





we have received the following interesting intelligence:

Reports were in circulation at Lisbon, on the 15th March, when the Eliza Gracie sailed, that the French army under Massena had their Head Quarters at Santarem, and on the 7th March, set fire to the said town, and retreated in the night. After dividing the army in two divisions, the main body moved towards the village of Batalba, and the other towards the town of Thomar. The latter on reaching the branch of the river Zezere, found that Marshal Beresford had got to the south east side, with a strong force of British & Portuguese troops; the French, aware of the difficulty they must encounter in crossing the river, not having a sufficient number of boats, moved to the left, towards the main body of their army, and fell in with them on the 10th of March, near the village of Travacos, which occasioned them considerable delay, and afforded time for the advanced guard of the British army to come up with them. A smart skirmish took place, in which the British took two pieces of cannon, and made 7000 prisoners, 200 of whom arrived at Lisbon on the 15th March.

The evening before the Eliza Gracie sailed, a report reached Lisbon that on the 14th of March gen. Massena occupied the Town of Pombal, where his army was drawn up in line of battle, and that, on the evening of the same day, a partial action took place, the result of which was not officially known on the 17th March; but the current report was, that Lord Wellington had cut off a part of the right wing of the French Army, and that Massena had set fire to the Town of Pombal, and retreated in the night towards Coimbra.

An account had reached Lisbon, that Badajoz had been taken by the French; that the French Army, under Gen. Mortier, had reached Elvas on their way to Massena. The English and Portuguese were fighting the hills opposite Lisbon, on the other side of the Tagus, which is capable of being made one of the strongest places in Portugal. The troops in Lisbon were very healthy, and but few soldiers were on the sick list.

#### NEW-YORK, APRIL 22.

**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**  
Last evening arrived at this port the brig Catherine Bay, Masterton, in 28 days from L'Orient, which port she left on the 23d of March.

From Capt. M. and his passengers we learn, that no change had taken place in American affairs, that American property was still held under sequestration by the French Emperor's Berlin and Milan decrees.

Capt. M. and his passengers have furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with the following intelligence: That on the evening of the 22d March, the town of L'Orient was illuminated, and great rejoicings took place, on receiving news from Paris, that the Emperor of France had been safely delivered of a son, who was immediately named *King of Rome and Young Emperor of the West*.

The following is a translation of Jerome Bonaparte's proclamation to the inhabitants of Westphalia, on ceding his kingdom to the Emperor of France, dated Cassel, the 6th of March:

"Inhabitants of the Westphalian territory, incorporated with the French Empire—

"Political circumstances having determined me to cede you to his majesty the Emperor of France, I release you from the oath of fidelity you are under to me. Should your hearts have known how to appreciate my constant efforts for your happiness, the sweetest recompense I can receive for them will be to see you bear to his Majesty the Emperor, and to France, the same love, the same devotion, and the same fidelity of which I have had so many proofs, particularly in the critical circumstances of the past year. My most ardent wishes are, and ever will be, to see you enjoy, under your new master, as perfect a happiness as your character and loyalty merits.

[Signed] JEROME NAPOLEON.  
At Cassel, the 5th of March."

"On the 9th of March, intelligence reached L'Orient, from Nantz, stating, that on the 7th of March an order was received at the Custom House, not to permit the departure of any American vessel. In short the Emperor has resolved not to come to any determination relating to American affairs. This is certain, as it was received from the Director of the customs." Capt. M. informs us, that the Catherine Ray cleared on the 10th of March,

having all the passengers and the pilot on board—that the Commissary General of Police having made his search, the ship got under way, and came to anchor in the Bay, where she was embargoed until the 17th, by order of the Prefect.

We further learn, that the Director General of the Post Office had issued an order to burn all the letters directed to or from England, without any examination.

#### From the Boston Gazette, April 22.

The schooner Success, capt. Hulen, arrived here on Saturday, in 34 days from Rochelle. Capt. H. reports, that several American vessels had *compromised* with, or *purchased* permission from the French government, to load, and sail for the United States; that his vessel, after a detention of his papers for 54 days, was, through the personal influence and management of a brother of his consignee, who resided at Paris, permitted to sell her cargo, which consisted simply of green fish, and take in a return freight; that this consignee, fearful of losing the benefit of his partial permit, despatched the loading of the Success in 24 hours; that the same person expressed an opinion, that no other American vessel would be permitted to sail; as it was understood, that the principles of the Berlin and Milan decrees were to be enforced, until the French government should learn from the United States what measures would be taken by our government against England; and that in consequence of this step, an order was momentarily expected at Rochelle, for detaining all Americans whatsoever.

Capt. H. further reports that an army of 100,000 men had lately marched for Spain.

