

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 79. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the ENQUIRER.

It is curious, with what apparent unconcern we learn the fate of multitudes of men and distant nations. A tooth-ache—a throbbing of the temple—the loss of a puppy, seems really to affect us more, than the deaths of thousands of our distant species, and the fall of remote empires.

In some cases, distance of place seems to have the same tranquillizing effect upon our spirits, as distance of time. We seem to consider those, who are separated from us by oceans and circles of the earth, with the same unmoving indifference, as if they belonged "to years beyond the flood"—as if they were buried beneath the oblivious grave of antiquity.

This property of our nature has been noticed, by one of the sweetest as well as the wisest of moral philosophers, Adam Smith, in his "Theory of Moral Sentiments." "Let us suppose," says he, "that the great empire of China with all its myriads of inhabitants, was suddenly swallowed up by an earthquake, and let us consider how a man of humanity in Europe, who had no sort of connection with that part of the world, would be affected upon receiving intelligence of this dreadful calamity. He would, I imagine, first of all, express very strongly his sorrow for the misfortune of that unhappy people, he would make many melancholy reflections upon the precariousness of human life, and the vanity of all the labours of man, which could thus be annihilated in a moment. He would too, perhaps, if he was a man of speculation, enter into many reasonings concerning the effects which this disaster might produce upon the commerce of Europe and the trade and business of the world in general. And when all this fine philosophy was over, when all these humane sentiments had been once fairly expressed, he would pursue his business or his pleasure, take his repose, or his diversion, with the same ease and tranquillity as if no such accident had happened. The most frivolous disaster which could happen to himself would occasion a more real disturbance. If he was to lose his little finger to-morrow, he would not sleep to-night; but provided he never saw them, he will snore with the most profound security over the ruins of a hundred millions of his brethren, and the destruction of that immense multitude seems plainly an object less interesting to him, than this paltry misfortune of his own." The ingenious writer then goes on to show, how, in spite of this torpor of our passive feelings, the power of conscience, and the moral sense within us, prompts the generous upon all occasions, and the mean upon many, to sacrifice their own interests to the greater interests of others—and why this property of our nature is in many cases a wise dispensation of things—how, by always feeling the sufferings and losses of others, as if they were our own, we shall have become "the universal sensitive of pain, the heir of evils not our own."

We hear of the most tremendous and bloody battles which have been fought on the banks of the Danube—of the fall of 60,000 Austrians, between the 4th and 8th of July, and no doubt of an immense havoc among the French—but most of us will get down to this day's dinner with an undisturbed appetite, and sleep as snugly on our couches, as if the din of arms had not disturbed for centuries the waves of the Danube. We shall perhaps cry out, "what a bloody battle is this! how much more sanguinary, than any which stands recorded on the blood-stained pages of history?"—but our sympathy will close with our expressions. We shed no tear, we heave no sigh. Our imagination is dissipated among the heaps of carnage, or by the width of the Atlantic Ocean. We seem to forget, that each of these 60,000 individuals, who are thus prematurely struck out of the rolls of existence, has left some one behind him, who is now mourning his fall—some sweetheart, some father or mother, some distracted orphan or widow, who is thus bereft of their dearest treasure! It is not on the banks of the Danube, alone, that Agony and Despair are seen and are felt—for in how many towns and cottages of Austria and of France, has Death exhibited these monuments of his power!

How much happier are we in this blessed country!—But though war be a great evil, it is not the worst of evils! For what are submission and disaster?

It would be a curious and a useful office, for some political arithmetician to sum up the number of men, who have perished within the last 20 years. The wars, which have desolated the continent of Europe, the thunders, which have swept the surface of the seas, have been fatal beyond example. The aggregate of the slain, if it could be faithfully collected, would astonish and sicken the stoutest heart.—More have been destroyed, than would be sufficient to people a flourishing empire—and though the invention of gunpowder has no doubt contributed to reduce the proportionate destruction of war, by throwing armies farther from each other, and facilitating the means of retreat—tho' our present battles, in proportion to the number of combatants, are evidently less murderous, than they were in ancient times, when armies fought principally with the sword, *cominus, hand-to-hand*—yet it may be safely laid down, as an unerring proposition, "that during the last 20 years, more human lives have been lost, than during any other period of equal duration."

If those events were traced to their proper causes, they would be found principally owing to the coalitions of the continent and the mad policy of England. These have compelled France to take up arms in her own defence—to dissipate and to subdue the elements of all future and similar combinations. This necessity, conspiring with the increasing ambition of Napoleon, has led to those destructive transactions, which have blood-stained the history of modern Europe.—These coalitions, perhaps, are, for the present, at an end. The power of France will rise triumphant on the continent. The British King has principally made Bonaparte as great as he is. The gulf of the intrigue and corruptions of his ministers, will scarcely hereafter find the materials of a new confederacy.—The fate of the western part of the continent is sealed.—Germany will soon be subdued, but she will be emancipated from wars and restored to the tranquillity of despotism—and in a short time Europe will not for several years, behold a repetition of the carnage of the last 20 years, unless Russia should be inspired by jealousy, or ambition to dispute the empire of the continent; or unless Napoleon should seek the allies of his forefathers, and like Alexander the Great, bequeath new contests and carnage to his survivors.

### WESTMINSTER SESSION.

HICK'S HALL, LONDON, June 27.

The Sessions commenced yesterday, before Mr. Mainwaring and the Bench of Justices.

Mary Barnett, the wife of a publican at Hammersmith, was indicted for assaulting Peter Augustus Galliot, a music master, resident of the same place, in February last.

The defendant had applied on the day above mentioned at the residence of the prosecutor, to demand a debt due to her for beer; but the accounts kept by the plaintiff and defendant not harmonizing, as the taptress scored an octave too high for her customer, the prosecutor's wife refused to pay the bill. This produced a very discordant crash; the defendant harped a good deal. The musician's lady endeavored in vain to play second; but her piano had no chance with the forte of the claimant, whose deep bass and counter tenor drowned every attempt of her opponent to be heard. In vain did Mrs. Galliot endeavor to attenuate the shrillness of Mrs. Barnett's pipe. The more she endeavored to lower the key of her opponent, the higher it was pitched, and her flats and sharps were dealt out in such discordant style, that Mr. Gilliot, who conceived he had the right of playing first fiddle in this Sonata, deemed it proper to fall in for the purpose of restoring harmony. He was however, suddenly astonished at the introduction of another instrument by Mrs. Barnett, who, seizing a poker was proceeding to accompany her own bravura with Mrs. Galliot, by a staccato on the head of her husband, which mult instantly have put him out of tune, for life, had he not had the good fortune, by a fugue, and some exertion of manual strength to deprive the lady of her weapon, the nevertheless, continued for near half an hour to surround him with a Billingsgate solo, much to the amusement of a crowded auditory assembled on the occasion.

The defendant was found guilty of the assault and sentenced to a fine of 25l.

### SUMACH.

The common sumach (*us glabrum* of Linneus) is of more important use than is generally known. While our farmers consider it in no other light than a "cumberer of the ground," it is capable of being converted to many useful purposes, and in some of the domestic arts, furnishes a cheap substitute for expensive European articles. Some of these it may be well to mention, for the benefit of economical farmers, and industrious laborers.

The bark of the sumach, as a dye, produces in silks and woolens, a good and permanent yellow. The bark should be taken when fresh, and a strong decoction made, and the cloth, before infusion, ought to be steeped in a solution of alum. If this be omitted a fawn colour will be produced.

Sumach leaves, in making ink, are a perfect substitute for galls, now both scarce and dear. Ink made conformably to the following recipe, will be found of good colour and consistence, and will improve with age:—

Take of sumach leaves 12 drachms—of sulphate of iron (coppers of the shops) 4 drachms—of gum Arabic 2 drachms—infuse them into a pint of water—let it stand 24 hours near a fire as to keep it moderately heated.

The milk which exudes from a branch of the sumach is the best indelible ink that can be used. Break off one of the stems that support the leaves and write what may be wanted with it. In a short time it becomes a beautiful jet black, and can never be washed out.

But a more important use than either of those, may be made of the sumach. The indispensable necessity for bark in the process of tanning, is known to all. The demand is now so great, that the oaks of the forest are rapidly demolishing, and the price of that article greatly enhanced of late years. The sumach is one of our most affording vegetables, and in the process of tanning, is equally efficacious with oak. It would be a great saving of valuable timber, could the attention of tanners be turned to its use, and it is probable their culture might be found lucrative to the farmer, especially those who have exhausted fields. Sumach will grow in a soil capable of producing almost any thing else. They might be cut every spring quite to the ground, and would thus yield a yearly crop. They might be reduced by the common bark wheel, to a powder, the flocks, as well as the bark, thus used.

The sumach also affords an excellent black dye, but we do not know that any convenient process has been discovered for its application.

