From the BALTIMORE WHIG.

You touched some days past on a subject highly important to the welfare of the U. States, to wit, *an intrigue carried on between a Mr. S. W. and Mr. Canning for the purpose of effecting a separation of the U. States.* The subject I understand from a gentleman (lately from Washington) will be submitted to the Senate of the U. States, for their consideration at the next session, and if the facts are as have been related by a gentleman lately from Paris, there can be little doubt but Timothy will be expelled from that honorable body. I am acquainted with the gentleman the initials of whose name you have given; I presume you are not. Mr. S. W. is Samuel Williams of Boston, now of London, a nephew of Col. Pickering formerly consul in London, (displaced by Mr. Jefferson,) he is a most implacable enemy to the present administration. The Mr. P. —to whom the letter was written by Mr. Williams, is also of Massachusetts, had been consul at Cadiz, and was displaced by Mr. Jefferson, he was at Paris when he received the letter alluded to, to wit, in June or July 1808—Mr. Preble is not a man of talents, but Williams is. The other Mr. P. to whom you allude is a Mr. Parker, also of Boston, a man of talents and fortune, who loves his country, and although his connections are of the Essex Junto, he was struck with horror and considered himself compelled by the love he bore to his native land to give a detailed statement of the contents of the letter to the consul general, who communicated the information to General Armstrong (then in Switzerland.) The Gen. on his return to Paris, ascertained the contents of the letter by testimony of Mr. Parker and one or two other gentlemen who were present when Mr. Preble read the letter. Let it be recollected that Mr. Williams was at that period received by Mr. Canning as if he had been an accredited minister, that June and July was the period when Mr. Canning changed *suddenly* his conduct from that which has induced Mr. Pinkney to write his government that he had good reason to believe all our differences with England would soon be arranged to our satisfaction. All at once Canning changed his conduct; that change is believed both by P. and A. to have been occasioned by a hope that had been infused into him, that a division might be effected of the U. S. and the Eastern States be formed into a separate government under the guarantee of G. Britain.

But to return to the letter as stated to Gen. Armstrong, Mr. Preble received a letter from Samuel Williams, stating "That he was authorised by his relation Timothy Pickering to represent to Mr. Canning that it was the wish of the Eastern States to separate from the Union, that they wished to be informed how far they might calculate on the aid and protection of G. Britain to enable them to effect an object so hazardous and so very important.

I will not vouch for the precise words of the letter. But I understand from my informant, that Gen. Armstrong has taken the depositions of two or three of the gentlemen who heard the letter read. I understand that the subject was no secret in Paris.

Z. Z.

Raleigh, (N. C.) June 8.

A melancholy instance of the effect of ungoverned passion (in modern language, *disappointed love*) happened a few days ago in Halifax county, in this state. A young man named William Parker, by trade a carpenter, had for a long time courted a young woman named Dolly Griffin, with the consent of her family. Some impropriety in his conduct, or some misunderstanding on her part, had delayed and finally broke off the engagement. On the 5th instant the parties had dined in company together, where it is probable something of an irritating nature took place, when the man went off, full of his murderous intent, and rode nine miles to borrow a gun professedly to kill a deer. On his return home, he met the unfortunate victim riding in company with some female friends; the moment he appeared, she screamed out "He will kill me," and began to weep. He advanced and very coolly told the girls in company not to be alarmed, as the charge was for her—too fatally he spoke the truth; in an instant the ball entered her side and she fell! He again charged the piece and pointed the deadly instrument to his breast; it missed fire—he took out his knife, hacked the flint, and again drew the trigger, when the gun faithful to its purpose, discharged its load into his body: he staggered to a fence, and requesting the young women to pray for him, returned and fell near the victim of his rage, and expired!

A negro boy who attended the females, rode off on the first discharge of the piece and met some gentlemen, one of whom was a medical man, who came up just in time to see them both expire! *Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the first day of August next, at the late residence of George S. Washington, deceased, the greater part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Colts, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs. Also, all the Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

LUCY WASHINGTON, *Ex'trix*
of Geo. S. Washington, dec'd.
July 18, 1809.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.
July 21, 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.

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.

Goods at Auction.

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. A credit of six months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale will take place on the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Wm. GIBBS.
Charlestown, July 7, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

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

JOSEPH BROWN.
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.

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

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer.

Negroes for Sale.

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

JOSEPH CRANE.
July 7, 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 bud 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.

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 Heukle,
Jacob Grant,
Wm. Hutchinson.
K.
Christan Keffert, 2,
William Kemble,
Jonathan Knap,
John Kennedy.
L.
Jacob Lanceskers,
Mrs. Lasfhells,
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.
Nor'h 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 Shugley.
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.

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.

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, 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. 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's.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.
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 ginghams, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and mus muslins, shirting cottons, silk hose, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurrah 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 blistered steel, 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. 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 8, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 71.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

The Edinburg Review has derived and merited great celebrity, wherever the English language is cultivated; we have before us the Review of October, 1808; and copy from it a considerable portion of the article in this number, which arises out of a review of a work which has been re-printed in the U. States, entitled—"*Exposition of the practices and machinations which led to the usurpation of the crown of Spain. &c. by Don Pedro Cevallos.*" We pass over the particular criticism, to afford more ample room for the more comprehensive & sagacious disquisitions on the general policy and effect of the military events which arise out of it. [*Aurora.*

FROM THE EDINBURG REVIEW.