#### BOSTON, April 23.

##### BATTLE NEAR CADIZ.

Mr. Greene, who arrived in town last evening in 42 days from Algeiras, via the Vineyard, informs, that it was asserted that an engagement had taken place between the English, Spanish and the Portuguese troops, and the besieging army before Cadiz. The English 3500; others uncertain; French 8 or 9000.—It commenced the 1st of March and continued to the 3d. The first two days the English were warmly supported by the Spaniards, and on the third permitted them to lead, but they soon fell back before the French artillery, and put the British to confusion, who were surrounded by the enemy, but cut their way through; 2000 only however reaching Cadiz. The loss of the Spaniards and Portuguese not ascertained. French loss stated at 5000. The 28th regiment was entirely destroyed.

#### BALTIMORE, April 25.

##### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Wm. Wilson, arrived here yesterday, in 30 days from Hull.

#### LONDON, March 18.

*The King*.—The town was thrown into considerable alarm this morning by a statement in the Morning Chronicle, purporting to come "from unquestionable authority," and affirming that "At eight o'clock yesterday morning the lord Chancellor waited on his royal highness the Prince Regent, in order to inform him that the Physicians had reported, that his Majesty had relapsed into that state in which it had become necessary to prevent his seeing any of his family.

"In consequence of this information the Prince and Duke of York went down to Windsor, and had an interview with the Queen.

"We understand," adds the Chronicle, "that his majesty has not suffered any paroxysm; but that the degree of irritation which he has felt since the prospect was held out of his return to public business, has since given rise to the doubt on the mind of the Physicians of the propriety of continuing that familiar intercourse with his family which has served to agitate his spirits, and to beget an impatience of mind unfavourable to the progress of his recovery."

To the statement in the Morning Chronicle, we join the following we received this morning from Windsor.—The king walks twice a day on the Terrace, & so far from any obstacle being opposed to his seeing his family, it will be found, that both the Prince Regent & the Duke of York, had interviews with him yesterday.—If his majesty, as is not improbable, had some irritation in the course of Saturday, it was not we understand, deemed at all alarming by the physicians. His majesty has been in the happiest times of his life, subject

to *hiccups* or irritation [*i. e.* always mad, or *ready to be mad*].

Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K. B. is appointed Commander in Chief at Jamaica, in the room of Admiral Rowley.

Advices from Vienna, to the 16th ult. repeat the rumours of the probability of a rupture between France and Russia, which is there considered as a matter of deep regret on account of the part which Austria must necessarily take in the war. The emperor Francis, it is said, is bound by treaty to make common cause with France. There were however no military preparations in the Austrian territories to indicate a speedy expectation of hostilities. Except a small corps of observation on the Turkish frontiers, there was no numerous force collected in any quarter.—Notwithstanding the recent family connection between the Sovereigns of Austria and France, the war contributions imposed by the latter continued to be rigorously exacted in the states of the former. The Hamburg letters mention, that 1200 *Norwegian* sailors had passed through that city at the end of last month, on their way to Antwerp.

#### MARCH 20.

We mentioned yesterday the capture of the *Challenger* sloop of war by a French squadron that escaped from Cherbourg. The enemy's force we learn consisted of a ship of the line, a frigate, and two brigs.

We lately noticed the case of an American vessel, which was captured in the Channel by a French privateer, and afterwards re-captured by the crew, who seeing another French vessel coming up at the moment, took to the boat and effected their escape, leaving three of their companions behind on board, who had run down below, and took no part in the re-capture. Private accounts from Dunkirk, into which the American was carried, state that several of the French were killed in the contest, and six died of their wounds since their arrival in port. They add that the three Americans found on board, and who had taken no part whatever in the re-capture, were, on their arrival at Dunkirk, committed to prison, and have been since tried, condemned and shot by the French. We learn also from the private letter to which we allude, that the expectation of a war between France and Russia was general at Dunkirk and its vicinity.

Yesterday a meeting of Merchants trading to America was held at the city of London Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of inviting Mr. Pinkney to partake of a public dinner, previously to his departure to America, as a token of their respect and esteem. Mr. Alexander Baring was called to the Chair. The meeting was but thinly attended. The invitation was agreed to and the gentlemen meet again on Friday next to report.

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#### PARIS, February 8.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, the emperor, accompanied only by the duke of Frioul, arrived in a plain carriage drawn by two horses, and without any escort, at the Bridge of Austerlitz; his majesty quitted his carriage and mounted his horse, and proceeded to examine the works carrying on at the *Quai de la Rapée*, and the *Chateau de Berry*. The carriage remained at the bridge, and in about an hour and a half the emperor returned, quitted his horse and walked over the bridge to the *Quai de St. Bernard*, where he visited the Hall *Di's Hospices*, and the entrepot and market for wine; he then returned to his carriage, and traversed the island of St. Louis. In every place through which he passed, he was greeted with *Vive l'Empereur*, which he received and returned with complacent salutations.

The two towns of Aspern and Wagram, memorable for the terrible battles fought there in the last Austrian war, have been rebuilt entirely new and in a handsome manner; the cultivators of the surrounding country and the inhabitants, have collected the cannon balls from the scene of action, and they have been formed into pyramids in these towns in commemoration of the events of the war.

The journal de L'Empire says, they write from Dorst in Russia, that a chemist by the name of Grindel, discovered the means of creating *blood* by means of Galvanism; he has signified his intention to publish the particulars of this discovery and the theory of the chemical process on the production of blood in the Journal of Practical Medicine edited by *Hufeland*.

