

which I do with the fullest conviction that you will use it as you have hitherto done, with advantage to your country, and your own personal honor (returning his sword.)

Having so far obeyed the commands of the court, I beg you will permit me in my individual capacity to express to you the high gratification I have, upon this occasion.

Lord Gambier replied.

"I cannot sufficiently express the sense I feel of the patient attention of the court, and beg to return my thanks to you, for the obliging manner in which you have conveyed to me their sentiments."

The court was then dissolved.

London, July 9.—The Dutch papers contain a circular mandate, addressed by Bonaparte, on the 15th ult., to the Bishops, commanding them to offer up praises on account of the victories of Enzerdorf and Wagram. In this instrument, he says—"Though our Lord Jesus Christ sprang from the blood of David, he sought no worldly empire; on the contrary, he required, that in concerns of this life men should obey Caesar. His great object was the deliverance and salvation of souls. We, the inheritors of Caesar's power, are firmly resolved to maintain the independence of our throne, and the inviolability of our rights. We shall persevere in the great work of the reformation of the worship of God: we shall communicate to its ministers that respectability which we alone can give them: we shall listen to their voice in all that concerns spiritual matters and affairs of conscience." "We shall not be drawn aside from the great end we strive to attain, and in which we have succeeded in part—the reformation of the altars of our divine worship; nor suffer ourselves to be persuaded that these principles, as Greeks, English, Protestants and Calvinists, affirm, are inconsistent with the independence of thrones and nations. God has enlightened us enough to remove such errors far from us. Our subjects entertain no such fear."

Extract from the Messina Gazette of July 31, 1809.

A vessel under a neutral flag from Civita Vecchia has furnished us with a copy of the declaration issued by his Holiness Pius 7th, at the time of the sacrilegious invasion of all his dominions, and of the patrimony of the church; and likewise of the sentence of excommunication issued against Bonaparte and his accomplices, on the 10th of June: which acts of the Pope are herewith published, to render them more generally known throughout the Catholic world.

PIUS POPE VII.

The disastrous designs of the foes of the Apostolic See are at length completed. After suffering the violent and iniquitous spoliation of the fairest and most considerable portion of our dominions, we now behold ourselves deprived entirely, under unworthy pretexts and with the most grievous injustice, of all our temporal sovereignty, with which our spiritual independence is closely connected. This consolation accompanies us, under the pressure of this severe persecution, that it has not been incurred for any wrong done to the emperor, or to France, which has been always the object of our tender fatherly solicitude; nor on account of any worldly political artifice; but because we would not betray our duties or our conscience.

No one, who professes the Catholic religion, and much less he, who presides over, and is principally bound to announce it, can dispense God for the sake of pleasing men.

Bound moreover to God, and to the church to transmit our rights whole and entire, we protest against this new spoliation, and declare it null and void.

We reject with the most determined resolution the assignment of any allowance intended for us or the members of our College (of Cardinals) by the emperor of the French.

We should be overwhelmed with disgrace in the sight of the church, if we submitted to receive our subsistence from the hands of the usurper of her patrimony.

We resign ourselves entirely to Divine Providence, and to the devotion of faithful servants of God, and shall be satisfied piously to conclude the bitter career of our painful life.

We adore with profound humiliation the inscrutable designs of God. We invoke his mercy over all our good subjects, who will be always our joy and our crown—and after having

discharged in these most distressing circumstances, our duty, we exhort them to preserve, in all integrity, their religion and faith, and with sighs and tears between the porch and altar, to unite themselves with us in supplication to the Supreme Father of lights that he would graciously be pleased to work a change in the wicked designs of our persecutors. Given at our Quirinal Apostolical place this 10th June, 1809.

L. S. PIUS POPE VII.

Conclusion of the Sentence of excommunication.

By authority of the Almighty God, and of the Saints Peter and Paul, we declare you Napoleon Bonaparte and all your accomplices (co-operators) in the act, which you are now executing, to have incurred the censure of excommunication; under which by our apostolical letters, contemporaneously published and affixed at the usual places in this city, we declare all those to have fallen who, since the forcible invasion of this city on the 2d of February, 1808, having committed the violences, against which not only our successive secretaries of state by our orders, but we ourselves have protested in two consistorial allocutions (discourses) of the 16th of March, and 11th of July, 1808; and the same penalty attaches to all mandararies, supporters, and all others who have execution of the above mentioned usurpations and violences. Given at Rome, at the Church of S. Maria Major, June 10, 1809.

