

Farmer's Repository.

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CHINESE PROVERB,
APPLICABLE TO THE U. STATES.
When swords are rusty, spades are bright,
Where prison doors admit the light,
When granaries are full of corn,
The temple's threshold soil'd and worn,
Grass growing where the lawyers talk,
When butchers ride and doctors walk—
Then are there many, young and old,
And statesmen well the state uphold.

From the AMERICAN EAGLE.
The ingenious naturalist, who, by a series of nice observations, has been able to discover the following facts respecting the Locust, will gratify the curiosity of those who wish to become acquainted with the history of this insect.

COMMUNICATION.
AMERICAN LOCUSTS.
The following is intended for an answer to the queries concerning the Locusts, which appeared in a Poughkeepsie paper.
The American Locust is very unlike any of the various kinds, which have appeared in the eastern hemisphere.—Instead of that dreadful scourge,—the curse of Egypt, and the dread of all Europe, it visits us as nothing worse than a very uncouth musician, and destroyer of a few small twigs on our fruit trees.

Our locust is a thick, clumsy insect, about an inch and a half in length, and in the bulbous part, about three-eighths of an inch in thickness. Its color is a dusky brown.—It has four transparent veiny wings four legs joined like a lobster's; a bill about one-fourth of an inch in length, which always lies close to the breast—the neck very short; the head about the length of the bill, and shaped like the head of an ox. The eyes project a little more than a hemisphere. They are without eye-lids, enclosed in a horny transparent substance. The basis of the eye, except the sights, being of a light red color, the whole eye has a reddish appearance. The bulbous part of the body consists of seven rings; just where it joins upon the forepart, under each pair of wings, like a piper's wind-bag, or bellows, which serves as a musical instrument, for raising a note, much like the croaking of a small frog. He sounds this about four seconds, then discontinues it the same length of time; and so on alternately, in fair weather, from day light till about three o'clock in the afternoon. But they are so numerous, that you hear but one continued sound. The incessant grating of these harsh discordant notes, is very disagreeable. The males are perfectly harmless in all other respects. The females being destitute of these musical organs make no noise. They have a kind of dagger projecting from the belly, about half an inch from the posterior extremity, formed of two spines, so close together, that they appear to be but one. With this they make incisions into small branches of trees, where they deposit vast number of eggs—either the eggs or daggers, possess a quality very destructive to vegetation. In three or four days after the eggs are deposited, the limb dries from the incision to the end; and the leaves change to the colour of falling leaves of autumn. This is all the mischief done by these insects.—They never eat any thing at all. This I know to be a fact, by a series of observations.

When Locusts first appear, they are much sought by swine; and they grow fat upon them. After a few weeks, they become almost destitute of animal fluid. But the males continue to sing till they become so dry, that the bulbous part of the body may be pulverized like snuff. They will sing several minutes after their heads are pulled off; separate all parts, head, wings, legs and all the parts from the part supporting the musical organ, and the singing will be continued in the usual way, about a minute.
The process of the locusts from the egg is this.—The limb in which the egg is deposited breaks off at the lowest incision, falls to the ground, and scatters the eggs from which a worm is hatched by the heat of the following summer. The worm crawls into the earth to a depth, proportioned to the looseness of the soil. In the loamy soil of Columbia and Green counties, about six feet. At its greatest depth, it changes to the chrysalis state, and thence to the state in which it emerges

from the earth. This process is familiar to every one, who has frequently seen wells and cellars dug.
As soon as it emerges from the earth, it crawls very slowly up whatever bush, tree, stump, or other thing, it meets with first. There, after fastening its feet firmly, it cracks open on its back just below the shoulders; it doubles up into one-third its length, and gradually draws out its legs and wings, and in about an hour, it is entirely disengaged from its old encasement. (This old shell is left standing; and it remains so several months after the whole generation of locusts are left extinct.) After the locust has stood in the sun, till thoroughly dried, it flies clumsily about like the common large black night bug.

I have not ascertained, how large a proportion of the United States is visited by these dekapennial insects. They are most numerous in dry warm soils. They have not visited the country to the west of Catskill mountains, as far back as I have travelled, which is about fifty miles; although upon the east face of the mountain they are numerous.
Nothing is more certainly ascertained, than that their visits are regularly every seventeen years.—There are several old men in the neighborhood of undoubted veracity, who remember four of their returns.
As to the season and duration of their visits; I recollect, that in the year 1792 they began to appear in the eastern part of Columbia county, at the time of the first hoeing of Indian Corn, and that a few scattering ones remained till the commencement of harvest. This year a few scattering ones appeared about the first of June: but on the morning of the 10th, they came up in swarms, I counted eighty upon one chestnut fiddle, which came up and left their shells that morning. The last which I heard or saw alive was the 18th of July. Their carcasses were, at that time, as thick in some woods, as leaves in autumn.
From their very first to their last appearance in and about Catskill, was about seven weeks. But they were not numerous longer than four weeks. I think, four weeks is about the full term of a locust's existence, in the winged state.