#### NORFOLK, April 17, 1811.

Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock our town was alarmed by the cry of fire, which was discovered to have been occasioned by the French privateer *Archeve de Cerf*. John Jacques, master of an anchor in the river, being on fire. The flames had made such progress, and an alarm prevailing that she had a considerable quantity of powder on board, prevented any exertions being made to save her; and she burnt to the water's edge, having been towed off to prevent her from doing damage to the other shipping, which lay very near her.

It was suspected that she had been set on fire designedly, and no doubt remains that she was. It appears, from the examination of two boys that were on board, that two boats came along side of the privateer, manned with about fifteen armed persons, who took the two boys out of the cabin, tied their hands behind their backs, and then took a tub which had fire in it into the hold, and thus set fire to the vessel.

It has not as yet been discovered who were the authors of this very unjustifiable deed; which was not only highly wrong as regards the destruction of the property itself and the violation of the hospitality of our country, but the very imminent danger to which other vessels were thereby exposed, (particularly a ship with 5000 barrels of naval stores which was moored very near) and indeed the town itself. The two boys, who have been examined, say that they were carried over to the hospital point, and that the persons who came in the boats spoke no other language but English.

Such conduct cannot be excused, or even palliated, though the causes which produced it may not be difficult to imagine.—The individual who commanded this privateer, had rendered himself obnoxious by capture of American vessels heretofore—within these few days he was recruiting men for the purpose of going, as was supposed, on a cruise; these circumstances were viewed with indignation, much heightened by the very atrocious destruction of American property, by French cruizers, accounts of which are detailed in the papers. The *Revenche de Cerf* was detained about eight or nine months since by Commodore Rogers, and was lately restored by an order from the Admiralty court.

The captain of the French privateer *Revenche de Cerf*, burnt at Norfolk last week, has offered a reward of \$200 for the discovery of the incendiaries.—Capt. Bonne promises to conceal the name of the informer.

#### From the Aurora.

##### COMMERCE WITH FRANCE.

We have received several files of French newspapers, and have read letters down to the 10th March from Bordeaux. The papers exhibit, in the ordinary shipping news, the daily entrance and the daily departure of American vessels; and the advertisements of vessels for freight, and passengers for the United States.

Yet in the letters we find information of such restrictions of commerce, both on entrance and exit, as forms in itself an apparent contradiction of the *prima facie* evidence of the newspapers.

Some letters, however, which we have seen, attribute the course pursued by the French government to the want of confidence in the stability and good faith of the American government.

How far the French government are authorised by the actual course of our public measures, to entertain such doubts, the public is as well able to determine as we are. The following are extracts of letters from Bordeaux, of the 18th February.

"Several of the American vessels in this port, have got permission to dispose of that part of their cargoes composed of the produce of the United States, that part which consists in colonial produce is to be deposited in the entrepot until further orders."

ANOTHER.

"All produce, of the soil of the U. States, is to be admitted, but no colonial produce. The collector of what custom house has orders, in exchange of all vessels outward, must consist 1-3 in brandy and wine, 1-3 in silks, and 1-3 in other articles."

terms, is suspended, and the property held in deposit for ulterior decision.

An article in *bona fide* is addressed to sale, with the condition annexed, that the proceeds shall be split equally between France, in certain proportions.

Another letter dated March 11, says, "The state of commerce here is rather precarious; American vessels with American cargoes, have been hitherto admitted to enter without much difficulty, but the delay which takes place is very injurious; the papers of every vessel are sent up to Paris, and accompanied by a report of the customs here to the minister of the commerce, who investigates the case anew, and makes a report to the emperor in person, at a council of commerce which is held not less than once, often twice and thrice a week. The decision of the emperor is in a few words, and is not uniform as to all ships, some being required to take one half cargo of certain articles, others of two several commodities, and others part and part miscellaneous. The orders just received from Paris are said to be more strict, and I have heard it from good authority that an impression has been made upon the emperor, that vast quantities of goods are preparing in England, even at this time, to be shipped for America, and that our government connives at it in disregard of their pledge to hold no intercourse; I have no doubt that some of those British prisoners who are on parole in all parts of France, and particularly at Paris, render their government much service by inducing such opinions, and their effects, we are, I fear, likely to feel. Great distrust is expressed of our government, nor are we treated as we used to be. Nothing will be done till an authentic advice is received at Paris of the non-intercourse going into operation."

These letters, and we have seen others of the like tenor, shew the nature and cause of our commercial embarrassments in France; whether they will cease upon the arrival of advice of our non-importation law, is very questionable; for it is more than probable, that trait of avarice which that law exhibits as paramount to the principles of national honor and rights, will only tend to disgrace and degrade the American character & policy in the eyes of a man whose success in war must naturally have produced in his mind an imperious and decided tone of thought.