That Bonaparte will ultimately succeed, we apprehend is highly probable; that he will succeed without great efforts and losses, is absolutely impossible; and no man beyond the precincts of a court, is frantic enough to suppose, that the utmost success of his arms can subdue the people of Spain into a nation of willing and peaceful slaves. This he knows as well as we do; and we may be assured that he will not only offer them good terms, after the tide of fortune has begun to turn in his favor, but will finally grant them such a capitulation, as their gallant resistance at once deserves; and renders it absolutely necessary for the conqueror to allow. He will rule Spain with a very light rod, if he ever rules her at all; because he knows there is no other chance of ruling her long. We ascribe there nothing to his virtue; we only give him credit for some of that prudence which never forsook him before the march into Spain, and of which, there is too much reason to dread, he has long ere now regained possession.

Having sketched out, hastily and imperfectly, some of the consequences which we deem moft likely to flow from the present ſtate of affairs in Spain, whatever may be its ultimate iſſue, we ſhall now bring theſe remarks to a cloſe, by turning our attention towards the policy which this country ſhould adopt with reſpect to its new allies. And here it unhappily is, as upon every former occaſion, our lot to complain againſt all that has already been done for Spain, and to confine our commendations to the generoſity of the intentions manifeſted by the Britiſh government. We ſhall ſtate our objections plainly, at the riſk of repeating the doctrines we formerly advanced (Review of Gentz's laſt work) becauſe their application to the preſent queſtion, is extremely obvious, and becauſe it is now more important than ever to inculcate them.

When any operation of war is to be performed by our allies, whether they have to attack the common enemy, or to defend themſelves againſt his invaſion, we hold it to be ſelf evident, that England can aſſiſt the common cauſe only in one of three ways—by ſubſidy, by direct co-operation, or by diverſion. We might almoſt lay it down broadly, that having choſen one of theſe ways, none of the other two ſhould be combined with it; and for this ſimple reaſon, that it is much better to exert our whole power in one way, firſt chooſing, of courſe, the one moſt beneficial to the cauſe, than to ſtrew away and diſtract our force, by attempting all at once.—It is ſcarcely poſſible, in the preſent ſtate of our finances, that we ſhould ſafely afford large ſums to an ally, and pay the expence alſo of large expeditions to aſſiſt him. Better employ the whole money either in helping him to draw forth his own reſources as he beſt thinks he can (for without implicit confidence all confederacies are worſe than nugatory,) or wholly direct the ſame ſums to fit out ſuch expeditions as may *really* influence the fate of the general operations.—In like manner it is deemed moſt adviſable to aid the cauſe with troops of our own, chooſe well between the only two ways in which thoſe forces can act. You have no chance of raiſing ſuch armies as may ſuffice at once to influence the fate of the campaign, in the quarter where the great effort is making, and aſſiſt the operations of the allied arms by diverſions in other quarters. Attempting both plans is ſure to fruſtrate both, and ſpoil the whole effect. You will ſend the ſhow of an army to be beaten with that of your allies, ſhould it reach the field in time to partake of the common diſaſter; and your diverſions will be, on the maſs of the enemy's force, only ſo many feeble punctures—infinitely coſtly to you—altogether harmleſs to him—hurtful only to your allies, by depriving them of more effectual ſupport.

Having laid down theſe plain and incontetible principles, ſo obvious, indeed, that only the utter neglect of them which prevails in our councils could have juſtified us for ſtating them at any length, we need not examine which of the three modes of aſſiſting our ally is the beſt adapted to the circumſtances of this country. This is a queſtion which can only be reſolved by weighing the peculiarities of each caſe. And, although ſome general poſitions might be laid down applicable to every ſtate of our foreign affairs; —as, for example, that the ſubſidy ſyſtem is liable to the greateſt riſk of abuſe; and, in general, gives the worſt return in proportion to the expenſe:—that it is ſcarcely poſſible to apply it ſo exactly, as to eſcape at once the danger of bribing an ally to premature operations of hoſtility, and to avoid, on the other hand, the riſk of delay;—that it requires, perhaps, too great a degree of ſubmiſſion to the plans and views of our ally; that, of the other two modes of co-operating, the direct one is generally the moſt effectual; that it gives our voice a greater weight in the common councils of the confederacy;—that it produces, in this way, the ineſtimable advantage of making that party, in ſome ſort, an umpire among the allies whoſe views are neceſſarily the moſt free from all ſuſpicion of ſiniſter and ſelfiſh policy;—that it moreover tends, more than any other plan, to the radical improvement of our own military ſyſtem, whilſt it, above all modes of acting, raiſes our name, and increaſes our real influence in the affairs of Europe;—although theſe, and other maxims equally general, could be illuſtrated at length, in ſuch a manner as to bear upon almoſt every caſe that might be ſuppoſed; yet we ſhall forbear puſhing the ſtatement further, and haſten to offer a few obſervations on the branch of the ſubject, more immediately connected with the preſent criſis of affairs.