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 endeavors 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 MCARTNEY.
September 8, 1809.
N. B. A sober industrious Journeyman Weaver, who understands the double work, would meet with liberal encouragement by applying as above.

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.
The subscriber has loaned 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.
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.

Letter Paper
For sale at this Office.

Valuable property for sale.
ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to 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 at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 1809.

Lime for Sale.
THE subscriber, living near Hall mill, has a fresh kiln of lime for sale.
JOHN HENKLE.
September 8, 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 near door to capt. Hite's Hotel.
Having received the newest fashions from Baltimore, &c. and being 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 for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald, and to whom it would be considered superfluous to point out the great advantages both with regard to health, as well as comfort to be derived from wearing a Wig, that he can accommodate them with Wigs of the neatest description, and so exactly similar to the colour of their hair, as to escape the notice of the nicest observer.
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 afflictions, he directs 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 deluged into a belief, that it can possibly render any service to those affected with the first of them.
Charlestown, Sept. 22, 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 Beesley, about 18 years of age. Whoever takes up said apprentice, and returns him to me, shall receive the above reward, but shall receive the above reward, but shall receive the above reward, but shall receive the above reward.
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.

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 on her left leg, 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.
Jefferson, sct. July Court, 1809.
John Hoyer, Complainant, against
William A. Washington, Bulford Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Cullis, executors of Geo. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, defendant.

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 50 years of age, but from his appearance he would be about some years older. He is a black man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and wore when he went off mixed Virginia cloth woolen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on Shannondah river, a few miles below the mouth 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 his manager on my farm.
BENNETT TAYLOR.
Charlestown, August 25, 1809.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

For Sale,
THAT valuable Tract of Land whereon the subscriber at present resides, commonly known by the name of Mount Pleasant, lying in the county of Jefferson and State of Virginia, about eight miles from Shepherdstown, six from Charlestown, and ten from Martinsburg. This farm has on it every building for the accommodation of any farmer—about one fourth in timber—good meadows, orchards, and a never failing well of good water, and is generally supposed to be in the highest state of cultivation of any farm in the valley. This farm contains about 350 acres.
Also one other farm in the county aforesaid, lying in the rich woods.—About one half of this farm is in timber of a superior quality, and soil naturally inferior to none in the valley. This tract lies about two miles from Charlestown, and contains about 220 acres. The above tracts of land will be sold on as reasonable terms as any land in the neighborhood in which they lie, and the payments made more easy than the general terms of land sales, by the purchasers securing me as to the after payments, so that I can draw the interest annually. A small sum will be required in hand. If the above lands are sold by the first day of December next, I shall on the 29th of said month, sell between 30 and 40 negroes of every kind—crops, farming utensils, a large stock of every description, household and kitchen furniture, &c. This sale will be held on the Mount Pleasant tract, if the lands are sold, as stated above.
RICHARD BAYLOR.
October 6, 1809.

Public Auction.
ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county, **Nine Virginia born slaves,** consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.
GERARD ALEXANDER.
October 6, 1809.

Flour and Dying.
THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. Hibberd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively, for a considerable time,) to Arthur Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redbud, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all its various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.
For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's, Charlestown.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 6, 1809.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold on Friday the tenth day of November next, at the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several brood mares, and colts, milch cows and young cattle, a quantity of CORN and HAY, and a number of other articles. Nine months credit will be given for all the above property, except the corn and hay, which will be sold for cash. The purchasers on credit to give bond with approved security. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN M. MACKIN, junr.
October 6, 1809.

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer.

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer.