In the present state of things, and with the number of American vessels lately carried into England under the orders in council, the prospects for commerce are very gloomy, and we see no course open at present for the nation, but an immediate attention to the internal concerns of our own country—and either a total cessation of intercourse, or a declared war against them both.

We are not insensible that the enmity, jealousy and injustice of G. Britain, are the true causes of our sufferings; but the injustice of Britain does not justify injustice from France.

St. Louis, (U. L.) March 14.

We understand that Mr. Bates, some time since in the exercise of the government has transmitted to Mr. Crittenden, the attorney general, now on the circuit of St. Genevieve, information of the arrest, by the Ossage Indians, of 8 men, who were found in their country without licenses: That Capt. Walker, late of the U. States army, is one of the prisoners, and the head of the party.

In connection with the foregoing a report also circulates, which we believe to be authentic, that the secretary's dispatches to the attorney general contain some confessions or avowals of Captain Walker and Mr. Scott, one of his associates of an enterprise contemplated against the Mexican provinces.

Capt. Walker's party, it seems, was in advance of the main body, for the purpose of ascertaining the most convenient route. Three hundred men, well equipped, from Kentucky, Tennessee and the Illinois Territory, were expected to rendezvous at the mouth of the Canadian forks of the Arkansas river by the 25th of this month. The object is said to be the release of Messrs. Smith, McClanahan, Patterson and others; and to bring off what gold they could conveniently seize; or, (if such a course offered fairer prospects of speculation) to join the revolutionary party.

We are happy to know, that our local officers are properly impressed with respect to the positive wrong and the mischievous tendencies of these illicit expeditions.

Mr. Wilson P. Hunt left this place last Monday, with a well equipped barge, to join his associates at the Orville, to proceed on his expedition to the Columbia river. His party amount to about seventy able bodied men, nerved to hardship.

We understand the New York Fur Company, to whom Mr. Hunt is attached, have dispatched a well finished ship to meet the party on the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. Hunt is accompanied by Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Nuttall, who are departed to this country, to explore and make known its riches, in the animal, vegetable and mineral kingdoms; for which purpose they are provided with the necessary tests. Mr. B. has devoted nearly 12 months to the examination of this neighborhood, and has been enabled to introduce into England a very considerable number of plants before unknown to the botanic gardens of that country. From the superior advantages which the country of *Le haut Missouri* furnishes, we trust these gentlemen will return with a rich scientific harvest, gratifying to the philosopher, and probably useful to society in general.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, May 3.

The Rev. Mr. Price will preach in the court house, in this town, on Sunday next, at half after three o'clock in the afternoon.

Married, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, HEROME L. ODE, Esq. to Miss MARGARET A. MUSE, of this county.

#### VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Recapitulation of the Senatorial Election for this district.

Majority for Mr. Wolfe in } 102
Berkeley, } 6
Do. in Hampshire, } 73
Do. in Jefferson, } 227
Do. in Hardy, } 408

Deduct Mr. Brent's majority } 180

in Frederick, } 228

Total maj. for Mr. Wolfe, } 228

The votes in Hardy were, for Mr. Wolfe, 287.—Mr. Brent, 60.

Major W. McCoy, a republican is elected to congress, for the district represented in the last congress, by Mr. Swoope, federalist.

From the district (formerly Jackson's) represented by Mr. McKinley in the last Congress, we learn that there is no doubt of his re-election.

John G. Jackson, Esq. is elected to represent Harrison county. Mr. Prunty has been ousted by him.

Doct. Hawes, (rep.) has been elected to Congress for the district of Fauquier and Culpepper.

Daniel Sheffy, esq. is re-elected without opposition.

There is no doubt of the re-election of Mr. Breckenridge, (ind.) for the district of Rockbridge, &c.

Judge Hugh Nelson, is elected without opposition, in the district of Albemarle, &c.

James Pleasants, elected without opposition, in the district of Chesterfield, &c.

General John Hungerford, a Federalist is elected for the district of King George, &c. by a majority of 6 votes over his opponent John Taliaferro, Esq.

The election for governor of the state of Rhode Island, has terminated in favor of the Hon. Wm. Jones, the federal candidate. He was opposed by the late Gov. Fenner. It is said that the whole of the senate, and a majority of the house of representatives, are federalists.

**Potomac Lottery.**—On Tuesday the 25d ult. the high prizes of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery were put into the wheel by the Mayor of Georgetown, in the presence of the Potomac Company and a number of respectable citizens of Georgetown. *Nat. Intel.*

The ENTERPRISE sailed from the Navy Yard at this city on Thursday. She is destined for Cumberland island, near the mouth of St. Mary's river, with a detachment of marines under the command of capt. Williams. *ib.*

From late New-Orleans Papers.

der French clerics, was brought into this port a few days ago, by one of the U. States gun vessels. She is charged with violating the slave act, by smuggling negroes into this territory, and it is also suspected that she has committed acts of piracy.

Yesterday Lieut. Merrill, of the U. States Navy, brought up the lake an open boat with ten men, who had been committing, it is said, acts of piracy, at and near the pass of Christian. It appears on the examination of the crew, that they were fitted out here or at the Bayou St. John, that they are generally inhabitants of this city; some of them have wives and families residing here.