If, then, at any time, it is deemed moſt expedient (as it muſt almoſt always be) to aid the allied cauſe with troops, what would any man of plain common ſenſe conceive to be the moſt effectual way of doing it? He would aſk himſelf, where are our allies in the greateſt ſtraits? Where does the preſſure of the war fall heaviſt?—Becauſe it is morally certain that in that quarter, wherever it be, the enemy is moſt anxious to ſucceed, and will be moſt injured by failure. It may indeed ſo happen, that he ſhall carry on a general ſyſtem of attack, and make a great variety of ſmaller efforts in different places. In that caſe however, the allies will naturally choſe one of theſe points, and endeavor to over power him, until in a ſhort time, the conteſt comes as it were, nearly to an iſſue—to a ſtruggle at one important point, ſubordinate to, and depending upon which main ſtruggle, every other movement of the war muſt prove. The next queſtion will be, are our allies in this grand point quite ſecure? If they are not, it is there that we can beſt help them; and that they can never be ſufficiently ſtrengthened there, without our aſſiſtance, is manifeſted from this conſideration, that were it ſo, the enemy would not there have made his puſh; and if our allies are equally ſtrong in other points, then we have only got an extreme caſe, in which no aſſiſtance of ours is of any uſe. But, in truth, no war was ever waged on the continent, in which the fate of the whole did not turn upon ſome grand operation in one quarter, carried on by the bulk of the contending forces. Upon the fate of the cauſe in that quarter, every thing elſe hinges in the moſt diſtant ſcenes; and if we attend to the conſtant, ſteady, maſterly, reſiſtleſs policy of our enemy, from the attack of a poſt,* up to the combination of entire campaigns, we ſhall find it built upon this ſingle view of the ſubject.

He means to gain ſeveral objects, we ſhall ſay, in different parts of his extenſive dominions—to drive the Engliſh out of Portugal, for example—to reduce the king of Sweden to an amicable acknowledgment of his title—to expel the Neapolitan family from the continent, or to defend his new kingdoms in Italy—to take a province or two from the German princes—and to puniſh, perhaps deſtroy, Pruſſia. Now, if Bonaparte's counſellors were taken from the Engliſh *political caſte*, it is very plain what method he would adopt to gain all thoſe points. He would, in the firſt place, take care to make war without the ſhadow of a pretence, and put himſelf clearly in the wrong before all Europe;—he would next delay in doing any thing until the ſeaſon for operations was nearly gone by;—he would then probably treat a little, and be duped by his allies, cavil and wrangle a good deal, and quarrel with ſome of them, and excite a hatred of all of them, and of himſelf, and a contempt of his plans, among his own ſubjects. But, all theſe preliminaries of failure being ſettled, he would at laſt come to his operations; and his policy would be, to get up a number of neat little expeditions, equal in number to the things he wants to take, juſt one for each thing. He would ſend an expedition towards Sweden; and the ſea not being his element, it would probably fail of itſelf. He would then ſend a tolerable large, and expenſive expedition to ſome part of Germany—another towards Italy—a ſmaller expedition to Portugal—a nice little one to take a ſlice off Bavaria—beſides a ſort of by-expedition to plunder Hamburgh; and burn, for ſtage effect, ſome other capital in alliance with him, merely to aſtoniſh the people and look vigorous.

Inſtead of enquiring, what would be the probable reſult of all this drivelling, which is indeed too plain to require any ſtatement, let us remark rather, how Bonaparte *does act, not having* Engliſh politicians to adviſe him. He leaves Naples alone: if Joſeph can ſupport himſelf, well; if not, he will reſtore him after the Campaign is won. He leaves Sicily alone, filled with Engliſh troops, who are ſo uſefully employed for him as if he had them in his depot of priſoners—filled too with the ſquabbles and intrigues of his faithful allies, the old royal ſovereigns and courtiers of Europe. Portugal he leaves to the Engliſh army, there aſſembled for the preciſe purpoſe of doing all ſorts of nothings againſt him. He cares not if the Engliſh are mad enough to make a deſcent upon Calabria in his abſence, or childiſh enough, becauſe it may have a partial ſucceſs, to reward thoſe who ventured on ſo uſeless an enterprize, inſtead of calling them to an inſtantaneous and ſevere account. All other objects of ſubordinate importance he leaves in like manner to themſelves. The Swede is allowed to ſtrut his little hour of ſquibs, manifeſtoes, and bulletins. The Turk is unmoleſted—except by his allies. Egypt is occupied by none but Engliſh forces. Eager for ſhips, colonies and commerce, he defers all trading ſpeculations till the ſeaſon of victory and peace; nor envies us all the plunder and the rajahs of the eaſt; nor once throws away a thought on all the ſugars of the weſt.

But his game is not the leſs ſure for being more contracted in its ſphere. He ſingles out the vital part of his whole adverſary, and that point of it which is moſt expoſed. In that vulnerable heart he plants his dagger; and he knows full well, that the remoteſt limb will quiver with the ſhock. He ſends forth his hoſt, in the plenitude of its array, to ſweep over the interjacent regions, and to pour itſelf in one grand, deep, but contracted, & therefore irreſiſtible torrent, into the centre of the ſtrength of Europe. Here—as near Berlin and Vienna as he can, he fights his battle, and while you are menacing the weſtern departments—or landing and re-embarking in Italy—or capitulating in Holland—or idling in Portugal and Egypt—or butchering your friends in the north—or burying your own men, and planting the ſlave trade in the Weſt Indies—he is playing that great game which muſt place in his hands the ſweep of all thoſe ſmall ſtakes for which you are pretending to throw. Do you doubt whether he ſhall win the game he plays for? If you do, why then don't you ſend your men there to meet him? Think you that *he* ever doubts of his ſucceſs? It may be that he does;—but he knows that the only way to gain it, is to think of nothing elſe but victory, and at any rate, to think of no other conteſt than this;—above all, he feels the folly of being either victorious or vanquiſhed in a little way. He knows, that if he conquers the imperial or the Pruſſian arms in the centre of the empire, he ſhall find no difficulty in carrying all the other points—no trouble but in preventing the escape of your forces from the little poſts which they have been senſelessly occupying; and, if he ſhould be overcome in Germany, he muſt make up his mind, not merely to the loss of those petty objects, but to *being overcome in Germany*—to the utter ruin of his foreign power. Plain and ſimple as this conſideration is, and conſtantly as we have seen him act upon it, we have never yet been able to profit by his example, and by the ſight of those victories which he has atchieved, so as to alter, in the very leaſt degree, our own fatal policy towards all our allies.

