 1,800 of their vessels—and 50 or 60 millions of their property.

The pressure of the embargo on G. Britain is gone—her Islands are supplied with provisions and lumber, her manufacturers with materials, and her merchants with a market.

FACT 3d.—That at a time when all these good effects were secured to herself, the act of her minister was disavowed—all the benefits of the contract were lost to the U. States—besides the immense calamity of having 1,800 of