The armed brig *Viper*, Capt. Bainbridge, sailed from this port a few days since. We understand she is bound to Havana, and that captain Bainbridge is charged with dispatches from governor Claiborne to the captain general of Cuba. It is reported and believed that these dispatches relate to those unfortunate men of Mr. Kemper's party, who were made prisoners by governor Polch near Mobile, and lately sent to Havana for trial.

The honorable Roger Griswold is elected Governor of the state of Connecticut;—the other candidate was the present Governor Treadwell—both Federalists.

#### Boston, April 20.

Arrived on Tuesday last, the schr. Sophronia, Capt. Jenkins, of Scituate, from Edenton, and in fourteen days from the Bar, from whence she sailed in company with thirty-five sail for different ports. On the 8th April, latitude 38, 40, long. 71, 30 was boarded from the British ship *Penelope*, Capt. Dick, detained four hours, and had Thomas Reed, a young man belonging to Scituate, & Jacob Freeman, a young boy, of Chowan River, (North Carolina) impressed. Neither of them had protections; but Reed had a certificate from the town Clerk where he was born.

The *Friendship*, Ryder, of Chatham, arrived same day from Charleston, was boarded 9th inst. lat. 39, 40, long. 72 30 from the British frigate *Guerriere*, capt. Pechall, and had Mr. William Harding, of Chatham, a young married man, with a wife and two children) impressed. He had no protection with him. The commander of the frigate observed that he should press no man with a protection; those that had not he considered as Englishmen.

#### BLACKSMITH'S ATTEND.

Post up the following information in your shops, and hammer it into your heads—We extract it from an essay of "The Intermeddler" in the New York Evening Post. It is important to the farmer, the traveller, the wagoner, the huntsman, the dragoon, the carter, the drayman, the doctor, the parson, &c. *Whig.*

DIRECTIONS FOR SHOEING HORSES FEET Extracted principally from Lawrence's "Treatise upon Horses;" a work, as valuable as it is scarce in this country.

Every one who wishes to have justice done to his horses, must insist upon the following preliminaries with his blacksmith, which are entirely within the cognizance of common sense, namely:

1. That he never weaken the foot of the horse by paring away the sole and frog; nor destroy the bars, under pretence of opening the heels. The frog is composed of a tough and elastic substance, and destined by nature to support the foot, and serves as a cushion, rest or salient point for the tendon of the flexor muscle or back sinews. It should, therefore, always be permitted to rest on the ground, where that is practicable.

2. That he make use of none but the best, hard and well wrought iron; that he set the horse upon a flat and even, not a convex surface, and that he never make the shoe project beyond the heel.

3. That he never suffer a burning hot shoe to be fitted to the horses foot. The above directions may be made general almost without exception.

I am sorry to say that the villainous custom of fitting the shoe red hot, and of burning the crust of the foot to a level with the shoe, instead of hammering the iron to the shape of the foot, subsists in full force, at this instant. The mischief done by this lazy custom to the feet of horses is incalculable.

I cannot too much recommend the practice of hammering the external surface of the shoe somewhat concave; in

stead of which most of our shoers adopt the contrary method, which not only must give pain to the horse whenever he travels over the pavement, but endanger the life of the rider.

Whenever it becomes absolutely necessary to cut the bars or frogs, never suffer it to be performed in the usual way of blacksmiths, that is to say, inwards or downwards, one of the most destructive of all their manoeuvres, but always let them be shaved horizontally or flat. And it is dangerous to cut too near in the frog, that in case of considerable bulk in that part, it is better even to thicken the shoe a trifle, so as to bring them and the frog upon a level and even bearing.

#### Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of *Public Entertainment*, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, convenient to the public buildings, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.

He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN ANDERSON.  
Charles-Town, May 3, 1811.

#### Stone Masons and Labourers wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment to eight or ten Masons and Labourers, from this time to the end of the season. One dollar per day will be given to Masons, and Ten dollars per month to Labourers.

JOHN WILKINS.  
Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1811.

The Editors of the Maryland Herald, at Hager's-Town, and the paper at Chambersburg are requested to publish the above three or four times, and forward their accounts to this office, for payment.

#### DANCING.

At the request of several ladies and gentlemen of Charles-Town, the subscriber will open a Dancing School on Monday the sixth instant, in the house of Mr. Kennedy—where the terms will be made known to those who will patronize him. The school to be opened at ten o'clock in the morning.

JAS. ROBARDET.  
May 3, 1811.

#### Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber, near Bucklestown, informs the public that he has got a new and complete set of Cards for his Machines, and expects he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom, provided they bring their wool in good order.—He recommends to those that have wool to spin fine, to cut all the dead ends off, for it is that which generally spoils rolls and hinders them from spinning fine.—He will manufacture wool into cloth for those who wish to have it done at a moderate price. Wool brought to the machine must be picked, and greased with one pound of grease to 10 pounds of wool. Whatever is customary in the neighbourhood will be his price for carding.