Washington Fed.

### BLUE DYING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who may wish to employ me in the capacity of a Blue Dyer, that I shall commence the aforesaid business on the first day of October next, and assure the public that my utmost endeavours will be used to render complete satisfaction. I also continue to weave all kinds of COVERLETS, COUNTERPANES, DOUBLE and SINGLE CARPETTING, TABLE LINEN, &c. &c. in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH M'CARTNEY, September 8, 1809.

N. B. A sober industrious Journeyman Weaver, who understands the double work, would meet with liberal encouragement by applying as above.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN INGLISH, \* September 8, 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.

### Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next will be exposed to public sale, in the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax on the first day of December 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr, on the first day of January last past, and the costs of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannondale tract—also the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee. August 25, 1809.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of little Capon, a dark bay horse, foretop and mane cropped, a star on his forehead, and has a small fleck of red on his forehead, 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 TILLY, August 4, 1809.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my farm on Bullskin, in Jefferson county, early in May last, a Negro Man, Jupiter, said to be about 20 years of age, but from his appearance he would be three or four years older. He is a black man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and wore when he went off mixed Virginia cloth woollen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on the north side of Bullskin. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to the subscriber in Charlestown, or to the manager on my farm.

BENNETT TAYLOR, Charlestown, August 25, 1809.

### LOST,

ON the 31st ult. on the road between Charles-Town and Levi Cleveland's, a brown surlout coat, nearly new. Any person finding said coat and leaving it with the Printer in Charlestown, shall be generously rewarded.

ROBERT LUCAS, September 1, 1809.

### Notice is hereby given,

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

August 10, 1809.

### Nail Makers wanted.

ONE or two sober journeyman nail makers will meet with employment by applying to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

GEO. WARE, September 1, 1809.

### A Lad,

OF the age of 12 or 14 years, is wanted as an apprentice to the Nail Making business.

GEO. WARE, September 1, 1809.

### Flour Boated

FROM Keesryth Furnace to Geo. Town, Washington, and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. All orders will be cheerfully received, and executed with punctuality.

JESSE MOORE, & Co. September 1, 1809.

### Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

### BLUE DYING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all those who may wish to employ me in the capacity of a Blue Dyer, that I shall commence the aforesaid business on the first day of October next, and assure the public that my utmost endeavours will be used to render complete satisfaction. I also continue to weave all kinds of COVERLETS, COUNTERPANES, DOUBLE and SINGLE CARPETTING, TABLE LINEN, &c. &c. in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH M'CARTNEY, September 8, 1809.

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Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee. August 25, 1809.

### The subscriber has

obtained to some of his acquaintances the seventh volume of Swift's works—the book has no name written in it that he knows of—it is bound in black calf, and was printed in Edinburgh in 1768 for Eben Wilson, bookseller, Dumfries.—Also a pair of red saddlebags, under the flap of which is written the name of Andrew Waggoner.—Also a pair of old black saddlebags. Whoever has the above described property, by returning it will confer a favor on

GEO. HITE, September 15, 1809.

### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 12th instant from the subscriber, living in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. an apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named George Bessley, about 18 years of age. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and returns him to me, shall receive the above reward, but no thanks. All persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing him, as I am determined to prosecute every person for so doing.

MICHAEL WYSONG, September 15, 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.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.

SILAS GLASCOCK, September 22, 1809.

### Charles G. Richter,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend to his business, at his shop next door to Capt. Hite's Hotel.

Having received the newest fashions from Baltimore, &c. and being amply supplied with hair of every colour, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has it now fully in his power to furnish them with Wigs and Frizzets of the most elegant kind, and on the most liberal terms.

He also begs leave to make it known to all those who have honored him with their favours, as well in regard to those who are disposed to encourage his future exertions, did he omit this occasion to put them on their guard against the specious professions of certain deluded characters, who would fain make us believe that the Spring lately discovered in Hampshire, possessed the peculiar properties of restoring hair to the bald, of making the dumb speak, the deaf to hear, and the lame to walk. Whatever power this much talked of Fountain may have in removing the three last mentioned affections, he flatters himself that the good sense of the people of this country, which ever has rejected every ridiculous or absurd tale, will never suffer them to be duped into a belief, that it can possibly render any service to those affected with the first of them.

He would be wanting in gratitude to all those who have honored him with their favours, as well in regard to those who are disposed to encourage his future exertions, did he omit this occasion to put them on their guard against the specious professions of certain deluded characters, who would fain make us believe that the Spring lately discovered in Hampshire, possessed the peculiar properties of restoring hair to the bald, of making the dumb speak, the deaf to hear, and the lame to walk. Whatever power this much talked of Fountain may have in removing the three last mentioned affections, he flatters himself that the good sense of the people of this country, which ever has rejected every ridiculous or absurd tale, will never suffer them to be duped into a belief, that it can possibly render any service to those affected with the first of them.

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Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee. August 25, 1809.

### Flour Boated

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JESSE MOORE, & Co. September 1, 1809.

### FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Girl, about thirteen years old. Inquire of the printer.

September 15, 1809.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 31st of July last, from the subscriber living in Charlestown, an apprentice boy named John Duff, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and walks a little lame. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him home, shall receive the above reward, or five dollars for securing him in jail. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said apprentice.

CHARLES FOUKE, September 15, 1809.

### Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

### Attention!

THE troop of horse commanded by Capt. James Hite, are ordered to parade in Charlestown on Saturday the 30th instant.

### Lime for Sale.

THE subscriber, living near Hall's mill, has a fresh kiln of lime for sale.

JOHN HENKLE, September 8, 1809.

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the second day of October next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the tenement of George E. Cordell, in Charlestown, on a credit of six months, for all sums over five dollars, all the personal property of Collin Cordell, deceased, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other valuable articles too tedious to mention.

All those who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts on the above day, and all those who have claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.

PRESLEY CORDELL, Adm'or, of Collin Cordell, dec'd. August 28, 1809.

Jefferson, Oct. July Court, 1809.

John Hove, Complainant, against

William A. Washington, Buthrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Cullis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, defend'ts.

In Chancery.

THE defendant Andrew Parks not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendant Andrew Parks is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in October next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy, Taken, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Ten Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from my farm on Bullskin, in Jefferson county, early in May last, a Negro Man, Jupiter, said to be about 30 years of age, but from his appearance he would be three or four years older. He is a black man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and wore when he went off mixed Virginia cloth woollen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on the north side of Bullskin. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to the subscriber in Charlestown, or to the manager on my farm.

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August 10, 1809.

### Letter Paper

For sale at this Office.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH FRENCH BULLETIN.

"Wolkerdorf," July 9.—The enemy's retreat is a defeat. We have collected a part of his baggage. His wounded have fallen into our hands; we have already counted more than twelve thousand; all the villages are filled with them. In five or six hospitals alone we have found more than 6000.

"The Duke de Rivoli, pursuing the enemy by Stokraw is already arrived at Hollabrunn.

"The Duke de Ragusa had at first followed on the road to Brunn, which he quitted at Wolkerdorf, in order to take that of Znaim. At nine o'clock this morning he met at Laa, a rear-guard which he routed—he took 900 of them prisoners. He will be to-morrow at Znaim.

"The Duke of Auerfadt is arrived to day at Nicolsburg.

"The emperor of Austria, Prince Anthony, with a suit of about 300 chariots, coaches, and other carriages, slept on the 6th at Erensbunn, the 7th at Hollabrunn, the 8th at Znaim, whence they set out at nine in the morning. According to the relation of the country people who conducted them, their dejection was extreme.

"One of the Princes de Rohan was found wounded on the field of battle, lieut. field-marshal Wassakowicz is among the prisoners.

"The artillery of the guard covered itself with glory. Major Aboville, who commanded was wounded.—The emperor has made him general of artillery. Greuer, has lost an arm.—These intrepid artillerymen displayed all the power of this terrible weapon.

"The horse chassours of the guard charged, and drove back on the day of the battle of Wagram, three squares of infantry. They took four pieces of cannon. The light horse Poles of the guard charged a regiment of pikemen. They took the prince of Ancreberg prisoner, and captured two pieces of cannon.

"The Saxon Hussars d'Albert charged the Courassiers d'Albent, and took their colors. It was a very singular thing to see two regiments belonging to the same colonel, fighting one against another.

"It appears that the enemy is abandoning Moravia and Hungary, and is retreating into Bohemia.

"The roads are covered with the men belonging to the Landwehr and the levy en masse, who are returning to their homes.

"The losses which destruction is adding to those the enemy has sustained in killed, wounded and prisoners, are concurring to annihilate his army.

"The numerous letters which have been intercepted are a striking character of the discontent of the hostile army, and the disorder which reigns in it.