L. S. PIUS POPE VII.

GLASGOW, July 8.

Riots at Liverpool.—The riots at Liverpool on Tuesday and Wednesday se'night, arose from a quarrel between a party of the 19th light dragoons and a press gang. The soldiers were joined by some Americans, Portuguese, Irishmen, and town's people, who collected in a large body, and repaired to the rendezvous houses in Strands street and Bird street, in search of the gang; but not finding them, they began to ill treat the people they found in the house, and broke the furniture and the windows. A considerable mob collected, who were, however, dispersed about 11 o'clock at night, after several ringleaders had been taken into custody. On the Wednesday evening, the rioters assembled again, and conducted themselves with increased violence; they entirely destroyed the inside of five rendezvous houses, ripped open the beds, threw the feathers into the streets, and destroyed every thing valuable in the houses. Mr. Miller, the superintendent of the Police, repaired to the spot, attended by six or seven constables, and succeeded in taking four of the ringleaders into custody; but as they were on their way to Bridewell, two of them were rescued from the officers, a Portuguese sailor, armed with a large knife, attempted to stab Mr. Miller, but was prevented from effecting his purpose. Mr. Miller being knocked down by another of the rioters, at the moment the stab was made; his coat was cut in two places with the knife. A party of the Manchester Local Militia, who were on duty there, came to the officer's assistance, headed by the Mayor and Mr. Aspinwall the magistrate. The Riot Act was read, and the mob at length dispersed. Ten of the most riotous were secured, five of whom have been committed to Lancaster Castle, to take their trials at the ensuing assizes.

BOSTON, SEPT. 26.

AUTHENTIC NEWS.

Yesterday arrived the brig Governor Sumner, capt. Hilliard, from Alicante and Gibraltar. Capt. H. favored us with papers from the latter place to the 5th August, containing the following interesting information.

SEVILLE—SPAIN.

Despatch of General D. Gregorio de la Cuesta, dated El Bravo, July 24.

The French, under marshal Victor, who had entrenched themselves on the banks of the Albarche, and were on the eve of being attacked, fled, in silence, on the night of the 23d; and the Anglo-Spanish armies are pursuing them in their retreat. Our advanced guard is in Cebolla. [Gaz. Gaz.]

CADIZ.

H. E. Don Martin de Garry, member and secretary of the Supreme

Board of Government of the kingdom, writes to the consulate of Cadiz, under date the 31st July, to the following purpose:

The supreme board of government of the kingdom has just received the important intelligence, that the Anglo-Spanish army has most completely defeated the French army, on the banks of the Albarche, after two days most severe fighting and great slaughter, in which all the troops have entitled themselves to the national esteem. H. M. halens to impart this favorable news to the Consulate of Cadiz.

General Cuesta's Despatch.

Gen. Cuesta sends information from the camp at Talavera, under date the 28th July, that upon being apprized that the enemy to the number of 40,000 men were making dispositions to attack him, he crossed the Albarche, to take up a position previously agreed upon with the British commander in chief.

At five in the afternoon of the 27th, the enemy presented themselves, made a most vigorous charge with fixed bayonets, and were repulsed with great loss, the battle ending at 8 at night.

On the 28th, very early in the morning, the enemy renewed their attack, which they were still carrying on at 7 in the evening, when the despatch came away; at which time, the whole of the enemy's troops were driven back. The general flatters himself that such will be the issue of every successive action, the English and Spanish army displaying the gallantry characteristic of their nations.

The Usurper was present in person; on that evening he withdrew to St. Olalla, with 98 carts of wounded. Laci's division is close to Toledo; and Venegas's army must have been in Aranjuez yesterday, with an intention to proceed to Madrid.

Signed, GARAY.

P. S. Intelligence has just been received by express, that the enemy have been completely defeated.

CADIZ, August 2.

Reports have reached this city from Seville as follows:

FIRST REPORT.

"That a glorious Victory had been gained, by the combined armies under marshal Cuesta and lieutenant general Sir Arthur Wellesley over the French army commanded by Marshal Victor.

"The loss of the British is said to be two general officers killed, and one wounded, and from 4 to 5000 men.

SECOND REPORT.

[By an Express arrived here this day.]

"That marshal Victor, with 18,000 men had surrendered to the combined armies."