JONA. WICKERHAM.  
May 3, 1811.

#### Broke away

ON Sunday evening last, a light coloured sorrel mare, with saddle, bridle and martingal—she has been fox'd a few days past, has a little streak of white across her nostrils, and a little skin rubbed off between her eyes. I will satisfy any person that will deliver her to me in Charles Town.

GREGORY O'NEAL.  
May 3, 1811.

#### A Mill to be Let.

TO be rented for one year, and possession given the 15th of May next, the merchant mill at the Flowing Spring plantation, near Charles town, belonging to the heirs of John Peyton, dead. The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Peyton, of Winchester, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's-Town.

JOHN MORROW.  
April 12.

#### WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

#### A Journeyman Weaver,

To whom constant employ and liberal wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber, near Charles-Town.

Wm. STANHOPE.  
April 26.



CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Memorial of the life of Captain John Smith, justly celebrated for his magnanimity and heroism, in planting the colony of Virginia. By J. M. the first settlement was made at Jamestown—and to his patriotism and indefatigable industry, the Colony was many years indebted for its preservation—having to contend with the terrible savage foe, which surrounded them on all sides and with famine & discord among themselves, not less formidable than the Indians—the unconquerable perseverance of Smith however surmounted all those difficulties. [Raleigh Star.]

Capt. JOHN SMITH was born at Willoughby, in Lincolnshire, 1579.—When a boy, he ran away from school and entered into the train of a young nobleman, with whom he travelled through France. At Picardy, he was robbed of all his baggage by a fellow passenger of the vessel he had embarked in. At Dinan he afterwards met the villain by accident; without speaking a word, they both drew; Smith disarmed his antagonist, and committed him to jail. At Marseilles, having embarked for Italy in the company of a rabble of pilgrims, a storm arose, and in a fit of pious rage, they threw Smith overboard; he swam to the neighboring island of St. Mary, of Naxos, in Savoy. He went next to Alexandria, in Egypt, from thence he sailed for the Levant, and by a naval engagement with a Venetian ship he obtained a box of a thousand sequins.—With this prize money he made the tour of Italy, and travelled into Stiria, where he entered into the Emperor's army as a volunteer against the Turks. Before Olinpack he introduced the use of the telegraph, which he had invented; and for his bravery in heading a sally against the Turks, he got the command of a company of horse. At the siege of Regal, he fought the Lord Turbisha on horseback, in single combat for the amusement of the ladies who were looking on from the battlements. At the sound of music the encounter began, and in a short time Smith killed him, bore away his head in triumph. He then sent a message into the town, promising, for the diversion of the ladies, to fight any other champion; he slew Grualge; next came Bonamolgra, who unhorsed Smith—the ladies looked dejected—but Smith vaulting again on his steed, gave the Turk a stroke with his falchion, which brought him to the ground. He then cut off his head, and held it up to the ladies on the battlements, who replied to his bows with smiles.

At the battle of Rotentown, Smith, after fighting from the dawn of day till evening, was severely wounded, and lay among the dead—his habit discovered his wounds were healed, and the Bashaw Bogal sent him as a present to his mistress Traggibzanda, at Constantinople. The present was more acceptable to the lady, than her lord intended. She could speak Italian; and Smith, in that language, succeeded in gaining her affections. It was impossible for any connection to be more tender. Her brother, the Bashaw of Palbrats, detected their amour.—Smith was stripped, his head and beard were shaven, an iron collar was put about his neck, he was clothed with a coat of hair cloth, and sent to thresh at a grange on the farm of Bashaw. Smith was impatient of his slavery, he watched an opportunity, dispatched the bashaw with his threshing instrument, mounted his horse, and escaped into Muscovy. He afterwards travelled through Russia, and from the charitable Lady Callamanta, experienced many kindnesses.—At Leipsic he met with his old Colonel, who gave him 1500 ducats to repair his losses.—With this money he travelled through Germany, France and Spain, and having visited Morocco, embarked at that port for England. His expedition to Virginia was next undertaken.—On his return to England, the report of his valor and spirit of enterprise, soon got him employed by the merchants. In 1614 he sailed for New-England, and in one of his boats with eight men, ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod; naming the eastern promontory of Massachusetts Bay, Traggibzanda, in memory of his fair Turk; three islands which lie off the Cape, the Turks Heads, to commemorate his achievements before Regal; another cluster of islands he called Smith's Isles—but none of their names are retained. It was on his return from

this voyage that he saw Pochahontas in London.

In 1615 he embarked in a ship of 250 tons, on an expedition to New-England. Near the Western-Island he fell in with two French pirates. His men were thrown into a panic, and would have struck; but he threatened to blow up the ship if they would not fight; and by firing a few shot, he escaped. A few days after he was captured by four French men of war, and carried into Rochelle. A storm arising, which drove all the people below, he took the boat, with an half pike for an oar, but the current drifting for the turn of tide, got to Rochelle, where he was cherished at a convent, by the Lady Chanoves and her nuns. The ship which he had left, was driven on shore in the night, and all her crew perished.