"Now that the Austrian monarchy is without hope, it would evince being ill acquainted with the character of those who govern it, not to expect that they will humiliate themselves as they did after the battle of Austerlitz. At that epoch, they were as now, without hope; and they exhausted all their profligations and oaths.

"During the day of the 6th, the enemy sent a few hundred men to the right bank of the Danube to make observation. They re-embarked, after having lost a few men killed or taken prisoners.

"The heat was excessive on these days. The heat was almost constantly at 26 degrees.

"There are great quantities of wine. In one village 3,000,000 pints were found. It has happily no bad quality.

"Twelve of the most considerable villages in the beautiful plain of Vienna, such as are seen in the neighborhood of a great capitol, have been burnt during the battle. The just hatred of the nation is loud against the guilty men who have drawn upon it all these calamities.

"The general of brigade, Laroche, entered Nutenburgh on the 28th of

June, with a corps of cavalry, and proceeded towards Bayreuth. He met the enemy at Besenhem, charged him with the first provisional regiment of dragoons, and cut in pieces all who opposed him, and took two pieces of cannon."

#### TWENTY-SEVENTH BULLETIN.

"On the 10th the Duke of Rivoli beat the enemy's rear guard before Hollabrunn.

"At noon on the same day, the duke of Ragusa, who had arrived on the heights of Znaim, saw the enemy's baggage and artillery, filing off towards Bohemia. General Bellegrade wrote to him that Prince John of Lichtenstein would repair to the Emperor with a mission from his master, for the purpose of treating for peace; and in consequence desired a suspension of arms. The duke of Ragusa replied, that it was not in his power to accede to such a proposition; but that he would acquaint the Emperor with it. Meanwhile he attacked the enemy, took from him an excellent position, made some prisoners and took two colors.

"On the morning of the same day, the duke of Auerstadt had passed the Taya opposite Nicsbourg, and Gen. Grouchy had beaten Prince Rosenberg's rear guard, and taken 250 men of Prince Charles' Regiment.

"At noon, on the 11th instant, the Emperor arrived opposite Znaim.—The battle had begun. The duke of Ragusa had attacked the town; and the duke of Rivoli had taken the bridge, and had occupied the tobacco manufactory. In the different engagements this day, we have taken three thousand men, two colors, and three pieces of cannon. The general of brigade Bruyeres, an officer of very great promise, has been wounded. The General of Brigade, Guiton, made a fine charge with the 10th cuirassiers. "The Emperor, informed that Prince Lichtenstein, who had been sent to him, was arrived within our posts, ordered the fire to cease. The armistice was signed at mid-night at the Prince of Neuchatel's. The Prince of Lichtenstein was presented to the Emperor in his tent, at 2 o'clock in the morning.

#### TWENTY-EIGHTH BULLETIN.

The Danube is risen six feet. The bridges of boats which had been constructed before Vienna since the battle of Wagram, have been broken by effects of this rise; but the bridges at Elbersdorf are solid and permanent; none of them have suffered. Those bridges, and the works of the island of Lobau, are the admiration of the military persons of Austria. They avow that such works are without example since the time of the Romans.

The Archduke Charles having sent Maj. Gen. Weissehoff to compliment the Emperor, and since that the Baron de Wimpfen and prince John of Lichtenstein having come upon the same courteous errand, in his name, His Majesty, has thought proper to send to the Archduke, Friuli, Grand Marshal of the Palace, who found him at Budweis, and passed part of yesterday at his head quarters.

The Emperor left his camp at Znaim yesterday at 9 o'clock in the morning, and arrived at the palace at Schoenbrunn at three in the afternoon.

His Majesty has visited the environs of the village of Spitz; which forms the tete-de-pont of Vienna. Gen. Bertrand has been charged with the execution of different works, which must be marked, cut and begun this day.

The bridge of piles at Vienna will be re-established with the least delay possible.

His Majesty has named as Marshals of the Empire Gen. Oudinot, the Duke of Ragusa and Gen. Macdonald. The number of Marshals was eleven; this nomination will make it 14. There still remains two vacancies. The places of Col. Gen. of the Swiss, and Col. Gen. of the chasseurs are also vacant.

The Col. Officer of the chasseurs is according to our Constitution a Grand Officer of the Empire.

His Majesty has testified his satisfaction with the manner in which the Surgery has been served and particularly with the service of the principal surgeon Hueteloup.

His Majesty passing through the field of battle on the 7th, caused a great number of the wounded to be taken off; and left there the Duke of Friuli Grand Marshal of the Palace, who remained all day.

The number of wounded Austrians in our hands amounts to 13 or 13,000. The Austrians have had nineteen Generals killed or wounded. It has been remarked as a singular fact, that most of the French Officers, whether of old France, or of the new provinces, who were in the Austrian service, have perished.

Several Couriers have been intercepted; and among their letters has been found a regular correspondence of Genetz with Count Stadion. The influence of this wretch in the leading determinations of the Austrian Cabinet, is hereby materially proved. Such are the instruments which England employs, like a new Pandora's box, to raise storms and spread poisons on the continent.

The Duke of Rivoli's corps encamps in the Circle of the Znaim, that of the Duke of Auerstadt in the Circle of Brunn; that of the Duke of Ragusa in the Circle of Kom-Neubourg; that of Marshal Oudinot before Vienna, at Spitz; that of the Viceroy on Presburg and Gratz. The Imperial Guard returns to the environs of Schoenbrunn.

The harvest is very fine, and abundant every where. The army is cantoned in a beautiful country, rich in provisions of all kinds, wine particularly.

Selected from London papers received at the office of the N. York Evening Post.

London, July 25.—A gentleman arrived from Coruna gives a most deplorable account of the sufferings of the Spanish peasantry from the rapaciousness of the French armies.—They seize on whole flocks of sheep, and slaughter them for the use of their troops without any remuneration.—Sometimes, indeed, they are so just as to give drafts on Bonaparte's commissariat.

July 28.—The Emperor of Austria issued a very important proclamation at Budweis, on the 15th inst. a copy of which has been received in town. This proclamation, we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French, as well as the Austrian, had rendered an armistice necessary, and that there being no stipulation against military movements in the armistice, every thing would be done during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained, and are attributed to one of the generals commanding a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back and exposed the rest.—Not a word is said respecting peace.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 19th inst. The new king, it appears, recommended Prince Christian Augustus of Sleswick Holstein, his successor on the Swedish throne, and this proposition has been already accepted by the Diet of the peasantry. The Swedish papers also contain an official report from General Wrede, of some manoeuvring of the Swedes and Russians, but of no importance, at Umea. Umea is on the West Bothnia, a considerable way down the western side of the gulph.

Paris, July 14.—Letters from Genoa and Marseilles mention that the Regency of Algiers, at the instigation of the English demanded of M. Dubois Tainville, Consul General of France, payment of annual tribute; and, upon his refusal, ordered him to be arrested. A provisional embargo has been in consequence, laid on all Algerine ships and property in the ports of France.

Banks of the Elbe, July 14.

The French custom-house soldiers and marines have not re-appeared since the landing of the English, and at Hamburg they begin to disguise themselves by changing their dresses.

In Hanover the rumors of the speedy arrival of an expedition from Great Britain, for the deliverance of the loyal inhabitants of that country from the French has caused the greatest enthusiasm, especially in the capital, where the inhabitants sang "God save Great George," and bade defiance to the French authorities. The governor has threatened martial law and serious excesses are apprehended as the indignation of loyal inhabitants can no longer contain itself. Some Frenchmen are said to have been roughly handled. May these loyal people soon see their deliverers, whom they so much part after. At Bremen, the custom-house officers have fled; but, attempting to get away some confiscated goods, the

people to the number of two thousand prevented them, by cutting the traces of the horses. The French commandant has been pelted with mud by the indignant populace, whom the Senate do all they can to appease. They have also asked pardon of the French commandant, who has returned no favorable answer.

Nuremberg, July 15.—We learn from the Prague official gazette, that the French, who are besieging Presburg, have destroyed the bridges on the river, in order to deprive the great Austrian army of that passage in case they should stand in need of it in order to pass into Hungary.

From the Hamburg Correspondent of July 13.

To the extract from the 23d bulletin is attached the following observation and letter by the German editor.

"To this (23d) bulletin is annexed the decree of H. M. the emperor Napoleon, respecting general Chatelet; likewise the letter of H. M. the emperor Francis to the Archduke Charles, ordering that general Durosnel and Foulter be held as hostages for general Chatelet. As soon as these orders came to the knowledge of His Majesty the emperor and king, he gave orders to secure the princes Colloredo and Mitternich and the count Von Harzig and Pergen, who were to be conducted to the interior of France and held as security of generals Durosnel and Foulter.