After ſo much experience of the errors of our way, and the uniform proofs of the enemy beating us by an opposite line of conduct, is it not lamentable to see the very same blunders committed, and within the laſt three months, the very laſt chance of saving Europe from the grasp of France, in all human probability, squandered away? The Spaniards were ſtruggling againſt the French armies; and, from the latter being obviously unprepared to meet their reſiſtance, great hopes of success might have been entertained, provided ſome important aſſiſtance could suddenly have been given to the common cause. Seeing the unprepared ſtate of the French forces, and their inadequacy to the criſis, and aware that so unuſual a ſtate of things could only laſt for a moment, our business was, to have ſtrained every nerve to pour a large force into Spain, as near as possible to the seat of the war. Had such a force as England could raiſe—had an army of 60 or 70,000 men, the beſt equipped and beſt hearted in the world, been ready to land in Spain at the moment when Dupont surrendered, and Joseph fled in confusion from Madrid—who ſhall say that the whole remains of the French army in Spain would not moſt probably have been overpowered, and the peninsula swept clean of its invaders? But no such thing.—The *truly British* policy was ſteadily perſevered

[*Concluded on the 4th page.*]

* *Examine the battles of Bonaparte, and indeed of all the great commanders of France, and you will find that the plan of each engagement is similar to the general ſyſtem of their military policy. They direct a vast column to one well-chosen point; break through the line at that quarter (as we do at sea;) defeat the neighboring parts of it; and then the rest falls before them.* [*This is true of Auſterlitz, but not of Marengo or Jena; in the latter both the Pruſſian flanks were turned at the same time; and before the main attack on the centre; the interval of time was indeed short; at Marengo, both armies attempted to turn the left of the other, and withdrew their right; Melas withdrew too far, and suffered the French to recover; at the same moment that the French left was forced to retreat, and in that retreat driven, to a position, most fortunately occupied and used by Marmont.*]

TENTH BULLETIN OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

Ebensdorff, May 23.

After describing the form of the Danube at Ebensdorff, the bulletin states, that on the night of the 20th, the Emperor crossed the Danube, accompanied by Berthier, Massena, and Lannes—they took a position on the 21st, on the left bank, the right wing was at the village of Essling, and the left at Grossaspern. Both these villages were taken. At four in the afternoon, on the 21st the enemy shewed themselves, and attempted to drive our advanced guard into the river—Vain attempt!

The Duke of Rivoli *(Massena)* was first attacked at Grossaspern, by Bellegarde; he manœuvred with Molitor's and Lagrand's divisions, and rendered all their attacks abortive—The duke of Montebello *(Lannes)* defended Essling—The duke of Istria *(Bessieres)* covered the flank with cavalry. The action was severe. The enemy having 200 cannon and 90,000 men, being the remains of their armies.

Gen. D'Epagne divided his corps into squares, but he was killed with a musket ball at the head of his troops, and Gen. Foulers was also killed. Gen. Nansonty arrived in the evening on the field of battle, and distinguished himself highly. At eight in the evening the battle ended, and we remained masters of the field. During the night Oudinot's corps, Hillaire's division, and two brigades of cavalry, crossed from the right bank to the left. On the 21st, at 4 P. M. the duke of Rivoli was engaged with the enemy, who made several successive attacks on the village; but Rivoli at last completely defeated them. The enemy occupying a large space between the right and left wings, we took the resolution of penetrating their centre. The duke of Montebello headed the charge. Oudinot was on the left. St. Hillaire in the centre, and Boudet on the right.—The centre of the enemy could not withstand us; in a moment all was overthrown.

The duke of Istria made several fine charges. It seemed all over with the Austrian army, when at 7 in the morning an aid-de-camp of the emperor came to inform him that the rising of Danube had drifted a great number of trees and booms, which in consequence of the events in Vienna, had been cut down and laid on the bank, and that they had broken down the bridges which communicated from the right bank with the little island and with the island In-der Lobau.