In 1627 he published his General History of Virginia, in a folio volume; and in 1629 appeared his true Travels and Adventures. They lie entombed in the second volume of Churchill's collections.

Of the latter era of this extraordinary man, little I believe is known. By a note in Joffelyn's Voyage, it appears that he died in London, in 1631, in the 52d year of his age.

CUCUMBERS.

Those who are fond of them, and are curious about growing them, may have their palates and curiosity amply gratified by the following method, *Præbatum est.*

Take a barrel that will hold water, plant it in the earth a little to keep it firm, in a situation where plenty of sunshine may have access. Fill it to the bung-hole (which is to be left open) with stones; this part is a reservoir for water; put a layer of straw upon the stones sufficient to prevent the earth from falling through; then take rich mould, fill the barrel full and so plant your seeds. Up to the bung is to be replenished at all times with water, the exhalation wherof through the pores of the mould, supplies ample moisture for the use of the vegetable, which no drought of weather will afflict.

Frankford Messenger.

An officer, who was quartered in a country town, being once asked to a ball, was observed to sit in *sullen sort*, in a corner for some hours! One of the ladies present, being desirous of rousing him from his reverie, accosted him with 'Pray sir, are you not fond of dancing?' 'I am very fond of dancing, Madam,' was the reply. 'Then why not ask some of the ladies that are disengaged to be your partner, and strike up?' 'Why, madam, to be frank with you, I do not see one handsome woman in the room.' 'Sir, your ER-CETERA, said the lady, and with a slight courtesy left him and joined her companions, who asked her what had been her conversation with the captain. 'It was too good to be repeated in prose, (said she) lend me a pencil, and I will try to give the outline in rhyme.'

'So, sir, you rashly vow and swear, You'll dance with none that are not fair, Suppose we women should dispense Our hands to none but men of sense? 'Suppose! well madam, pray what then?' 'Why, sir, you'd never dance again!'

Singularities of different nations.

The Easterns, when they approach their sovereigns, prostrate themselves and strike their foreheads on the ground. It must be barefooted that any one presents himself before the king of Siam. In the Island of Ceylon they bestow no titles on their king; but from respect, when his subjects speak to him, they part with the qualities of men; as for example, if he asks, From whence do you come? They answer, your dog is come from such a place. If he asks how many children any one has, he is answered, Your dog has had two children, (or whatever the number may be.) The mode of salutation amongst the Turks appears to me the most natural of any; they look at the person they wish to salute, and place the hand upon the region of the heart. Among the Avens they approach the person they wish to salute, whisper in his ear, and rub his stomach softly with his hand. The king of Calicut gives up his bow to his grand almoner, that he may save him that trouble which Eu-

ropean husbands in general wish for and hope to find.

The ancient Romans, on the election of an emperor, sacrificed three or four thousand victims.

The Ethiopians, in time of public calamity, sometimes make a general massacre of their priests, and during the whole time of their slaughter, they cry out, 'Go nearer to the Gods, and pray.'

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by James & Robert Fulton. He returns his sincere thanks to his old customers, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

MOSES WILSON, sen.

April 12.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by North and Smallwood, west of the market house, where he has on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be disposed of on pleasing terms to the purchaser, for cash or country produce.

He returns his sincere acknowledgements for past favours, and flatters himself from his attention and accommodation to merit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Those in debt by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as it is requisite that all old accounts should be settled off.

Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will give cash for about 60 cords of bark, well saved, and will give the following prices, viz. for chestnut oak five and a half dollars, for Spanish oak four dollars, for black oak three dollars, per cord, to be delivered at his tan yard in Charles town.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

April 12.

Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers Will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber. ANDREW WOODS. Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

For Rent.

A snug comfortable house with a shop for a loom, in an eligible situation for a weaver, who can be accommodated with pasture for a cow, &c. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to the painter.

April 12, 1811.

NOTICE.

An election will be held at the court house in Charles town on the 1st Tuesday in May next for the purpose of electing 7 fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

GEO. NORRIS, Sheriff.

April 12, 1811.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

THE subscriber has lately removed to Charles-Town, wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journeymen Mill-Wrights, who are good workmen.—They will meet with liberal encouragement and good wages.—He also wishes to take an apprentice to learn said business.

JACOB FISHER.

April 5, 1811.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and public, for past favours, and intimates that he continues to carry on Tailoring Business in Charles town.—Having just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with patterns of the latest fashions, he will be able to furnish habits of every description in the most and most elegant style.

Two or three Journeymen will meet with employment, and liberal wages given.

April 19, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscribers living in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. an apprentice to the Tanning Business, named Alexander Rieley, about 15 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thin visage, and a little freckled. Had on a drab coloured short coat, considerably worn, new swan-down jacket, blue cotton pantaloons, black stockings, coarse shoes, and a black wool hat.—He took with him other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for securing said apprentice in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. MSHERRY, JAS. CLARK.

April 19, 1811.

Merino Rams.