The following is the translation of a letter from major general Alexander Berthier, of the French army, to the major general of the Austrian army, dated

Schoenbrunn, June 6. "H. M. the emperor a few days ago received information of the existence of a decree of the emperor Francis, in which he declares that the French generals Foulter and Durosnel, whom the fate of war had thrown into his hands, should be answerable, agreeable to the laws of justice, for the fate of general Chatelet, the commander of the Tyrolese rebels, who assassinated seven hundred Frenchmen and seventeen or eighteen hundred Bavarians, a crime unheard of in the history of nations, and which would have been retaliated by cruel vengeance on 40 field-marshal lieutenants, 36 major generals, more than 300 superior officers, 1,200 inferior officers, and about 80,000 soldiers, who are in our power, if his Majesty did not consider captives as trusted to his honor and faith, and if he was not convinced that the Austrian officers in Tyrol looked upon those cruelties with as much disdain as ourselves. In the mean time his Majesty has ordered the princes Colloredo and Mitternich, and the counts Frederick Von Harzig and Pergen to be secured and sent to France as hostages for the safety of generals Durosnel and Foulter. Sir, these officers may be put to death, but surely not without ample vengeance, which will not be retaliated on the prisoners of war, but on the relatives of those who gave orders for their execution. General Chatelet is not in our power; but should he be taken, you may rest assured that he shall undergo a trial before a military commission. I pray your excellency to accept the assurances of my high consideration.

ALEXANDER, (Berthier.) Maj. Gen.

Lisbon, July 4.—Arrived in the Tagus on the 1st instant, thirteen transports with British troops. On the 2d came in sixteen more, besides 29 that arrived on the two last days of June.—Those troops are part of a division of 15,000 men that are coming from England to reinforce the army of general Wellesley.

We have just received the most unquestionable information by water, of the French army having evacuated Corunna and Ferrol, which proves the impossibility of their holding the province of Galicia, and hence they are abandoning it altogether.

LONDON, Aug. 3. The following anecdote is in circulation:—At the commencement of hostilities between France and Austria, the son of Sir John Sinclair, happening to be in the neighborhood of the French armies in pursuit of agricultural knowledge, was made prisoner, and some suspicion being entertained of his being an English spy, he was taken before the Emperor himself, who interrogated him. Mr. Sinclair stated that he was, and that his only object on the Continent was the improvement of the agriculture of his country. Bonaparte observed—"The name of

your father is well known in France, and as I am an encourager of the arts in all countries, if you can make one safe escort for in the present state of affairs, I can assure you, the Emperor and my advice to you, young man, is, that with such facilities as I shall give you, you make the best of your way home to England." Mr. Sinclair produced letters from his father, which substantiated his statement; he was then immediately furnished with letters to Jerome Bonaparte, in Welfshia, and Louis Bonaparte, in Welfshia, the latter of whom was required to furnish a vessel to convey Mr. Sinclair to England.

August 7. The Arethusa frigate arrived from Corunna on Saturday, after the storm of four days. By this opportunity government received dispatches, and a Spanish officer of the rank of captain of infantry, arrived with intelligence of his excellency admiral Apolada. We are happy to announce that the information received through this channel is very satisfactory. General Romana had entered the province of Leon, and had his head quarters at Alburga, at the close of the last month. His force consisted of 24,000 men, completely armed and equipped, and he had troops to augment it to 40,000, if the deficiency of muskets did not prevent the accession to his army.—He had actively, but ineffectually pursued marshal Sout from Orense to Monforte, and from the Minho to Ponferrada, from whence the French took the direction to the shores of the Douro, and were supposed to be in the neighbourhood of Zamora, with the design of proceeding to reinforce the garrison of Madrid. It was understood, that the troops in the capital had been greatly reduced, in order to supply the ranks of the armies of Victor and Sebastian. The acquisition by the arrival of Sout would not be very considerable, as the remainder of his corps consisted only of about 500 men, of which, however, a large proportion was cavalry.

Respecting the situation of the Allies west and south of Madrid, nothing further was known than what we before stated; one additional fact only we have learnt, namely, that in order to concert operations against the enemy the two commanders, Sir Arthur Wellesley and General Cuesta, had an interview, and had dined together on the shores of the Tagus.

The following are extracts of letters from a British officer in the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley:—"British Camp, near Placentia, July 13.

"Sir Arthur Wellesley is collecting the British army in and near this place; and is in daily expectation of a light brigade of three regiments of infantry arriving from Lisbon, when we shall march direct for Madrid. My dear, should I escape the chances of war, will doubtless communicate the result of the battle. The enemy, we hear, are concentrating all their forces to oppose us. If the Spaniards and Portuguese troops remain true to us and themselves, we have no fears of the result; if not, I fear all is lost.—Adieu, &c.

Placentia, July 13. "You will know in England much better than we do, what we are about; they say here that Victor's advanced guard commenced skirmishing yesterday with the loyal Lusitanian Legion;—two of our brigades have been sent forward, and one brigade will follow. We expect to march to-morrow—the enemy is but four leagues before us.

"Sir Arthur went the day before yesterday to Cuesta, and I hear will return to day;—a circumstance occurred last night which may interest you;—a man in the dress of a Spaniard met a sergeant of the 99th, in the street, he told him that a soldier was lying outside the gate dead drunk, and with the sergeant to go and see him—he went—saw no man; and the other desired him to proceed a little farther, as possibly the private had crept on, he noticed him at last to a considerable distance, when he and four more seized the sergeant, and questioned him about the army, and were very anxious to know where Sir Arthur lodged, and where he was. The sergeant of course could give no information, and at two o'clock they told him they would wait no longer, as the day began to appear, on which one of them fired at and wounded him in the arm. They have not been heard of since.

"It is fortunate that Sir Arthur is accompanied by a squadron of dragoons, otherwise these desperadoes might perhaps have seized him.

"The Spanish soldiers appear strong, good looking men, much better than the Portuguese; but they certainly do not fight well.

"If Victor puts his threat in execution of fighting us with 27,000 men, he will be fully beaten."

Plymouth, and Plymouth-Dock, Aug. 5. Last night the Lyra brig of war, Capt. Beviens arrived here, from off the coast of France, which place she left the 23d ult. She brings the following distressing intelligence:—"On Tuesday se'night, the 20th ult. the guard boats of the Dreadnought, (Rear Admiral Sothely's flag ship) stationed in the Aix Roads, perceiving a large French brig at anchor under a battery, and with the characteristic bravery of British seamen, immediately formed the resolution of boarding and cutting her out; in attempting which, I am sorry to state, Lieut. Owen, Mr. Haymer, midshipman, and 15 seamen were either killed or drowned; and lieutenant Foreman, and seven seamen badly wounded, one of whom is since dead—one seaman missing. I am informed that the battery under which the vessel lay, mounted 50 guns, the enemy having, since the recent occurrences in Basque Roads, considerably strengthened their works; add to which, they were perfectly prepared on board the brig to receive our people. Lieut. Owen's boat, it seems, approached close under the enemy's bow, and were just on the eve of boarding, when the enemy let go their anchor, which fell into the boat, and immediately dashed her under water, precipitating our brave fellows to an untimely grave!

"NEW YORK, September 19. The fast sailing ship Frances, Capt. Taylor, arrived at this port yesterday in thirty-three days from Greenock, from whence she sailed on the 10th of August. Captain T. has politely furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with Glasgow papers to the 6th of August, and London papers to the 6th, from which a few articles are selected as the most important.

We learn, verbally, that the British Expedition had taken the island of Walcheren; that American produce generally had experienced a considerable rise in England, under the expectation that the non-intercourse bill would be renewed; that a Continental Congress was to be held in Vienna; and that a peace between France and Austria, dictated by the conqueror, would follow the armistice.

Col. Morton, an American gentleman of great intelligence and respectability, who was sent from this country to France, after the refusal of this government to ratify the terms of Mr. Erskine's agreement with the government of the United States, left Paris on the 16th ult. and returned to town a few days ago. When he arrived at Morlaix, on board the Cartel, he was not in the first instance permitted to land; but upon an explanation being given of the character on which he was deputed, orders were given that he should be immediately allowed to proceed to Paris. When it was understood in the French capital that Mr. Erskine's measures had not received the sanction of his government the fact was immediately communicated by the telegraph to the Emperor at Vienna, and an opinion seemed to prevail, that advantage would be taken of the new misunderstanding, to produce a favorable change in the relations now subsisting between France and America.

Aug. 2.—There have been some skirmishes between the Austrians and the Russian General Buller, who after some fighting, had taken possession of Lamborg. Another column of Russians had arrived within twenty miles of Cracow. The separation of Galicia from the Austrian government is decided upon. A levy of 50,000 men was made in order to join them to the army of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw.

On Wednesday night, a telegraphic order was received at Deal from the Admiralty, for all the vessels with the heavy artillery on board, lying in the Downs, to sail immediately to join the expedition; and they all sailed on Thursday morning, under convoy of his Majesty's sloop Rinaldo.