All the reserve corps which were advancing were upon the right bank, as also part of our heavy cavalry, and all Auerstadt's corps. In consequence of this shocking accident the emperor resolved to stop the troops from advancing. He ordered the duke of Montebello to stop on the field of battle, and take his position with the left wing against a curtain which the duke of Rivoli covered, and his right wing at Essling. The cannon, infantry and carridges which belonged to our parks, could not be brought over. The enemy was in the greatest disorder just at the moment when he learnt our bridges had been broken down. The slackening of our fire, and the concentrating our army, left him no doubt respecting the unforeseen accident that had happened. All his cannon and artillery equipage were again brought in a line, and from 9 A. M. till 7 P. M. he made the greatest efforts, supported by 200 cannon, to overthrow the French army—but all his efforts turned only to his discomfiture. Three times he attacked the villages, and 3 times he filled them with his dead. The enemy resumed the position which they had left before the attack began, and we remained masters of the field of battle.—Their loss has been great. Prisoners who have been taken say, that they lost 23 generals and 60 superior officers.—Marshal Webber and 1500 prisoners are in our hands. Our loss has also been very considerable—1100 killed, and 3000 wounded. The duke of Montebello (Lannes) was wounded by a cannon ball in the thigh, on the 22d, in the evening—Gen. Hillaire is also wounded. General Durosnel was killed. The waters of the Danube did not permit the bridges to be rebuilt during the night, and the emperor ordered the army to pass the little arm from the left bank, and to take a position on the island of In-der Lobau. We are labouring to replace the bridges, and nothing will be undertaken till they are replaced.

[In addition to these particulars, a great part of the bulletin consists of a sentimental description of the interview between Lannes and Bonaparte, at a time when the marshal's wound was thought to be mortal, in which of course, the duke of Montebello manifested all possible heroism, and evinced the greatest readiness to die for his emperor; and that the emperor was melted into tears.

The bulletin has, however, other passages from which some inferences may be drawn, as to the extent of the loss sustained by the French. Bonaparte, it is said, boasts that the retreat was well conducted, though 200 pieces of cannon were playing upon them, which they could not answer, during which forty thousand rounds of shot were fired amongst them. Bonaparte, promises to repair his loss, and declares his intention not to renew the attack till his force is concentrated, and better prepared. He allows the Austrian army to have been well furnished and equipped on the occasion.]

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE *DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH.*

Published by order of His Imperial Highness, the Archduke Charles.

In pursuance of the command of his imperial highness the Generalissimo, the following preliminary report of the brilliant victory obtained the 21st and 22d of May, is issued on the 23d from the head quarters at Breitenlee:

On the 19th and 20th, the emperor Napoleon passed the greater arm of the Danube, with the whole of his army, to which he had drawn all the reinforcements of his powerful allies. He established his main body on the island Lobau, whence the second passage over the less arm, and his further offensive dispositions, were necessarily to be directed. His imperial highness resolved to advance with his army to meet the enemy, and not to obstruct his passage, but to attack him after he had reached the left bank, and thus to defeat the object of his intended enterprize.

This determination excited throughout the whole army the highest enthusiasm! Animated by all the feelings of the purest patriotism, and of the most loyal attachment to their sovereign, every man became a hero and the smoaking ruins—the scenes of desolation which marked the track of the enemy in his progress through Austria, had inflamed them with a just desire of vengeance. With joyful acclamations, with the cry, a thousand times repeated, of—"Live our good emperor," and with victory in their hearts, our columns at noon on the 21st, proceeded onward to meet the reciprocal attack of the advancing enemy; and soon after 3 o'clock the battle commenced. The emperor Napoleon in person directed the movement of his troops, and endeavoured to break through our centre with the whole of his cavalry; that vast body of horse he had supported by 60,000 infantry, his guards, and by 100 pieces of artillery. His wings rested on Aspern and Esslingen, places to the strengthening of which, the resources of nature and of art had, as far as was possible, contributed. He was not able, however, to penetrate the compact mass which our battalions presented, and every where his cavalry shewed their backs, while our cuirassiers unhorsed his armour-equipt cavaliers, and our light horse carried death into his flanks. It was a gigantic combat, and is scarce capable of description. The battle with the infantry became immediately general. More than 200 pieces of cannon exhibited on the opposite sides a rivalry in the work of destruction. Aspern was ten times taken, lost, and again conquered. Esslingen, after repeated attacks, could not be maintained. At 11 at night the villages were in flames, and we remained masters of the field of battle. The enemy was driven up in a corner, with the island of Lobau and the Danube in his rear. Night had put an end to the carnage.

Meanwhile fire boats, which were floated down the Danube, destroyed the bridge which the enemy had thrown over the principal branch of the river. The enemy, however, conveyed over during the night, by continued embarkations, all the disposable troops which he had in Vienna and on the Upper Danube, made every possible effort for the reconstruction of his great bridge, and attacked us at four in the morning with a furious cannonade from the whole of his artillery, immediately after which the action extended along the whole of the line. Until seven in the evening every attack was repelled.

The perseverance of the enemy was then compelled to yield to the heroism of our troops, and the most complete victory crowned the efforts of an army, which, in the French proclamations, was declared to be dispersed, and represented as annihilated by the mere idea of the invincibility of their adversaries. The loss of the enemy has been immense; the field of battle is covered with dead bodies, from among which we have already picked up 6000 wounded, and removed them to our hospitals. When the French could no longer maintain themselves in Aspern, the brave Hessians were obliged to make a last attempt and were sacrificed.

At the departure of the courier the emperor Napoleon was in full retreat to the other side of the Danube, covering his retreat by the possession of the large island of Lobau. Our army are still engaged in close pursuit. The more particular details of this memorable day shall be made known as soon as the particulars are collected.—Among the prisoners is the French General Duronel, Gen. of Division, and Foulet Boyer, first Chamberlain to the Empress; also the Wurtemburg General, Roder, who was made prisoner at Nusdorf by the second battalion of Vienna Landwcher.

MAY 25.