In Galicia, now free from the Vandals, our army is daily reinforcing, and the public administration organizing. It is remarkable that upon their marching off, the French have done no damage either to the dock yard in Ferrol, or the manufactories of muskets in Oviedo. The patriotism of the Arragonese is rising higher and higher every day, their army in Tortosa is gaining more and more strength. Gerona, furiously attacked by Angeleas division set a memorable example of valor in the defence of Monjuich on the 8th, and is yet making an heroic resistance, although the reinforcements sending to her assistance, have miscarried.

A new ambassador from England (the marquis of Wellesley) had arrived at Cadiz.

The French consul lately arrested at Algiers, has been released, and has arrived at Marsilles.

NEW-YORK, SEPT. 27.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellisworth, capt. Sketenley, in 12 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 13th of August.

Capt. S. has furnished the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers and Lloyd's lists, to the evening of the 10th of August inclusive (3 days later than our former advices from England.)

Our London paper of the 10th, states that no intelligence had been received of the surrender of Flushing; nor do our papers contain any account of any late battles in Spain.

The following articles are all we find in our London papers worth extracting.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

No official accounts have been received from the Isle of Walcheren since Sunday; but dispatches announcing the surrender of Flushing, are

hourly expected. It appears, however, from some private letters, that the commander in chief was resolved not to delay the execution of the other points of his plan, until the fall of that place. Part of the force which had not embarked on the 2d, but remained at anchor in the Vere Cat, has proceeded up the East Scheldt. Should our advances of this river, overcome all intermediate obstacles, it will unite before Antwerp in an attack upon that city. It is considered to be very strong, and the post contains at present a great number of men of war, including several sail of the line. If Flushing has been able to hold out a few days, we may expect a very formidable resistance at Antwerp, for the defence of which we may presume the enemy has made every possible preparation.

THE GRAND EXPEDITION.

Extracts of letters from officers on the expedition, dated "Eaft Scheldt" Aug. 8.

"The division which landed here met with no opposition on their landing, owing to so many attacks being made on the island and at the same time. Every town in Walcheren is taken except Flushing, which we are attempting to bombard; but as we are informed, general Moneys has thrown himself into the place, with 4000 men, there is a probability that it will hold out to the last—that, however, cannot be long; neither shall we wait for it before we proceed to other operations.

Lord Rosslyn's division proceeds up the river this day in transports; they are directed to debark about 12 miles from Antwerp, there we expect hard work, but are anxious to get on shore, to share and promote the glory of our country. The troops are in higher spirits, and better condition, if possible, than when we sailed from the chalky cliffs of Britain. The 7th regiment took Camerve by storm."

"Off Walcheren, Aug. 4.

"The fortress of Camerve took a furious bombardment before it surrendered; many houses are damaged, one completely burnt by the Congreve rockets. The island is beautiful, though the weather is very bad, which prevents our seeing it to advantage. It is reported, that the duke d'Angreme is marching towards Antwerp with 30,000 men.—We are going to join lord Gardner in an attack upon Flushing; land batteries were opened yesterday evening. I could observe the town on fire; and from the main head the smoke is very visible.

"The French fleet are run up towards Antwerp, I fear out of reach at present.—Our small gun boats did great execution, only two men were killed on board them. The royals stormed a battery in a most glorious style."

August 10.

We have received Paris papers to the 31st ult. containing the 26th bulletin of the French army in Germany. It is dated Vienna, July 22, at which time Bonaparte was in that city, or in its environs at Schroebrunn. The report in the German papers of his having set out on the 15th on his return to Paris, is thus officially contradicted, nor is that event like soon to take place; if, as appears from the French papers, he means to defer his departure until the final settlement of a treaty of peace between him and the emperor of Austria.

The Austrian official account of the battle of Wagram has at length made its appearance; and is stated in articles from Dresden to be conformable to the most essential points with the French Bulletins. We are sorry to find that the Archduke Charles and prince John of Lichtenstein were both wounded.

It concludes thus:

"The Austrian army has sustained a vast loss. It is deprived by the death of gen. Normann, of an officer of the most distinguished merit. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of generals Voesay, d'Aspre, and Yukassovich. Among the generals less dangerously wounded are, the prince of Hesse-Hombourg, generals Stutterheim and Parr, and his imperial highness the archduke Charles, who, with the prince of Lichtenstein, received musket wounds, which will not, however, be attended with any serious consequences."