FROM THE LEXINGTON REPORTER.
British Humanity in Ireland.
Every person at all acquainted with Irish history, knows that the only motive of the British government for the cruelties committed by them on that unfortunate nation, was purposely to goad and drive on that high spirited people to open resistance, for the sole purpose of effecting the Union—and thereby to complete their total subjugation to English tyranny.
The county of Wexmeath was one of the sufferers, and the devastation and murders committed there will give to the American reader some criterion by which to estimate the desolations in other parts of that country. Previous to the period of the people taking arms and rising in their defence, from an account kept by some of the British officers employed in those acts of savage cruelty, the number of houses burned in the county of Wexmeath alone, amounted to FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY! Destroyed for being suspected of being suspicious!
The unhappy inhabitants were generally massacred as they attempted to escape from the flames, and often with the most coldblooded jokes. The following is an instance: A Scotch serjeant attached to one of the murdering parties, whenever he discovered a house which he suspected to be suspicious, immediately set it on fire, and taking the male inhabitants, placed them on their knees and directed them to offer up a short prayer for the king—after which he shot them.—This pious mode of proceeding being one day observed by his colonel, he called out to him to know the reason of such dillitery proceedings, and damned him for not shooting the scoundrel at once; when the honest Scotchman answered, that as the fellow had lived a rebel in this world, he was determined he should be loyal on going into the other.
One man was shot for refusing to set fire to his own house! A boy was seen in a field, and ordered to come and take a bush from out of a gap; after which he was ordered to fall on his knees; he obeyed, and they shot him!
The wives and children of those unfortunate victims were turned out naked to beg or starve.—Scotch, English and Welch troops, vied with each other in the glorious emulation of who should commit the widest devastations, of which corps could bayonet the greatest number of Irish Catholics. A Protestant grand jury of the county of Wexmeath voted to these blood-hounds 250 guineas; in plate and medals, for those services.
What a contrast do the generals of the British tyrant, when executing his bloody orders on the Catholics in Ireland, exhibit, compared with that of the French general Doet, at Bayonne; after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, Charles sent him orders to exterminate the Hugonots—the gallant general sent him for answer: "Sire, among your majesty's troops in this town, I could not find one executioner—they are all brave soldiers."

BATTLE IN SPAIN.
From the London Gazette Extraordinary, Downing Street, Aug. 15.
Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Callereah, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from Lieutenant general, the Right hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29.
Talavera de la Ruyta, July 29.
My Lord—General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche, on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.
For the reasons stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Casalegos, under the command of lieutenant general Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication be-

twon gen. Cuesta and me, and with sir H. Wilson's corps at Escalona.
It appears that general Venegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place.
His united army thus consisted of the corps of marshal Victor, of that of gen. Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by marshals Jourdan and Victor, and gen. Sebastiani.
On the 26th gen. Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, general Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Olalla.
It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general battle, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighborhood of Talavera, and gen. Cuesta having consented to take up his position on the morning of the 26th, I ordered gen. Sherbrooke to retire, with his corps to that station in the line, leaving general Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.
The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended more than two miles; the ground was open on the left where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was, in echelon and in second line, a division of infantry under the orders of major gen. Hill.
There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further on the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height before mentioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence on the expected action.
The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry.—All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner: the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish army was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position.
In the centre, between the two armies there was a commanding spot of ground on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground on its rear.
Brigadier gen. Alexander Campbell was posted at this post with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by gen. Cotton's brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry.
At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche and manifested an intention to attack gen. Mackenzie's division.
The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops consisting of gen. Mackenzie's and col. Donkin's brigades, and gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by gen. Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion and 31st regiment in the wood.
Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which major gen. Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.
As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right

of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.
Gen. Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually from the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, col. Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the king's German legion.
The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely.
Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by gen. Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but major general Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.
This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and were repulsed by major gen. Hill.
Major gen. Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in the different affairs, as well as that of major general Tilson, and brigadier gen. Richard Stewart.
We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention brigade major Fordyce, and brigade major Gardner; and major gen. Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.
The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon, by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.
In consequence of the repeated attempts, upon the height on our left by the valley, I had placed two brigades of the British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.
The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under lieutenant general De Basscourt.
The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by major general Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of general Anson, directed by lieutenant general Payne, and supported by general Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.
At the same time he directed an attack upon brigadier major general Alexandria Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British.
The attack was most successfully repulsed by brigadier general Campbell, supported by the king's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and brigadier general Campbell took the enemy's cannon.
The brigadier general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion, 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.
An attack was also made at the same time upon lieutenant general Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army.
This attack was most gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets by the whole division, but the brigade of guards which were on the right having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged

to retire towards the original position under cover of the 2d line of gen. Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 11th battalion 48th regiment.

I had moved this regiment from its original position on the heights, as soon as I observed the advance of the guards, and it was formed in the plain, and advanced upon the enemy, and covered the formation of lieut. general Sherbrooke's division.

Shortly after the repulse of this general attack, in which apparently all the enemy's troops were employed, he commenced his retreat across the Alberche, which was conducted in the most regular order, and was effected during the night, leaving in our hands 20 pieces of cannon, ammunition, tumbrils, and some prisoners.