At a late hour this morning we received Hamburg Correspondents of the 25th and 26th ult. Berlin papers of

the 22d and Prague of the 17th. They contain the following intelligence:—"The Maine, July 20.—The head quarters of the Archduke Charles are at Eylau. A Congress for Peace is spoken of to be held in Moravia or at Vienna. The Emperor Francis, according to some accounts, is gone from Olmutz to Hungary.

Berlin, July 23.—"Every thing is likely to be arranged between Sweden and Russia. The conditions of the Peace are the surrender of the island of Aland—the surrender of Finland, and the shutting of the Swedish ports against the English.

Copenhagen, July 1.—"General Gardanne, the French Ambassador at the Persian court, is here—and has already had several conferences with the Reis Effendi. It is not doubted that the Porte will soon break with England."

By a letter from Lisbon, dated July 10, Sir Arthur Wellesley was still at Valencia on the 12th, waiting the arrival of the light troops under General Crawford.

The Dutch letters which announce the preliminaries of peace to have been signed, represent the following as the substance of the treaty.—Bonaparte is said to have wreted from Austria all her territories on the right bank of the Danube, and to have extended the Bavarian territories to Vienna on the East, and followed a line along the frontiers of Hungary, to the Drau—to have ascended to the sources of that river. A line is then described to In-spruck and Bregenz and this new accession of territory to the South of the Drau, including part of Carinthia, Carniola, Istria, Frielle and Fiume is added to the kingdom of Italy.—The Tyrol is ceded by Bavaria to France. Wirtemberg & Baden are to get some accession of territory in Franconia.—Bohemia and Moravia are to be retained by the House of Austria, as well as Hungary.—Russia is to obtain an increase of territory in Austrian Poland. Saxony is also to have an increase.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18. LATEST FROM SPAIN. Capt. Farrel, of schooner Valona, from Salonica, arrived this morning, informs, that on the 4th of August he put into Ceuta for water. On that day there was a great deal of firing there and at Gibraltar, which Capt. F. was informed, by a Spanish officer, who came on board the fort, was on account of a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies, that they had taken Madrid and killed 40,000 of the French. Capt. F. being from the Levant, was allowed but little communication with the shore and none with the town.

September 21. By the arrival of the schooner Fawn yesterday afternoon, in 42 days from Plymouth, the editor of the American has received London papers to the 7th of August.

The different places in Walcheren, Flushing excepted, after a feeble resistance surrendered by capitulation to the English, who made about 1000 prisoners. The Island of South and north Beveland and Schoven are taken by the division of Gen. Sir John Hope.

From a Gibraltar Paper of July 27, received by the Anthony Mangia. Murcia, July 8.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter which we give here literally:—"Mahon, June 21, 1809. Mr. Editor—I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to sail for the coast of Spain, to impart to our beloved nation the pleasing and official intelligence which the Governor of this island has just received from his Sicilian Majesty, to the following purpose:—"The British and Sicilian troops, which landed on the coast of Italy, united with the intrepid natives of that kingdom, who are anxious to take vengeance of the evils inflicted on them by the tyrant of Europe, have obtained the greatest advantages, as they have succeeded in setting the whole of that kingdom (of Naples) against the oppressor (Murat) who tyrannizes over it, and enabled many of the towns which groaned under his yoke, to shake it off.

"There is no city in Italy," it is further stated, "but has issued a Proclamation to urge the inhabitants to rise." And, this intelligence being so favorable to the most just cause which the Spaniards are defending, I will not let this opportunity escape, that the na-

tion may have the joyful news, without delay. I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) MARTIN COSTA, Capt. of the Mole.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 29. Died, on Sunday night last, after a lingering illness, Mr. George Wark, in the 47th year of his age.

Died, on Saturday the 15th instant, at New York, George Clinton, junior, esq. late a representative in Congress from that city, and only son of the Vice President of the United States.

Republicanism Triumphant. We have just received the pleasing information from Vermont, that the republican ticket for governor, lieutenant governor, and councillors, has prevailed by a large majority; that the republican majority in the house of representatives will be at least forty—last year it was but nine. The governor and a majority of councillors were last year federal. We congratulate our republican brethren throughout the union, on this glorious triumph of whig principles. This news may be relied on. Since the election, the republicans in Vermont are in high spirits, and the federal papers as silent as death.

Anti-Monarchist. Extract of a letter to the Editor, from New Orleans, dated Aug. 21, 1809. "The army will remove in a few days from the cantonments at Terre aux Beuf, for Washington, (Mississippi Territory). The troops are very sickly. Three fourths generally on the sick report. I am in hopes the change of climate will soon recover the health of the troops." Eng.

EXTRACT—DATED. "Washington, September 12. "Mr. Jackson yesterday had his first interview with the secretary of state—exhibited his letters of credence, &c. He now knows that he will be received, although that ceremony cannot be finally gone through with in the absence of the president. Mr. Erskine is actually recalled; but will continue to be the resident minister until his letter of recall is presented to the president, which will probably not be before about the time that Mr. Jackson is fully recognized. The president will not be here before about the beginning of October; so that if either or both those gentlemen wish to expedite their operations, he, or they will have to visit him at his private residence." Pub. Adv.

New-York Sept. 18. The Fraternal squeeze.—we have received a copy of a decree issued by the Vice-roy of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, Bonaparte's step son, dated at Pillach, 19th May 1809. By this decree Eugene levies a contribution on the city of Trieste, (the only Austrian port of the coast, which the French laid violent hands on) of fifty millions of francs, to be paid in specie, or in bills of exchange, endorsed by commercial houses of known solidity, within two months. They were also to supply within a month, for the service of the French army, 10,000 coats, 50,000 shirts, 6000 pair of boots, and 10,000 pair of spatterdashies; the amount of these articles were to be deducted from the contribution. Until the whole of the contribution should be complied with within the time mentioned, forty of the principal inhabitants were to be held as hostages, and all the vessels in port sequestered.

The city not being able to comply with his enormous requisition, forty principal merchants were seized, and conducted to Palmappra as hostages.

The Editor of the Whig, printed at Baltimore, has instituted a suit for a libel, against the Editor of the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Those whose NAMES were placed upon the subscription lists of the FARMER'S MUSEUM, proposed to have been edited by the subscriber, are respectfully informed, that the plan of that publication having been relinquished only in favor of one still more eligible to them, (especially as it respects price) in the hands of the present Editor, Mr. Richard Williams; and the FARMER'S REPOSITORY being now established on a foundation which may be considered stable: the paper is ordered to be forwarded to all the original subscribers to whom it is supposed to be desirable; and will be continued, unless specially forbidden. Those who paid in advance have been duly credited.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Sept. 22, 1809.

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Norfolk, (Va.) to his correspondent in New-London, dated 20th Aug. "In the paper of last evening, two ships are advertised for, to load for England. A number of merchants are determined to load their ships and send them direct to England, giving the requisite bonds, which they will forfeit, and protest against the President's Proclamation. Mr. Tazewell, a gentleman much celebrated here for his law knowledge, has given his decided opinion, that the proclamation is illegal."

The following Art is from the Norfolk Ledger, of the 18th.—The Editor thought he had said more or nothing. My theory is not evidence. The Ledger would oblige every friend of his country by a little more explicit. Enquirer.

IMPORTANT QUERIES. Suppose the commander in chief, general Wilkinson, has since he last went to New-Orleans, been engaged in preparing an expedition against Florida or Mexico, or both? Suppose he has communicated his plans to an officer of the navy, with a view to engage that officer to co-operate with him, and under an assurance, that the administration countenanced his plans? Suppose that the administration have been informed of Wilkinson's plans, and of the proposals made the officer alluded to, and from the officer himself, who is distinguished for honor, integrity, and talents?

Suppose all these things are true, will it not astonish every one, that Gen. Wilkinson should remain at the head of the army? From the Quebec Gazette.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS, Quebec, 30th Aug. 1809. His Excellency the Governor in Chief, having received from his Majesty's minister at Washington the following communication, has given directions for its being published for general information. Circular from Mr. Secretary Gallatin to the collectors on the Lakes. "You will observe that exportation to the British Territories is not forbidden by land, nor in any other manner than in ships or vessels, as will appear by the 3d section of the act of the 28th of June last. And according to the spirit of the instructions of the President, all merchandise which had left Montreal, or any other port in Canada for the United States, before the inclosed Proclamation was known at such port, is admissible to entry, and will not, for the present, be liable to seizure or subject the parties concerned to prosecution." A. G.