The Paris papers contain intelligence from Madrid of so recent a date as the 20th ult. at which date it does not appear that Joseph Bonaparte entertained any apprehensions of being forced to evacuate the capital.

twenty-ninth Bulletin of the French Army. VIENNA, July 22.

Generals Durosnel and Foulter, have turned to the head-quarters. All our surmises with respect to the fate of the former have proved erroneous. He is not wounded, and had no horse killed under him; but as he was compelled back from carrying to the duke of Montebello (Lannes) the order for concentrating his movements on account of the destruction of the bridges, on the 22d May, he crossed a hollow where he found 25 husars, whom he ordered formed one of our outposts.

He did not perceive they were Austrians until they had made him their prisoner. As we had been so long without hearing from him, as well as from other palpable reasons, we thought he had been killed."

The gen. of division, Regnier, has taken the command of the Saxons, and copies Presburg.

Marshal Macdonald has gone to take possession of the citadel of Gatz, which it is expected he will enter to-morrow.

The marshal duke of Ragusa (Marini) encamped with his corps on the night of Kremas.

His imperial majesty passes his days in review every morning. The lites and foot grenadiers of the Imperial guard are remarkable for their excellent order.

Prince John de Lichtenstein, on his return from Buda, was presented on the 18th inst. to his imperial majesty. He was bearer of a letter from the emperor of Austria.

Count Bubna, major gen. and aide-camp to the emperor of Austria, is died several times with count hampaggy.

The commercial boats which the elements of the war have scattered in various directions, have been collected and repaired on the banks of the Danube. They come every day laden with wood, vegetables, corn, and fruit.

The whole army is encamped.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 6.

Married, on Thursday evening the 11th ultimo, by the rev. Mr. Streight, of Winchester, Capt. FIELDER LUCKETT, of Alexandria, to the truly amiable Miss ELIZABETH WILLIS, youngest daughter of Mr. Rich. Willis, of Jefferson county, Virginia.

It was a little singular, that the first visit made by Mr. Jackson, after his arrival at Washington, was to the navy yard. Was this ominous of his intentions? Whig.

We are told Mr. Jackson exhibited some symptoms of mortification at seeing, on his visit to the navy yard at Washington, only one old vessel (the *Polton*) and that one was taken from our enemy during the revolutionary war. He looked as if he said to himself, it is not worth stealing. ib.

DELAWARE. We understand, from a respectable source, that the election for members of the late legislature, which takes place early in this month, will exhibit a great change in the political character of the state; and that the county of Kent, heretofore decidedly and unequivocally federal, will return Republican members, and thus probably change the complexion of the Legislature from Federal to Republican. ibid.

New-York, September 22.

HAMET CARAMALLI, the ex-bathman of Tripoli, has been formally installed Dey of Berne, and has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. Davis, agent of the U. States, that province was ceded to him, and its revenues (12,000 sequins) confirmed to him and his heirs for ever.—A letter was received in town yesterday, dated Liverpool, August 8th, which was brought by a passenger in the ship Thomas, Captain Jerry, for New York, who left her off Block Island, and landed at New Bedford.—The letter mentions "that the British had blockaded all the ports of Holland, and refused to grant licences to go to those ports, which they had been in the habit of granting; that there was not any official news from the expedition, that there was not any prospect of getting a supply of Goods from Russia, that owing to the impression that the British minister would not settle the differences with the United States, the manufactories were purchasing cotton to a very great extent, at high prices; and that owing to unfavorable weather for their crops, wheat and flour had risen and was much demanded. The schooner Sea Flower, captain Clifford was to sail for New York the 9th of August."

St. Louis, Louisiana, August 16.

Having heard of the execution of several Delaware and Shawonees at their towns near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to enquire of Rogers

the Shawonee chief as to the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabeleththech a Delaware, and Thathaway a Shawonee chief summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors and determined to abandon the chase, to raise stock and corn for food and teach their women to spin and weave their clothes. They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty, and one woman acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd, they were then placed on two immense piles of wood and burnt to ashes; upwards of one hundred men assisted at the execution.

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The piece being placed at the distance of four hundred and forty yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear by 2 inch pine—three of the shot pierced through and refted upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound.