Your lordship will observe by the enclosed return, the great loss which we have sustained of valuable officers and soldiers in the long and hard fought action, with more than double our numbers. That of the enemy has been much greater. I am informed that entire brigades of infantry have been destroyed; indeed the battalions that retreated were much reduced in numbers. By all accounts, their loss is 10,000 men. Generals Lapasse and Marlot are killed; gens. Scabiani and Burtel wounded.

I have particularly to lament the loss of Major gen. Mackenzie, who had distinguished himself on the 27th; and brigadier gen. Langworth, of the king's German legion; and of brigade major Beckett, of the guards.

Your lordship will observe, that the attacks of the enemy were principally, if not entirely, directed against the British troops. The Spanish commander in chief, his officers and troops, manifested every disposition to render us assistance, and those of them which were engaged did their duty; but the ground which they occupied was so important, and its front at the same time so difficult, that I did not think it proper to urge them to make any movement on the left of the enemy while he was engaged with us.

I have reason to be satisfied with the conduct of all the officers and troops. I am much indebted to lieut. gen. Sherbrooke for the assistance I received from him, and for the manner in which he led on his division to the charge with bayonets.

To lieut. gen. Payne and the cavalry, particularly gen. Anson's brigade, and to maj. gens. Hill and Tilson, brigadier generals Alexander Campbell, Richard Stuart, and Cameron, and to the divisions and brigades of infantry under their commands respectively, particularly the 29th regiment, commanded by colonel White, the first battalion 48th commanded by colonel Donnellan, afterwards when that officer was wounded, by Major Middlemore; the 2d battalion seventh, commanded by lieut. col. Sir William Myers; the 2d battalion 53d, commanded by lt. col. Bingham; the 9th, commanded by col. Lyon; the 11th battalion of detachment, commanded by lieut. col. Bunbury; and the 2d battalion 31st, commanded by major Watson; and of the 45th, commanded by lieut. col. Guard, and 5th battalion 60th, commanded by Major Davy, of the 27th.

The advance of the brigade of guards was mostly gallantly conducted by brig. gen. Campbell, and, when necessary, that brigade retired, and formed again in the best order.

The artillery under brigadier gen. Howorth was also throughout those days of the great service; and I had every reason to be satisfied with the assistance I received from the chief engineer lieut. col. Fletcher, the adjutant gen. brigadier gen. the hon. C. Stuart, and the quarter-master general, colonel Murray, and the officers of those departments respectively, and from col. Bathurst, and the officers of my personal staff.

I also received much assistance from colonel O'Lawlor, of the Spanish service, and from brigadier gen. Whittingham, who was wounded when bringing up the two Spanish battalions to the assistance of brig. gen. Alexander Campbell.

I send this by capt. lord Fitzroy Somerset, who will give your lordship any further information and whom I beg leave to recommend.

I have the honor to be, &c.
ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

LONDON, AUG. 14.
Yesterday a Gottenberg Mail arrived in town. By this arrival we learn, that an armistice has been entered into between the Swedes and the Norwegian troops. Great hopes are enter-

tained that this convention will terminate in peace between Sweden and Denmark. Among other reports is one that the Island of Aland has been captured by a British squadron—a second, that 7000 Russians had been forced to surrender to the Swedes in Bothnia—and, a third, that the Prince of Augustenborg, who had been nominated as successor to the Crown of Sweden, had refused to accept that nomination.

The successful attack made by our squadron at Archangel is said to have excited a strong sensation in the Baltic. Sir James Saumarez is reported to have gone up to pay a visit to the Russian Fleet at Cronstadt, but this is only a report, and requires confirmation.

The Duke of Brunswick Oels, with 2000 men, is said to have finally effected his retreat to the Weser, and to have been received, with all his troops on board the British squadron under Lord George Stewart.

Cuxhaven has been abandoned by our troops on the advance of a French corps, destined to take possession of that place.

The dispatches from Lord Collingwood in the Mediterranean, furnish another additional instance of the harassing effects which, with our numerous and irresistible navy, might be produced upon the enemy's coasts.

A letter from Yarmouth states a report to have been brought by a vessel to that place, of 5000 French troops coming down the Scheldt for the relief of Flushing having been all killed, drowned, or taken.