Buckstown, Aug. 26. DIVING BELL. We learn with much pleasure, that the proprietors of this truly useful machine, anticipate the possession of considerable property for thirty years buried in the waters of Pensacola. The Government brig which was blown up and sunk at the close of the war, was laden principally with naval stores, cannon ball, &c. A large quantity of balls have already been recovered, which have sustained some diminution, the natural consequence of their long immersion in water. We understand that the rigging and cordage, which was found served, still retains its original strength and durability, while the portion which came in immediate contact with the water, was entirely rotten and decayed.

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# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. 11. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 80.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the Pittsburg Commonwealth of Aug. 30, 1809.

## PROSPERITY OF THE WESTERN COUNTRY.

A cursory view of the principal manufactures in and adjacent to Pittsburg.

We feel a peculiar pleasure in taking this hasty glance at our rising manufactories, whose increase and success we sincerely pray for, believing it the sure and most solid basis on which our country can rest its future independence and happiness; not throwing out of view, by any means, the culture of our forests, and the requisite improvements in agriculture; for these, with manufactures, like man and wife, must go hand in hand. Let the agriculturalist and manufacturer, therefore, join hands, and bid the jarring world defiance; let them sit down together under their own vine and figtree, and enjoy the fruits of their honest labors; whilst the maddened nations of Europe are destroying each other, and spreading death and desolation over some of the fairest portions of the globe.

We should like to have taken a more extended view of the manufactures of the Western country, had our information been adequate, or the contracted nature of our limits permitted. We must content ourselves with what follows, and beg indulgence for any miscalculations or errors which we may have undesignedly committed.

**Glass works.**—Of these we have three in handsome operation, and the fourth at New Geneva, 30 miles up the Monongahela river. Two of these in town make all kinds of flint glass, tumblers, wine-glasses, decanters, &c. to the amount of about 30,000 dolls. annually. The other two make green bottles, window glass, &c. to the value of, say 60,000 annually. Stone or pit coal is their fuel, which costs five cents per bushel.

**Cotton Mills.**—We have two, one works 90 and the other contemplates working shortly 230 spindles. They manufacture cords, chambrays, jeans, dimities, checks, tickings, girthing, &c. to the value of about 20,000 dolls. annually. The machinery are set in motion by the power of horses. Both have wool, carding and picking machines under the same roof. There are a few smaller cotton mills through the country, and increasing; wool-carding machines are numerous, some going by water and others by horses.

**Cotton from the Mississippi country** brought to this place, sells at 20 cents per pound. [We are informed that 537 spindles are at work in Shippensburg, (Pen.) which spin about 83 doz. or 44 lbs. of cotton yarn daily.]

In Lexington (Ken.) there are several cotton cloth, duck and bagging manufactories on large scales, which, it is said, work up 800 tons of hemp into bagging annually, besides vast quantities of fashionable cotton wares. One was erected in Frankfort, but it was unfortunately burnt down, and has not been rebuilt notwithstanding the generous offers made for that purpose by the mechanics and others of the place. The one at Louisville was also consumed, but by the generous exertions of the mechanics of the town, it has been rebuilt, and is in complete operation again.

The Legislature should endeavor to prevent by exemplary punishments, the conflagration of established manufactories.

**Buttons.**—We have a manufactory of white metal buttons to the extent of 40 or 60 gross per week, and can be extended. Of the buttons made at this manufactory, one of our merchants tells us he expects to sell 2000 gross in the course of this year.

**Iron grinding mill.**—One has recently got into operation for grinding flat irons, axes, scythes, chisels, &c. and being attached to the air foundry, will be a considerable saving in the carriage of heavy articles from the sea ports.

**Ironmongery.**—Of this there is about 12 or 15,000 dolls. worth made annually of chisels, claw hammers, steeledays, shingling-hatchets, drawing-knives, cutting knives, shovels, tongs, hachels, gimlets, augers, squares, door handles, jack-screws, files, rocklocks, spinning-wheel irons, axes, hoes, chains, kitchen-ware, &c. Scythes, sickles and augers, are made in great numbers throughout the country.

From late experiments it has been found that butt-hinges, and anvils can be made here to advantage.

The face of these anvils are cast

on a thick, cold iron plate, which renders them as hard as the steel faced anvils, and at less than one third of the price of wrought anvils. They are called flock cat anvils. Our smiths begin to use them, and highly approve of them. Ingenious and well contrived iron bark mills are cast at our air furnace, together with large quantities of hollow ware, mill irons, &c. and lately call 70 tons of cannon ball for the U. States. We have seen a handsome small field piece of its calling. Blistered and Crowly steel is made at Bedford in this state; the extension of this manufacture, and a spade and shovel manufactory is much wanted in this country. We have seen neat pen-knives made here, and we believe as good and as cheap as those imported of the same patterns.

**Nails.**—We have several manufactories of these in town, which make about 3000 tons of cut and wrought nails of all sizes annually. The manufacture of nails is considerable throughout this country, Ohio and Kentucky.

**Bridle bits and stirrups.**—A manufactory of these has been recently established in town, and bids fair to do well.

**Tin, copper and japanned wares.**—We have six manufactories briskly carried on, which are supposed to manufacture wares to the value of about 30,000 dollars worth annually. Copper stills, a very heavy article in this line, are made in numbers. Copper and tin wares are manufactured considerably in Brownsville, Charlestown, &c. and more or less in Ohio and Kentucky.

**Wire weaving.**—This business is carried on to a very considerable amount. Sieves, riddles, screens, &c. could be made we should suppose, in sufficient quantities to supply the whole western country. Wire was drawn here, it would be attended with considerable advantages. There is also a wire weaver at Brownsville.

**Glass cutting.**—This business has been recently established by an ingenious German, (Eichbaum) formerly glass cutter to Louis XVI. late king of France. We have seen a six light chandelier, with prisms of his cutting, which does credit to the workman, and reflects honor on our country, for we have reason to believe it is the first ever cut in the U. States. It is suspended in the house of Mr. Kerr, innkeeper, of this place.

**Increase of weavers.**—In the year 1800, there were but 5 looms in Pittsburg; in 1807 there were 18, and at this time (1809) we have 44. It is calculated they weave about 58,900 yards annually, of fine woolsey and cotton and linen mixed, which is worth upon an average 66 cents per yard, amounting to 38,848 dollars. There is also considerable quantities of rugs, table-cloths, rug carpets, coverlets, &c. woven.

**Linen.**—About 80,000 yards of flaxen linen, coarse and fine, brought to the Pittsburg market yearly, averaging from 25 to 40, and some at from 75 to 100 cents per yard, (the two last qualities are increasing in quantity) besides about 10,000 yards of cotton and linen mixed, and 5000 yards of linsley woolsey; all made in this and the neighboring counties, by the industrious families of farm houses.

We feel a pleasure in having seen a fine piece of linen made by a lady of this place—it spun 6 dozen cuts to the pound, and is 1600 in quality; it sold for one hundred and fifty cents per yard. We have seen another piece spun by another lady of Alleghany county and wove by her husband, beautiful in quality and texture. If we had a few spinners, such as these ladies, our country would soon be relieved of the heavy expence of importing linens from Europe. There is no doubt, but we have hundreds, nay thousands of excellent spinners, but they are as lights under a bushel, hid for want of encouragement to shew themselves: now is the time—let them throw off the mantle; their country calls for their noblest exertions. Let it no longer be foolishly and roundly asserted, that the American flax will not make, nor can the American women spin, fine linen. The assertion is a libel on our country.

**Fine thread.**—We are happy to find that fine and beautiful thread is now brought to our market. We have seen some of 12 dozen cuts to the pound, about the quality of No. 28 imported.

**Woolen cloth.**—We have seen a beautiful piece of fine black cloth made by Mr. John D. Bassa, of Zelenople, Butler county, Pa. a German gentleman of enterprize. It was made from

his Merino sheep, and will bear a comparison with imported cloths, such as we buy from our merchants at from 8 to 9 dollars per yard. We have also seen a piece made by Col. David Humphreys, of Connecticut, which does honor to the patriotic exertions of its worthy manufacturer: a man whose name will be engraven on the minds of his fellow-citizens, for his noble labors in the encouragement of the domestic manufactures of his country, particularly his rapid improvement of the breed of sheep, by the introduction of the Merino breed. There is a good deal of the coarser woollen cloths made by our farmers for family use. Some flannel is also manufactured.

The Philadelphia Domestic Society, we are informed, have for sale, very handsome woollen cloths, calicoes, and all kinds of cottons. Our western merchants we should suppose, ought to give this society, and all others of the kind, every encouragement.

**Rope walks.**—We have but one, and this on a small scale; there is one at Brownsville and one at Wheeling, on a tolerable large plan. In Lexington, and at Louisville, Falls of Ohio, there are several on a very large scale. At Cincinnati, Ohio, there is a rope walk whose proprietor advertises for 500,000 lbs. of hemp, at five dollars per hundred cwt.