The day before yesterday the head-quarters of the archduke Charles were at Breitenlee, in Marchfield. The strength of the enemy's army is estimated in the archduke's report at 60,000 men, besides cavalry. The archduke on his part had collected all his disposable troops previous to the battle. The regiments of Spleny and Kerpen particularly distinguished themselves. The prince Lichtenstein commanded the reserve cavalry.

LONDON, June 8.

OF SPAIN.—Yesterday letters were received from Cadiz of the 24th ult. and Seville Gazettes to the 21st.

General Cuesta retained his head quarters at Merida: his force was considerable, and he had announced to the Central Junta his capacity and desire to give battle once more to Marshal Victor; but the Marshal had moved to the right towards Portugal.

From the dispatches yesterday received it appears that Sir A. Wellesley has passed the Mondego, and was within 25 miles of gen. Mackenzie's corps. This was stationed near Castel Branco, and had been ordered to march to Alcantara.

Letters from captain M'Kenely, dated Vigo, May 25, state, "that the Spaniards had retaken St. Jago; that Ney was strengthening himself at Corunna; and that the Spaniards had defeated a body of French, after three actions, near Lugo, and had driven them to take refuge in that town."

The London Gazette of June 3, contains a letter from Sir A. Wellesley to Lord Castlereagh; in which that gallant general details his proceedings after his late engagement with Soult. He had not been able to bring the enemy to any fresh encounter; and to his extreme regret, has been obliged to relinquish the immediate pursuit.

"Their soldiers, (says Sir A. W.) have plundered and murdered the peasantry at their pleasure; and I have seen many persons hanging in the trees by the sides of the road, executed for no reason, that I could learn, excepting that they were not friendly to the French invasion and usurpation of the government of their country; and the route of their column on their retreat could be traced by the smoke of the villages to which they set fire.

"We have taken about 500 prisoners. Upon the whole, the enemy has not lost less than a fourth of his army, and all his artillery and equipments, since we attacked him upon the Vouga."

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

By the British packet which arrived last evening, we are put in possession of a copy of Mr. Erskine's instructions, taken from a London newspaper.

ERSKINE'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Copy of a dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the hon. D. M. Erskine; dated Foreign Office, 23d January, 1809.

If there really exists in those individuals who are to have a leading share in the new administration of the U. States, that disposition to come to a complete and cordial understanding with G. Britain, of which you have received from them such positive assurances; in meeting that disposition it would be useless and unprofitable to recur to a recapitulation of the causes from which the differences between the two governments have arisen, or of the arguments already so often repeated in support of that system of retaliation to which his majesty has unwillingly had recourse.

That system his majesty must unquestionably continue to maintain, unless the object of it can be otherwise accomplished.

But after the profession on the part of so many of the leading ministers of the government of the U. States, of a sincere desire to contribute to that object in a manner which should render the continuance of the system adopted by the British government unnecessary, it is thought right that a fair opportunity should be afforded to that government to explain its meaning and give proof of its sincerity.

The extension of the interdiction of the American harbors to the ships of war of France as well as of G. Britain, is, as stated in my former dispatch, an acceptable symptom of a system of impartiality towards both belligerents; the first that has been publicly manifested by the American government.

The extension of the non-importation act to other belligerents is equally proper in this view. These measures remove those preliminary objections which must otherwise have precluded any useful or amicable discussion.

In this state of things, it is possible for G. Britain to entertain propositions which while such manifest partiality was shewn to her enemies, were not consistent either with her dignity or her interest.

From the report of your conversations with Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin, and Mr. Smith, it appears:—

1st. That the American government is prepared in the event of his majesty's consenting to withdraw the orders in council of January and November 1807, to withdraw contemporaneously on its part the interdiction of its harbors to ships of war, and all non-intercourse and non-importation acts, as far as respects G. Britain, leaving them in force with respect to France, and the powers which adopt or act under her decrees.

2d. (What is of the utmost importance, as precluding a new source of misunderstanding, which might arise after the adjustment of the other questions,) That America is *willing to renounce*, during the present war, the pretension of carrying on in time of war all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which the was excluded during peace.

3d. G. Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and the *bona fide* intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers adopting and acting under the French decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of these powers; without which security for the observance of the embargo, the raising it nominally with respect to G. Britain alone, would in fact raise it with respect to all the world.

On these conditions his majesty would consent to withdraw the Orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects America.

As the first and second of these conditions are the suggestions of the persons in authority in America to you, and as Mr. Pinkney has recently (for the first time) expressed to me his opinion, that there would be no indisposition on the part of his government to the enforcement by the naval power of G. Britain of the regulations of America with respect to France, and the countries to which these regulations continue to apply, but that his government was itself aware, that without such enforcement those regulations must be altogether nugatory; I flatter myself that there will be no difficulty in obtaining a distinct and official recognition of these conditions from the American government.

For this purpose you are at liberty to communicate this dispatch *in extenso* to the American Secretary of State.

Upon receiving through you on the part of the American government, a distinct and official recognition of the three mentioned conditions, his majesty will lose no time in sending to America a formal and regular treaty.

As, however, it is possible that the delay which must intervene before the actual conclusion of a treaty may appear to the American government to deprive this arrangement of part of its benefits, I am to authorize you if the American government be desirous of acting upon the agreement before it is reduced to a regular form, (either by immediate repeal of the embargo, and the other acts in question, or by engaging to repeal them on a particular day) to assure the American government of his majesty's readiness to meet such a disposition in the manner best calculated to give it immediate effect.