On Saturday Dispatches from the Baltic were received from Sir J. Saumarez. They bring an account of a successful attack upon the port of Archangle. A previous naval attempt upon Kolskoi had produced a general embargo throughout the bay of Archangle and the adjacent seas. In order to disappoint the object of this precaution, the same force which proceeded against Kolskoi entered the Straights, and advanced to Archangel where the fortunate adventures have succeeded in taking possession of about 100 ships in the harbor, laden with tallow and other commodities. It was expected that this event would have produced a material change in the price of Russian commodities, but it had occasioned no sensible variation in the Russian market. The public accounts mention, that Sir James Saumarez, with the squadron under his orders, had appeared off Cronstadt, and that an embargo was therefore imposed in all the Russian ports of the Baltic.

There is a report of a firing having been heard on the opposite coast, in consequence of the Preliminaries of peace having been signed between Austria and France, and that by one of the articles the Emperor Francis consents that the French shall occupy Vienna, and the Archduchy of Austria for six years!

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.
Arrived yesterday at this port, the brig General Eaton, from St. Ubes, sailed the 10th August—the captain of which has favoured us with Portuguese papers to that date—but they contain nothing new. August 13, lat. 27, 24, long 13, 27, spoke sch'r John. 54 days from New York, for Cadiz. Same day was boarded by a British brig of war for Lisbon, bound on a cruise off the western islands. Had no men impressed.

The captain of the above vessel informs that no official accounts of the battle of the 27th and 28th July, had arrived in Portugal before he sailed—although sufficient time had elapsed. By all the private letters received at St. Ubes from Spain, it appeared that the English army had suffered much—the whole of their advanced guards having been cut up, previous to the general engagement, and sir A. Wellesley had to make his escape to the main body of the army by flight, accompanied by a few horsemen.

The loss on the part of the British was understood to be at least 10,000 men, exclusive of officers; having been driven from all their positions, except that occupied by the artillery. This news dare not be published at St. Ubes—and was related to our informant by the British, consul at that place.

The English (as usual and their friends the Portuguese, have laid all the blame upon the poor Spaniards—they say the Spaniards did not arrive at the field of battle, until the second day of the action—and when they did arrive, expressed some unwillingness

to occupy the positions their British friends had assigned them.

The corps, composed of the students, had disbanded, and returned to their homes, being dissatisfied with the tyrannical conduct of the British officers that had been placed over them. The militia at St. Ubes had demanded the permission of the governor to return to their homes, but being refused, the principal part of them had deserted.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 4.
Late last night, the Spanish frigate Cornelia, capt. don Joseph Rodriguez de Arias, arrived at the quarantine ground. She sailed from Cadiz on the 20th of August. This vessel has brought out his excellency don Lewis de Onis, minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, to the U. S. of America. Also don Bartholemeu Rengenot, consul from H. C. M. for Philadelphia, his ladies, daughters domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey of this city.

We learn that after the battle of Talavera, the French army attacked gen. Venegas in Aranjuez, and were driven back with considerable loss, after a hard fought battle. Venegas afterwards returned towards the Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions, the French having destroyed everything. The French garrison of Madrid had gone into the Retiro, with their adherents, the people having risen up against them, and gone out to meet Venegas in his advance.

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Office of the New York Evening Post.
SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Late, interesting, and highly encouraging news comes by this arrival respecting the affairs of Spain, and from a gentleman passenger we are enabled to give the following particulars.

After the battle of Talavera the British and Spanish armies were only prevented from pursuing their victory and following the French in their retreat by the want of provisions and forage, the French having burnt and destroyed the harvests. The same circumstances induced the combined armies to fall back a short distance on the Tagus. On their way thither they heard of marshall Soult with a detachment of 20,000 men which had been sent back upon the rear of the English for the purpose of cutting them to pieces on their retreat to Lisbon, which the French had so assuredly calculated upon. But the battle of Talavera turning out rather contrary to their expectations, the marshall returned by the road he came; his army being without artillery or even necessaries.

During the battle of Talavera, a Spanish regiment which was not in the engagement left the ground in a panic, and reported in Talavera that all was lost, in consequence of which the intendant of the army ordered all the provisions to fall back to the Tagus; by this hasty measure, the army which had been engaged for nearly 2 days, found itself without provisions for nearly 48 hours. For this misconduct the brigadier who commanded the regiment was executed on the spot, and orders given to put to death every third officer and every tenth man of the soldiers. Part of the executions took place, but a stop was put to them by the humane interposition of sir Arthur Wellesley.

In consequence of the above order to remove all the provisions, the combined armies found it necessary to fall back to the Tagus. On sir A. Wellesley's retiring, he sent a flag of truce to the French, informing them that the great heat of the climate prevented him from taking his wounded with him, and requesting that he might have permission to send his surgeons to attend them; which was granted.