**Snuff & Segars.**—There are 5000 lbs. of Rapee and Scotch Snuff, and about 800,000 segars—manufactured here annually, principally of Kentucky tobacco.

**Flour & Whiskey.**—Of these articles, a vast and unknown amount is made throughout this country. There is, however, too little foreign demand for the former and too great a home consumption of the latter, for the good of the inhabitants.

**A house full of machines.**—At the lower falls of Big Beaver creek, there are, an oil mill, tanning mill, a mill for boring and grinding gun barrels, a wool-carding machine, a nail factory, and a mill for sawing whet-stones, all under one roof. At the same place, are a cotton-carding machine and spinning jenny, an ingenious machine for cutting and forming at one stroke, cotton card teeth, a machine for cutting large screws for tobacco-presses and tulling mills, and one for making fullers shears. The greater part of the above machines are made by DAVID TOWNSEND, an indefatigable and ingenious mechanic, and one of the firm.

**Boat & ship building.**—Kentucky and New-Orleans boats, keels, barges, skiffs, &c. are made in great numbers on all our rivers. And there now is a vessel of 150 tons building on the Allegheny river about ten miles above this place by Mr. Robbins. Considerable ship building has been carried on at Marietta and other places on the Ohio, but the business has been slackened by the change of our commercial affairs with Europe, whose system of commerce seems to be that of war and plunder, our's peace and justice. These principles are now at issue, (and time they should be) and the great dispenser of events only knows where it will terminate.

**Pipes & quensware.**—We have a pipe-factory in town, and there is a good kind of quensware made at Charlestown, Brooke county, Vir. together with stone wares; stone wares are also made at Wheeling and other places. Earthen potteries are numerous.

**Woolen & cotton cards.**—There is a factory of these at Brownsville, and one for cotton cards is now erecting at Eddyville, on the Cumberland river, (K.) by Matthew Lyon.

**Paper.**—We have two extensive paper mills, one on Big-Redstone and the other near the mouth of Little Beaver creek, which manufacture good paper of different kinds to the value of about 25 or 30,000 dollars worth annually. But they do not supply as much as the market stands in need of. Much of this article is yet brought over the mountains. There are six paper mills we are informed in the state of Kentucky, one of which goes part of the year by the force of steam. We sincerely admonish our good housewives and their little daughters to save all clean linen and cotton rags, for without these no paper can be made, and without paper books cannot be printed. A good-price will be given for them by all the printers of this place.

**Steam mill.**—A mill of this kind has been recently erected in town, and of a construction and mechanism that does honor to human invention. It is calculated for three pair of stones, which it is expected will make 100 barrels of

flour in 24 hours. The running gears are all of cast iron, of which there is near 10 tons about it. The two cylindrical boilers, which are of wrought iron, are 26 feet in length and 27 inches in diameter; they consume about 20 bushels of coal daily, which costs one dollar. The mill is owned by Owen and Oliver Evans of Philadelphia, and has cost them, it is said, 14,000 dollars.

**Salt.**—There are 300,000 bushels of salt made annually at the Onondago salt works, in the state of New-York. The two works on Big Yellow Creek, Ohio, make about 3000 bushels a year. The salt works below Chillicothe, say 5000 bushels. In Kentucky there are 15 licks, at which are made about 60,000 bushels. King's salt works, bordering Tennessee, make, say 25,000 bushels. The saline works in the Indiana territory, 15,000 bushels a year. The works newly set into operation in Butler county, (Pen.) by Thomas Collins, Esq. make about 2,000 bushels; amounting in all to about 420,000 bushels of an annual internal supply. And it is thought possible this quantity could be made, were these works carried on to their full extent.

A report of Albert Gallatin, of January last, says "The annual average of imported and consumption of salt is almost 3,000,000 bushels, weighing each 56 lbs. equal to 75,000 tons, and requiring in fact, 125,000 tons of shipping for its importation."

**Bar iron & castings.**—Our country is rich in furnaces and forges. Within 60 miles of this place there are about 400 tons of bar iron, 18,000 tons of pig and castings, and 400 tons of slit iron, made annually. Exclusive of what is made at these forges, about 500 tons of rolled and bar iron come to our market annually from forges in the mountains.

**Shot.**—There is an old factory of this article at the lead furnace in Louisiana territory, and we understand a factory for patent shot is about to be erected there on a very large scale. [There are two patent shot factories in Philadelphia, which make vast quantities of this article.]

**Powder.**—We have several powder mills in this country; but their supplies are not equal to the consumption. Considerable quantities are brought from the manufactories over the mountains.

**Saddlery.**—This business is carried on briskly; to the value of about 40,000 dolls. worth of saddles, bridles, &c. are manufactured here annually; and in Kentucky, we are informed, it is still more extensive.

**Cheese.**—This article is made in New-Connecticut, Ohio, to a very considerable amount, and exported to Kentucky and to this place. Considerable quantities of good cheese is, however, made by the industrious farmers in this neighborhood and disposed of in our market. Mr. Robbins, about a mile from town, is supposed, makes in three dairies, 9,000 pounds annually, at 12 1/2 cents per pound, is 1125 dolls.

**Boots & shoes.**—These are made in this place to the amount of about 35,000 pairs of shoes, and 15,000 pairs of boots annually. The most extensive manufacturer in this place is Mr. James Riddle, whose annual sales are considerably above 7000 dolls. We are informed that his shoes are not made to any considerable extent. A considerable shoe factory is carried on at Harmony, Butler county, (Pen.) a handsome village settled by Germans.

**Hats.**—We have a great internal supply of hats manufactured throughout the western country. Mr. Abraham Watkins, is allowed, by the best judges, to manufacture hats equal to any in the U. States, or perhaps in the world.

**Stockings.**—But few of these are made, except those knit in private families, and these of the coarser kind of woollen stockings and socks—they are, however, increasing.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, or has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expences.

JOHN INGLISH.  
September 8, 1809.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER, JULY 20.

## SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

**Austria.**—Upon what grounds I know not, but it is certain, that an opinion is generally prevailing that the emperor of Austria is getting the upper hand of his brother of France. The newspapers appear to be so full of this notion, and so gay and lively and even witty upon the occasion, that I have been earnestly endeavoring to find out some reason for believing their words and expectations to be built on solid foundations. After long and diligent enquiry, however, I can find no such foundations. I will see Napoleon at Vienna, and the wretches, who were in London, the wretches, who now pretend to believe that he is in a state of disgrace, would lose not a moment in halting to swear allegiance to him, or, if required, to his horse. How men are to be found imprudent enough, to argue, that merely because he lies in the capital of the country a month without making any great advances, he must, therefore, be in a fair way of being defeated, is sufficiently astonishing; but, how any body, any six people in the world, can be found to believe them, to look upon such reasoning as sound, surpasses one's utmost notions of credulity.

Were I, indeed, to hear of his having actually fallen back some score or two leagues, I should begin to listen to the reports of his final defeat; but, while I see him still in the capital of the Austrian empire, with a part of his army pushing on into Hungary, must I not be a fool to believe to persuade myself, or to suffer others to persuade me, that he is in a fair way of being defeated, and driven back in disgrace? My decided opinion is, that Napoleon, so far from being on the eve of a defeat, is on the eve of totally annihilating the authority of the house of Austria; and this opinion is founded upon the same reasoning, whereon if Napoleon were in London with a conquering army, I should be of opinion that he was upon the eve of totally annihilating the authority of the house of Brunswick.

He may be defeated; his present situation may be perilous; and the French fleet, when it comes out again, may beat the English fleet; but as to likelihood, one is, at present, just as likely as the other; if indeed, the philosophers who conduct the Morning Post and the Courier, could assure me, and convince me of the truth of their assertions, that Bonaparte's army was officered with pimps, buffoons, barbers, charlots' bullies, and brothers, uncles, and cousins; if indeed, they could prove to me, that Bonaparte did not look upon BRAINS as being necessary in the composition of a general, and was content to take any creature that was brought to him, provided it had a pair of eyes just to keep itself out of the fire, and a hole in its face wherein to put victuals and drink; if they could prove to me, that Napoleon did not see with his own eyes, but with the eyes of that many headed monster, his corps legislatif, who by their deeds, have proved themselves to be the most corrupt assembly that has ever been heard of in the civilized world; if indeed, Bonaparte were once to fall into the practice of suffering the high stations in his army to be filled up with the booby sons, and other relations of these fellows, or of their wives and mistresses, or which would be more likely, by the paramours of their wives and mistresses; if I could be assured, that he exchanged the dukes of Rivoli, Dantzig, Abrantes, and the rest of his generals, for an equal number of beasted animals, one half of whose life has been spent over the bottle, and the other half in bed; if I could be convinced, that his army was under the command of knöwn proven notorious fools and pecculators, many of whom united the two characters in the same person, and who on account of their ignorance, had several subalterns sent with them to take care of their pillage; if in short, I could be convinced, that all of a sudden, the character of Napoleon's army was totally changed, and that instead of exciting fear in the ene-

mies of France, it was become formidable only to France herself; if any thing like this, which goes almost beyond the bounds of imagination, could be proved to exist, then indeed, I should begin to expect, in good earnest, to see Napoleon, retreat in disgrace, and though pursued like a hare, bragging that his pursuer was afraid to face him, and when caught at last, and beaten to a mummy, I should expect to see him, by an impious mockery of religion, singing *Te Deum* for the victory he had gained.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