Upon the receipt *here* of an official note, containing an engagement for the adoption by the American government of the three conditions above specified, his majesty will be prepared, on the faith of such engagement, either immediately (if the repeal shall have been immediate in America) or on any day specified by the American government for that repeal, reciprocally to recal the orders in council, without waiting for the conclusion of the treaty; and you are authorized, in the circumstances herein described, to make such reciprocal engagements on his majesty's behalf.

I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Hope, capt. Humphries, 35 days from Bordeaux. The Hope has brought upwards of 50 passengers, and sailed by special permission. Capt. H. has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Paris Papers to the 9th of June inclusive, but upon a hasty perusal, we do not find that they contain any thing new.

We learn from the captain and passengers, that the dispatch ship Mentor, *Capt.* Ward, remained at L'Orient, waiting the orders of Gen. Armstrong, our minister at Paris; and that the U.S. brig Syren, was to be immediately dispatched from L'Orient to England—That no account of any new battle between the emperor Bonaparte, and the Arch Duke Charles had reached Bordeaux—that the affair between America and France, remained in *statu quo*.

In addition to the above, a passenger in the Hope, has favored us with the following extract of a letter, dated the 15th of June, from Bordeaux, which was sent to him just as the Hope was leaving the Cordovan.

"The Commissary of Marine, at *Rochefort*, has just written to the Maritime Prefect at Bordeaux, not to grant any more clearances to American vessels as they had just heard that the Commercial Intercourse between America and France had been suspended by a law of the American Congress on the twentieth day of May last."

The Hope sailed from the Cordovan on the 20th of June.

CHARLES TOWN, August 4.

THE YELLOW FEVER

Is said to be at Brooklyn, opposite the city of New York.

The Baltimore Whig mentions it to be at Philadelphia, on the wharves between Chesnut and Walnut-streets.

From the National Intelligencer.

Although, from the cameleon character of the British orders in council, it is nearly as futile as it is difficult to analyse them, yet there are features in the late order of the 24th of May, that it may be of some service distinctly to notice.

1. The arrangements made by Mr. Erskine, it is said, are not such as were authorised by his majesty's instructions, "*or such as his majesty can approve.*" Here is an avowal by the British government of an inflexible purpose, unlimited by time or circumstance, either not to make a proper reparation for the outrage committed on the Chesapeak, or not to rescind the principle of her orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November.

2. The temporary relaxations of the old orders in council are all coupled with one sweeping condition, to wit: a withdrawal of protection from any vessel that shall attempt to enter any port "actually blockaded by any of his majesty's ships of war." Is there not reason to fear that the whole of the enemy's ports will in this way be blockaded by a naval force altogether insufficient for the complete investment requisite to a legal blockade, and that vessels leaving ports thus "blockaded," will, on their return voyage, be seized on the high seas by British cruisers, and carried into British ports for adjudication for a violation of the blockade? There is the more reason to apprehend that the species of blockade here referred to is not that recognized by the law of nations, as, if it were, there would have been no reason for such a provision.

3. The order *professes* to indemnify American merchants, indeed to avoid any interference with their adventures under the arrangements made with Mr. Erskine. But this will be found on investigation, to be an idle pretext.

The larger number of American vessels were destined for, and will have entered, British ports, with commodities, in part meant for consumption in England, in part for consumption on the continent. The value of these commodities must materially depend on a sale for them on the continent.

Thus, being almost totally cut off by the order of April 26th, substituted in the room of the previous orders, the price of those commodities in British ports have actually sunk, and may be expected to fall much more; and the American merchant, instead of making a profit, will incur a ruinous loss. A large portion of these shipments to England were, doubtless, meant to be deposited in that country with a view to *future transportation* to the continent. This resource being now almost entirely cut of, a great and steady depression of price will be inevitable.

By the *disavowal* of the British ministry, the orders of April last comes into operation in lieu of the orders of January and November, 1807. Now the order of April, although other wise represented in most of the public prints, will be found even more rigorous and oppressive to our trade than the preceding orders. Under these orders, the direct trade between the U. States and the colonies of the enemies of Britain, that from the U. States to the continent of Europe through a British port, and the transportation of American produce, cotton excepted, through a British port, to enemy ports, under certain conditions, were allowed. By the order of April they are, with trifling exceptions, interdicted. The principal trade authorised with the continent by this order is to the ports of the Baltic, allowed, no doubt by Britain, for the express purpose of obtaining naval supplies through American bottoms, a trade which will be likely to be inhibited, as soon as it is seen to have this effect, and which, independently of this circumstance, would be of little value to us, as but a small portion of our produce would there find a market. Besides this trade, the order allows a trade to the Southern parts of Italy, comprising Naples and a part of the territory of the Church, the whole of but inconsiderable importance, compared with the ports of Genoa and Leghorn in the northern part of Italy, with which all trade is interdicted. To this may be added a qualified trade to certain parts of Spain and Portugal, dependant upon their possession by England, which are, however, too trifling and *precarious* to be of much value to us. Under this view of the subject, the arrangements made with Mr. Erskine, attended by their recent disavowal, will be found to operate as a mere decoy, the emollient lenitives of the order of May 24th to the contrary notwithstanding.

Three vessels, which on the faith of Mr. Erskine's promise and agreement, had cleared from this country for Sweden, have been captured in the Cattegat, and carried into England—another ship has been taken on her voyage to Petersburg, and carried into port. So much for British stratagem and American credulity! But "all's well that ends well."