After the battle of Talavera, Venegas having advanced within sight of Madrid, received information from Cuesta, that the French were concentrating towards Toledo, and fell back as far as Aranjuez. In this position he was attacked three several times by the French, but he repulsed them every time with great slaughter. After this he fell back to Sierra Morena, principally for want of provisions.

Madrid had been abandoned by the French—king Joseph had retired with 6000 men to Somera Sierra, a strong pass situated on the road from Madrid to France, supposed to be for the purpose of securing a retreat, as Beresford with a combined army of Portuguese, Spanish and English, Romana with the army of Galicia and Alvaria, and the duke of Parque were com-

ing down upon Madrid, with, as was said, 80,000 men.

The duke of Parque had already taken Salamanca from the French, and Romana was in Valladolid by the last accounts.

The mountaineers of Navarre, Aragon and Catalonia, had made incursions into France, levying contributions and destroying villages. To check their progress and defend their own territory, it had been found necessary to detach 15,000 French troops from the army of Navarre, by the road of Irun.

The inhabitants of Renal, notwithstanding the threats of the ex-duce of Malton, vice-roy of Navarre, under Bonaparte, had laid siege to Jaca, their commander had sent back to Jaca an envoy extraordinary from his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the 7th, to the U. S. of America. Also don Bartholemeu Rengenot, consul from H. C. M. for Philadelphia, his ladies, daughters domestics, and Mr. Richard Bailey of this city.

As to Blake's late defeat, which has been attributed to the cowardice of the Spanish soldiers it is now ascertained to have been produced by the intrigue of the captain general of Valencia, who was jealous of Blake, and caused the retreat of the army in hopes it would afterwards be committed to him. The people of Valencia had killed numbers of the runaways who had presented themselves at the gates of the city and demanded entrance.

To conclude: It is confidently asserted, that the affairs of Spain never wore so good an aspect since the revolution. More men offer their services to defend their liberties than can be armed. The inhabitants of the country were so exasperated against their invaders that they omitted no opportunity to put every Frenchman to death, whenever they could do so. On the approach of the French armies, it was customary to abandon their villages and flee to the mountains from whence they constantly harassed them; and more of the French fell by this mode of warfare than in regular battle.

The different French armies in Spain are now supposed to amount to about 90,000 men, and it has been calculated that nearly 200,000 who entered the country have perished, in various ways or are prisoners of war. A few days before the Cornelia sailed, the San Fulgencia, a 74, had arrived at Cadiz, with nearly eight millions of dollars from Lima, and a frigate that sailed in company with her, La Plata, and was daily expected at Cadiz. Part of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz had gone around to Ferrol to bring back the fleet that lay there, and had been recovered by the Gallicians from the French to whom it had formerly been treacherously delivered.

The marquis of Wellesley, ambassador from England, had been received with the greatest enthusiasm. Numbers of the women went out to meet him, tho' the weather was excessively hot, and the people unharassed by his horses, and drew his carriage themselves for near a league, amidst the exclamations of thousands; a circumstance which had never occurred in any part of Spain before, not even upon the entrance of a king. The marquis was assisted at several meetings of the junta, and had inspired new life into the heart of the Spanish patriots.

The army of reserve, consisting of about 12,000 good troops, had marched from Seville, Cadiz, &c. to join the combined armies on the Tagus. Blake was by the last accounts, collecting an army and forces in Portugal, to march into Aragon, to assist the people who had risen en masse against the French, and had confined them to the environs of Saragossa which they had fortified.

Marshall Angereau whom Bonaparte had sent to command the troops in Catalonia, was in Perpignan, said to have feigned sickness and had issued a proclamation to the Catalonians making them fine French promises in the name of his emperor, if they would submit, which had been treated only with ridicule and contempt.

QUEBEC, September 14.
Capture of Senegal by the British. The Surry, captain Potts, sailed from Madeira the 28th of July, and from Fayal, the 12th of August. Captain Potts has communicated the following intelligence: "The fortress and dependencies of Senegal surrendered on the 12th of July, to his Britannic majesty's forces, under the command of Commodore Mackenzie, of H. M. S. Soledad. "The fortress consisted of one hundred men of the Royal African corps from Goree, and the sailors and marines of the squadron, in all four hun-

drated rank and file. These were accompanied by eight gun-boats belonging to the fleet.—The enemy made a sortie to drive the troops back, but after a skirmish of two hours they retreated to the fort. In the mean time the gun boats attempted to pass the fort—but only three of them had the good fortune to get over—the boom, succeeded in cutting the boom, and maintained themselves within a short distance of the fort. After some further resistance the enemy surrendered regularly exchanged, and home and regular consisted of the Commodore Columbine, the Liverpool brig, Captain Parker, one Liverpool letter of marque, one transport and gun-boats.