A British officer writes from Messina, of date the 14th April last:—"I returned a few days ago from a trip to Mount Etna, where I had been to see the effects of an eruption, which took place on the 20th ult. The preceding day we were all much surprised at seeing the streets of Messina covered with a quantity of fire ashes something like gun powder, which were driven by a strong south wind, from the top of the mountain, a distance of sixty miles.—It appears that these ashes are thrown up before an eruption of fire; they come to Messina in such quantities, that it was unpleasant to walk the streets, especially against the wind.—On the 28th ult. volumes of lava and fire, burst out from the several craters, which the volcanic matter made of itself, about six miles above the village of Lingua Glassa; it is impossible for words to convey, or colours to paint, the awful grandeur of this at once grand and terrific scene. Figure to yourself the highest mountain in Arran vomiting from a dozen of different places, and throwing up immense heaps of red hot stones to the height of one thousand feet, attended with a terrific noise, like the roaring of many cannon. Conceive quantities of melted lava issuing from each crater like metal from a furnace, and sweeping along with it, forests, houses, and every obstacle that presents itself to impede its progress, and you may have some faint idea of an eruption of Mount Etna. In three days the lava proceeded six miles, but very fortunately did not overwhelm any village; it has however destroyed a quantity of timber, many vineyards and some corn fields. It was lamentable to witness the distress of the inhabitants that were unfortunately situated in the neighborhood; they cried; tore their hair, prayed to all their saints and images, and carried them in procession to the lava, in hopes that their presence would stop the devouring element, but to no purpose. The wooden St. Joseph and all the rest of them were deaf to their prayers, and the lava continued to roll on for more than ten days, when the volcanic matter being exhausted, the fire became extinct. Had it continued a few days longer, several villages must have been burnt down. I was not more than 500 yards from one of the craters, but some of the stones flying over my head, I was obliged to scamper off. The effect at night is beyond all description magnificent."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Among the ridiculous calumnies with which a number of the federal prints teem (other respectable prints of this denomination, we admit are characterized by a far different tone) none is more unfounded than that which ascribes to the republicans a disposition to foment our misunderstandings with England into war. Because the late disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangements has excited the general indignation of the nation and produced a universal conviction that the motives of such a government ought to be viewed with distrust, and that until its conduct shall be explained, it is absurd to talk of its justice or friendship; because its continued violations of our rights, when the cause it assigned itself for them has ceased, had been incited as furnishing strong grounds for the opinion that we have nothing to calcu-

late upon but that which shall be extorted by its fears;—because, under these circumstances the nation is guarded against the dangers of false security—we are told that there is a strong desire to precipitate the U. S. into the horrors of war.

The folly of this language is the best evidence of the forlorn situation to which the opposition to the existing administration is reduced.

The charge of French influence, so dexterously urged against Mr. Jefferson, by the leading federalists is altogether abandoned in relation to Mr. Madison.

Our existing measures, by which commercial intercourse is prohibited with England and France, were sanctioned by every federal vote in the Senate, and by a large portion of the votes in the House of Representatives. Even Pickens and Quincy voted for them.

The arrangement made with Mr. Erskine has been extolled to the skies by the federalists.

The recent proclamation of the President reinitiating the provisions of the non-intercourse has also met with their general approbation.

The talents, the virtues, the moderation, the independence of Mr. Madison, are the constant theme of federal applause.

Nothing, in short, has been done by him, that is not approved.

Still an attempt is persisted in to divide the people, by exciting their fears and fomenting their suspicions of the eventual course that shall be pursued by the administration.

There can be but one motive for this otherwise inexplicable conduct. It must be to prepare the public for that denunciation which it is intended to oppose to whatever measures shall be finally taken by the government. In this nation, as in every other where any freedom exists, there will always be an opposition composed of malcontents, of men who have been disappointed in their personal views, who have coveted honors or offices denied them by the government; of men, who, from the peculiar structure of their minds, defined to be in eternal opposition to any government; and of weak men, who, for a variety of causes, are the ill-fated victims of political delusion. Such are the materials of which the present opposition is composed. The honorable conduct of the government, by a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, has become so manifest, as to have shaken from their fealty most of the talent and respectability of the federal party. Enlightened and honest federalists, having become convinced of the pure views of the administration, disclaim to lend their aid to the calumnies of faction; hence the opposition is reduced even more in talent than in numbers. It is not surprising that, in this forlorn condition, the abortion of hope should have produced the madness of despair, and that the few federal prints which still hold out should exhibit the ravings of bedlam, and be fluffed with the most incoherent nonsense.

## FREDERICK COUNTY.

We have had the most gratifying accounts from Frederick. At the barabara, on Saturday the 16th inst. a large body of people, estimated at 2000 persons, assembled in the vicinity of Fredericktown to hear a political discussion.

Gen. Nelson briefly introduced the subject, and was followed by Mr. Mason, one of the republican candidates, of an hour's continuance—the champion of Federalism, John Hanson Thomas succeeded, and in a speech of nearly two hours, hurled the slanders against Gen. Smith wholesale upon him. When he had finished, the Gen. arose and tore into atoms the flimsy charges of his enemies; convincing all who would be convinced, of the integrity of his public and private deportment. Gen. Smith spoke three hours. When he had done, the loud and repeated huzzas of the people testified their satisfaction of his character as a man, and his principles as a republican—many honest federalists admitting he

had been grossly abused. The vast body of the people emulated with each other to render him the homage of respectful attention.

What has become of the boast of the Federalists, that Gen. Smith would not 'dare to shew himself in Frederick?' He has shewn himself, and, by his principles, came off crowned with conquest. The defeat of the Austrians at Marengo, the French fleet at Trafalgar, or the Prussians at Jena, was not more complete than the victory over the Federalists of Frederick—their ranks have been thinned by the influence of truth, and nothing remains to secure the republicans a glorious triumph on the first Monday of October, than a rigid attention to the advice of Gen. Stark—"to look well to their own posts."—It is flattered that one of the Federal candidates has given every hope of being elected—and, if a "poft of honor is a private station," all the old delegates may calculate, with certainty, upon enjoying it. So let it be! [Ev. Post.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

We have conversed with an American Gentleman who was at Liverpool on the 4th of July last, and eye witness of the transactions which took place there with regard to the American flag, and as truth is always desirable, particularly on subjects of so much delicacy, we shall give his information in nearly his own words.—On that day, most of the American captains generally united in commemorating their national anniversary, even in foreign ports. This was the case at Liverpool on this occasion. In the course of the day, some persons, indiscreetly, or with a design to excite a disturbance, hoisted the American flag, with the British flag under it, reversed. The ship carpenters hearing of this insult to their flag, assembled in a tumultuous manner, tore down the standard, and then repaired on board most of the American vessels, and forced them to haul down their colors, which were displayed in honor of the day. The officers of one ship (the Superior of this port) refusing to strike the American flag, had it forcibly taken down and torn to pieces by the enraged mob. No other violence was done. This we believe to be the true state of the case.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) Aug. 4.

Sentence on Lord Gambier.

By direction of the court the judge advocate read the sentence as follows:—"After stating the summons for the Court Martial, the charges, and that the court had set upon them from the 26th day of July until the 4th day of Aug. it proceeds.

"That the court having duly deliberated on the evidence in support of the charge exhibited against admiral the Rt. hon. Lord Gambier, and having also minutely viewed the evidence adduced by his lordship in his defence have determined the charge,

"That admiral the right hon. Lord Gambier on the 12th day of April, the enemy's ships then on shore, and the signal having been made that they could be destroyed, did for a considerable time neglect or delay taking effectual measures for destroying them." has not been proved against the said admiral Lord Gambier, but that his lordship's conduct on the occasion, as well as his general conduct and proceeding as commander in chief of the Channel fleet employed in Basque Roads between the 17th day of March and the 29th day of April, 1809, was marked by zeal, judgment, ability and an anxious attention to the welfare of his majesty's service, and therefore do adjudge him to be most honorably acquitted, and he is hereby most honorably acquitted accordingly."

The President then called for Lord Gambier's sword, and addressed his lordship as follows:

"Lord Gambier—I have peculiar pleasure in receiving the commands of the court to return you your sword,