[*Whig.*

The city of St. Domingo, after a long siege, during which the inhabitants were reduced to the greatest distress for provisions has surrendered to the English. By the articles of capitulation the town was to be delivered up by the French, with all its ammunition, guns, etc. and the garrison to be sent to France.

By the British schooner Jane, in 14 days from Port-au-Prince, we learn that Christophe and Petion's fleets have recently had a severe engagement, in which the latter gained a very signal victory;—and that their armies, had met near the Cape, about the same time, and that Christophe had defeated Petion with very great slaughter.

Mer. Adver.

Salem, July 22.

Arrived at Beverle, last evening, schooner Augusta, Stickney, in 33 days from Bayonne, to Hon. I Thorndike.

This vessel was permitted to sail in ballast by giving bonds agreeable to the late order of the French government.

Every thing remained in a state of suspence as to American affairs, when the Augusta sailed, as the last accounts received from that country stated.

Mr. Thorndike, a nephew of Col. Thorndike, who came passenger in the Augusta, informs us that the reports respecting the late battles in Austria was such as to procure a belief in the minds of all well informed persons who dare to converse on the subject that the loss of the French was at least 30,000 men.

The following is a copy of a letter to General Dunican in London from Charles James Stuart, alias George Francis Stuart, alias Count Stuarton, Author of the Revolutionary Plutarch, the female Revolutionary Plutarch, the life of Talleyrand, the Secret History of St. Cloud, &c. &c. It needs no comment. *Nat. Intel.*

New York, Jan. 20, 1809.

My Dear General,

I am now thank God safe here, and may bid defiance to the inveteracy of English Jacobins. I shall endeavor to forget both their illiberality, falsehoods and plots, if they do not by new attacks rouse me from my present apathy.

It will give you pleasure to hear that my Secret History of St. Cloud has here even by the recommendation of Bonaparte's Consul-General Ray, here, been generally read, and has all the effect I desired in writing it. It has gone through three editions.

Moreau is expected here in some weeks, when I shall see him. Gen. Ray has also desired to make my acquaintance in private, but I have declined it until Moreau's return; tell me what you know of him. Every thing in this country bespeaks an approaching political storm. Government is despicable and despised and the people disaffected and seditious.

Bonaparte is certainly as much master at Washington as at Paris; and he commands obedience and tribute, as much in America as in Europe. Since the peace of Tilsit, Talleyrand's emissaries of both sexes and of all colors and ages swarm and plot here in scores.

I have not yet written any thing here, but should my friends in Europe approve of it I shall set up an American Weekly Monitor and expose the views and crimes of revolutionary France. Loyal men are even more scarce here than in England, and their labors of course more necessary and useful; should you and my friend Mr. Fouche be disgusted with Europe, come here, & we may together do some good for lawful princes & civilized people. Living here in taverns or boarding houses is as dear as in England, but when settled you may buy a brace of pheasants for two shillings, a couple of fowls eighteen pence, meat four pence a pound, and fish still cheaper. House rent is dear and no private lodging, but in inns can be had.

Should my plan of writing not be approved of, I shall retire either to Charleston or Quebec, and amuse myself with writings and my military annals.

Address your answer to me at Col. Barclay's the British consul general here. Remember me and my wife to Mrs. Donican and your little family, whom we all should be happy to embrace once more; my wife supported well a tempestuous voyage of six weeks, is now in perfect health and spirits, only tormented by the numerous invitations of the gentry here who are very civil and hospitable.

God bless you all,

Your ever truly, C. S.

N. B. Let nobody know my address, *pour cause.*

DESCRIPTION.

He is between 30 and 40 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high; ill looking; marked with the small pox; large red nose; light hair; of late dressed in black, in consequence of the death of Cardinal York, having passed himself for a descendant of the royal house of Stuart; sometimes wears a bottle-green coat and half boots; has a large seal to his chain, with a spiral coronet, and the letter S. engraved under; speaks very full and quick, with a Dutch or German accent; is continually mouthing out extravagant expressions of loyalty, and saying, that he is persecuted by Bonaparte and the French government.

Philadelphia. June 2.

Since the embargo was removed we have had more bankruptcies in this city, both in number and greater in amount, than for the whole eight preceding years!—And that is not the *worst of it*—*Aurora.*

The boys in the streets of London, who amuse themselves by tossing up halfpence, have rejected the old denomination of "Heads and Tails," for the more royal one of—"*The Duke and my Darling!*"

☞ Doctor Straith will preach at the stone meeting house in Charlestown, on Sunday the 13th instant.

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.

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.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Monday night last, from the subscriber, living near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia, two Negroes, viz. Charles and Celah:—Charles is about 21 years old, stout made, of a yellowish complexion, down look, and about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high—had on an Osnaburg shirt and trowsers, and an old wool hat; he also took with him some of the same kind of clothing, together with an old brown great coat. Celah is a mulatto girl, about 16 years old, rather small of her age; her clothing consists of one or two Osnaburg frocks, and two callico jackets, and is supposed to have a new wool hat. Ten dollars will be given for apprehending the above negroes, if taken within twenty miles of home, so that I get them again, and the above reward if more than twenty miles, with reasonable charges if brought home.

WILLIAM STANHOPE.

August 3, 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.

[*Concluded from first page.*]

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 agts of Plenipotentiaries are so frequent, that the absurdity, and practical mischief of such breaches of faith, are totally overlooked. We 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-