The Soledad unfortunately got on shore, having run very close in to protect the landing of our troops, and was captured by the French. Captain Parker and one midshipman and several seamen were rowed in two boats which upset and sank on the bar."

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 8.
GENERAL ORDERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS.
"Terre-aux-Bois, Aug. 27, 1809.
"The main body of the troops being under orders of march for the upper country; the promotion of the public service, and the security of the capital of the territory of Orleans, induce the general to adopt the following arrangements, which are to take immediate effect:

"Major MacRea being especially instructed by the secretary of war to superintend the erection of the fortifications of the river and bayou St. John's, will be relieved from the command of the garrison of New-Orleans, and is to confine his authority to the carrier ports of the English Turn and Laquemes, which he is immediately to reinforce by capt. Cook's company. He will be held responsible for the progress of the works of those places, and the conduct and safety of the garrisons, which are to be reinforced under his orders from the garrison of New-Orleans, should he find it necessary.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 13.
Triumph of Republicanism in Maryland.

On Monday the 2d instant, the election for members of the late legislature commenced in Maryland. Official returns have been received from 16 counties, and from the cities of Annapolis and Baltimore, which give the republicans 42, and the federalists 26, leaving 3 counties to be heard from, which it is expected will add to the strength of the republicans. At all events a republican majority is certain.

The dispatches of Wellesley are by no means of a brilliant complexion. Are they not evidently written with an air of despondency! According to their own confession, the French had begun the attack—they retired to a position on the banks of the Alberche, which they had occupied—they retired in the most regular order—and the British loss alone is very considerable. The loss of the Spaniards is not mentioned. "A few more such victories," said Pyrrhus, "and we shall be ruined." It is one very suspicious circumstance, that the French are now represented to have been twice as numerous as the allies.—But how long has it been, since we heard, that the troops under Victor and Scabiani, were only 35 or 36,000—those under Wellesley to have been 26,000, and the centre under Cuesta, 52,000?—The corps of Soult had not yet formed a junction.

But if the British were really successful, the cause of Spain would be hopeless. Her destiny was sealed at the battle of Wagram. There were few who expected that the French could have maintained their position in Spain.—But will they not sweep every thing before them, like a torrent—since the events on the Danube will permit them to send reinforcements to their army? Besides, it is too true that the Spaniards are not inspired by the unflinching spirit of independence. For why have they not risen en masse, since the diversion in Austria? Why have they not driven the French from Spain, and seized the passes of the Pyrenees? Why have Moore and Blake, and the officers of Wellesley given such sombre representations of their spirit, discipline and resolution? Enquirer.

WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 2.
The President of the United States arrived here yesterday from Montpelier.

The Secretary of State also arrived here last evening from Baltimore. Mr. Erskine on Monday presented his letters of recall, and took leave of the President; and Mr. Jackson was yesterday presented to him.

Extract of a letter from a respectable Merchant in Philadelphia, to his friend in the city of Washington, dated September 29, 1809.
"I have seen letters from Naples and Leghorn, by the Kite, dated the 10th of August, from well informed men, stating that the negotiation was broken off between gen. Armstrong and

the navigation be practicable for our vessels of war, from as is Fort Silla, the passage will in all probability, be forced in less time than has been consumed before Flushing.—The ultimate success of the expedition against Antwerp, [Aye, there's the rub!] must however finally depend upon the strength of the army that may be collected for its defence."

In the eye of the Statesman, who looks to great measures, the English expeditions Archangel and Walcheren, &c. are really little things; but a dwarfish minister may think otherwise. Canning, will magnify them by saying with the poet,
"These little things are great to little men."

The Courier of Aug. 14 exults at the "splendid victory" of Wellesley over the French in Spain! But, the Morning Chronicle of the same date, with more discernment, says sarcastically and truly, "the extracts of dispatches from sir A. Wellesley, are a little less intelligible than the dispatches from lord Chatham, but they both lead to the same conclusion, that with an army of 70,000 British troops, placed under their separate commands, nothing has yet been done, and little is to be expected."

On a hasty perusal, we discover nothing very important; but farther extracts shall be given in our next.