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DELAWARE. We understand, from a respectable source, that the election for members of the late legislature, which takes place early in this month, will exhibit a great change in the political character of the state; and that the county of Kent, heretofore decidedly and unequivocally federal, will return Republican members, and thus probably change the complexion of the Legislature from Federal to Republican. ibid.

New-York, September 22.

HAMET CARAMALLI, the ex-bathman of Tripoli, has been formally installed Dey of Berne, and has taken possession of his government. Through the influence of Dr. Davis, agent of the U. States, that province was ceded to him, and its revenues (12,000 sequins) confirmed to him and his heirs for ever.—A letter was received in town yesterday, dated Liverpool, August 8th, which was brought by a passenger in the ship Thomas, Captain Jerry, for New York, who left her off Block Island, and landed at New Bedford.—The letter mentions "that the British had blockaded all the ports of Holland, and refused to grant licences to go to those ports, which they had been in the habit of granting; that there was not any official news from the expedition, that there was not any prospect of getting a supply of Goods from Russia, that owing to the impression that the British minister would not settle the differences with the United States, the manufactories were purchasing cotton to a very great extent, at high prices; and that owing to unfavorable weather for their crops, wheat and flour had risen and was much demanded. The schooner Sea Flower, captain Clifford was to sail for New York the 9th of August."

St. Louis, Louisiana, August 16.

Having heard of the execution of several Delaware and Shawonees at their towns near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to enquire of Rogers

the Shawonee chief as to the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabeleththech a Delaware, and Thathaway a Shawonee chief summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors and determined to abandon the chase, to raise stock and corn for food and teach their women to spin and weave their clothes. They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty, and one woman acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd, they were then placed on two immense piles of wood and burnt to ashes; upwards of one hundred men assisted at the execution.

A List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office, Charleston, on the first instant, and if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Margueret H. Lang
Lancelot Lee, 3
Richard B. Lee
Th. T. Lowry, esq.
John P. Little
M.
John Mason
William Moore and Rachel
John Moler
Garland Moore
Jesse Moore
James Melton
Mary M. Kenny
N.
North & Smallwood
Francis O'Neal
Wm. C. Newton
P.
David Pulce
George Pulis
Eliza Patton
R.
Charles Ridgeley
Thomas Keyley
James Robardet
S.
Frederick Smith
Samuel Swayne
Henry Skoggs
Mary B. Saunders
Philip Strider
Harly Sullivan
T.
Peter Tierman
Samuel Tillett
W.
Francis Whiting
Catherine Wimmer
Beverly Whiting
Samuel Washington
Capt. John Wormley
I.
Wm. Wartenbee
George Ware
Wm. Wallace.

COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN ORDINANCE.

With pleasure we notice the rapid improvements of the Citizens of the U. States in the various arts. Not the least distinguished is that of heavy ordinance calculated for the defence of our seaports. A COLUMBIAD of nine inch calibre, carrying a ball of 100lb. was lately cast at the furnace of Mr. Foxhall of Georgetown, District of Columbia, mounted upon a Carriage of an improved model by Mr. Villard, an ingenious artist. Experiments of its utility were made at Greenleaf's Point on the 20th and 21st of September, 1809, by Capt. Bomford of the Engineers, in the presence of Col. Park and Whiting.

The piece being placed at the distance of four hundred and forty yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear by 2 inch pine—three of the shot pierced through and refted upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound.

VERMONT. At the recent election in this state 157 towns exhibit a republican gain of 1314 votes. The late consists of 12 counties, 9 of which have been heard from, which send 109 republican, and 53 federal members, to the House of Representatives. ibid.

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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 81.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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 body 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 dekaesennial 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.

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 on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 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 not be allowed 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.

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, 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.

Fulling and Dying.
Jefferson, sct. July Court, 1809.
John Hoye, Complainant, against
William A. Washington, Bulbrook Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Cullis, executors of Geo. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, defendant.
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, Telle,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Letter Paper
For sale at this Office.

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 Perukes 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, if 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.

LOST.
ON the 31st ult. on the road between Charlestown and Levi Cleveland's, a brown surtout 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.

Flour Boated
FROM Keepryt's Furnace to Geo. Town, Washington, and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. All orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality.
JESSE MOORE, & Co.
September 1, 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, five 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.

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 Shenandoah 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 thing 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 flock 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.

Fulling 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, jun.
October 6, 1809.

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; 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.
Dawning 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-

tween 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 upon 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 Fene'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.