OBITUARY.
"All flesh is grass."
DIED—by appointment and public condemnation, about 8 o'clock A. M. yesterday, the notorious and infamous Federal Republican, better known by the name, style and title of THE LIARS' MUSEUM. His death was lamented only by a few kindred blacklegs, and even they paid so much regard to public opinion as to sob in secret, surprising open signs of sorrow. His trade through life was of the most depraved nature: he dealt in scandal, invented lies, and circulated them all over the state, to poison the minds of the people; and used on all occasions language calculated to corrupt the morals of the reader. Though he had some invention, he was destitute of wit; not a single grain of it was sprinkled over his malice. Ill-natured dullness constituted the beginning, the middle, and the end of all he wrote. He was hired by the Essex Junto for base purposes, in which he had some success, as simplicity is liable to be deceived by bold though lying assertions—but even his success, like that of the pimp, ended in infamy. His life was short as it was base; he scarce numbered two summers and winters! He died like a reprobate, hardened and hopeless, and vomited a torrent of abuse, scurrility & gall, just before he departed. Some say he was suffocated with malignant matter which he had got strength to discharge; but this is doubtful, as his attendants were compelled to quit the room, from the offensive odour emitted by the patient. Assaferida could not match it.—He was buried ten feet deep—no clergyman would perform the funeral service at his grave; but an old negro, after heaping three feet of earth upon his coffin, stood to windward, and taking off his hat, very reverentially exclaimed, "A lies to a lies; dirt to dirt;" no doubt, he meant to have said, dirt to dirt;—but there is no essential difference.

N. B. Before his death, the Federal Republican prevailed on a very shallow fellow to assume his name; he did so (without an act of assembly) and is already in a decline.—The name is more deadly than a poisoned shirt. It would destroy a Hercules. But the "simple pass on and are punished." Balt. Whig.

The following curious notice was lately fixed up on the door of Ludford Church, in Hertfordshire, and read in the Church by the Clerk, viz.—"This is to give notice, that no person is to be buried in this church yard, but what lives in the parish; and those who wish to be buried, are desired to apply to me Ephraim Grubb, parish clerk."

Regimental Orders.
THE 55th regiment of Virginia militia, is ordered to meet at Charles-town, on Thursday the 19th instant, at ten o'clock, A. M.
October 13, 1809.

Take Notice.
THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due on the 31st instant—they are desired to be punctual in making payment, as no indulgence can be given.—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them duly authenticated, for settlement.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 6, 1809.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
Wm. CONWAY.
October 13, 1809.

A List of Letters
In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first day of October, 1809.

Wm. Armstrong 2	Mr. Kehaman (was gon maker)
John Abel	L.
B.	Thomas B. Lucas
Frank Busy, 2	John Lambright
George Bilhop	M.
Benj. Boydton	Joseph Manner
Isaac Byers	Elijah M. Bride
C.	P.
Henry Cooks	William Pearce
William & Benjamin Commings	Robert Russell
John Clawson	S.
E.	Mathias Selser
Jacob Ellis	Dennis Stephens
G.	Peter Steely
T.	
Mr. Grove, (clock and watchmaker	Joseph Turner
H.	Aquilla Thomas
Samuel Hebb	Nancy Thirkeld
Adam Hauberger	Y.
John Hauberger	Jacob Vermer
K.	W.
Elizabeth Kidwell	Joseph Withrow 2

JAMES BROWN, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

PUBLIC VENDUE,
On twelve months credit.
ON Wednesday the first day of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be exposed to public sale at the subscriber's farm in Jefferson County, called *Travelers Rest*, a variety of personal property, to wit, about twenty young Steers that are fat and suitable for winter beef, ten or twelve Milch Cows, and a number of other cattle, including a large young bull of the English breed, a number of Sheep and a large pen of young Hogs, fatten'd with corn; also a number of work horses and promising colts—also a strong Wagon, a Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, an excellent Wheat fan, and other implements of husbandry—also a quantity of Indian Corn—also sundry articles of household furniture, to wit, a Mahogany Side Board, Dining Tables, Card Tables, &c.—also a good second hand Coach newly lnd'd, with plated harness—also a double Chair or Gig, which has run about 18 months, with good harness.—Twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above ten dollars, on giving bonds with approved security; for sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash will be expected. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. The subscriber will also hire out at the same time and place, five strong young Negro Men, all remarkably healthy.

JOHN MARK.
October 13, 1809.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.
THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in complete order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He still continues his flag at Messrs. John and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charles town, every two weeks during the winter, to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also continue to card wool till the first of November.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
October 13, 1809.

GROCERIES.
Finley and Vnlear,
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,
Have on hand an excellent assortment of Groceries and Liquors, which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make it the interest of punctual men to give them a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors.
Baltimore, October 10, 1809.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
Wm. CONWAY.
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