I WISH to let two or three of the finest woolled imported Spanish Merino Rams in the U. S. on the following terms. If the person who takes one of them shall possess not less than 50 or 60 good ewes we must divide the lambs equally when ready to wean, and he may put him to 90 or 100 more at 5 or 6 dollars each, and take one fourth of the money, and pay me three fourths. I will furnish him with a particular account of the mode of managing him, so as to give the least trouble, and the whole will be served without the least injury to the ram.—The sooner the engagements are made the better, as several persons are wishing to have answers, but I should prefer their going to the upper country.

WM. THORNTON.

City of Washington, March 22d, 1811.

A. JEWETT,

Will practice law in the superior and inferior courts of Jefferson and Berkeley. His office will be kept at Shepherd's-Town.

March 29, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past, as a store and tavern. This property consists of a brick building 32 by 34 feet, and a frame building 50 by 20 feet, all two stories high, and newly finished, a kitchen, smoke house, two stables, &c. with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given immediately.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Charles town, March 22, 1811.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above tavern, lately occupied by Mr. James Brown, in Shepherd's-Town, where he is provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation of travellers. His stables are good and convenient, and attended by a sober trusty hostler. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting to render satisfaction to those who may please to call at his house.

J. G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, March 29, 1811.

A Negro Man Wanted.

A liberal price in cash will be given for a stout, healthy negro man, well acquainted with farming and wagoning. Enquire of the Printer.

April 12, 1811.

From the Republican Constellation.

TURNPIKES.

It would be very natural for one unacquainted with the nature of the case, to presume from a general view and consideration of the subject, that the incalculable and exclusive advantages which have flowed to the citizens of the adjacent states of Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the great unremitting, and increasing attention which they have manifested in the improvement of their roads, would have inspired Virginians with correspondent exertions. But, it is to be regretted that, such is not the fact. No exertions have yet been made by the citizens of this fertile valley, to facilitate the conveyance of the surplus of their produce to market. And the truth is, that whilst the present regulations continue, our roads never will be good; because in inclement weather the constant labor of every man who is subject to work on them could not make them passable, in that point of view most to be desired. It is therefore inferred, and with great reason and propriety, that the law with respect to keeping the public roads in proper repair is miserably defective; and more especially so in this valley, where the main dependence is upon wagoning.—The evil unquestionably calls upon every class to apply for a remedy; and that which bids the fairest to answer the object in view fully is Turnpikes. Our country being a plain, generally with but few bogs, streams, or hills to obstruct the work, the accomplishment would be effected with unusual facility.

To dilate on the advantages of such a work would be superfluous as every man's own judgment will readily enumerate them. My object is simply to awaken the attention of the public, and to solicit the direction to this truly interesting subject. Suffice it to observe, that it would enhance every species of property, and enable us the better, to partake of the good markets of our countrymen who reside eastward of the blue ridge.

Having premised thus much, it is presumed to be fair, to designate Winchester as the metropolis of New Virginia, from the number, wealth, and respectable standing of its inhabitants, as well as from its extensive commercial transactions; and being a center point of the most fertile counties in the state. From this central spot therefore, it is reasonable to state that Turnpikes ought to diverge, whether they be intended to mark their course eastward, southward, northward or westward.

Our great outlets, and which too are distinctly characterized, by the kind hand of nature, for the convenient conveyance of our productions to market, are along the great roads leading from Winchester (our meridian) through Charles town and Harper's ferry to Baltimore; and through Berryville and Snicker's ferry to Alexandria. These roads consequently, if any, ought to be improved into Turnpikes. Monsieur Varle's map having been lately executed on a broad, and, it is supposed, accurate scale, will readily shew the direct course from Winchester to these extreme points. From Winchester to Charles town, the distance could easily be shortened three miles by a straight line. This would be a desirable saving with respect to distance; and it is confidently believed, the new course would have much fewer natural barriers in the way than the old. If a small inclination from right to left, and from left to right were made, of about half a mile, from Berryville and from Charles town, so as to intersect at or near the mouth of the dry marsh, and a bridge across the Opequan from thence to Winchester a distance of six miles, one Turnpike would completely answer every purpose, and the saving to the subscribers would be very considerable. Be the truth on which side it may however, when a public good is contemplated, private or individual interest is out of the question. It is sincerely hoped, therefore, that no one will indulge selfish and narrow views or suffer them to

control his judgment or actions, but that all hands and all hearts will unite and resolutely determine to advance forwards towards effecting the object in view.

The rapid growth of the western and south western states and territories, the immense population which will be spread over them in the lapse of a very few years, the great and increasing productions of those regions, speak more forcibly than words, the advantages that would result to our part of the country, were our roads in a state of as high perfection as they are susceptible of. The fact is as clear as the sun at noon day, that as those roads are the most direct for the conveyance of the productions of, at least, a million of souls at this moment, and very probably, of treble that number in the course of twenty years, to the city of Baltimore, and the metropolis of the nation, places that are rising with rapid strides to outvie all others on the American shores.—They would prove a means of enriching our country, as certainly, as periodically, and as effectually as the inundations of the Nile fertilize the plains of Egypt. If however, these material advantages should be suffered to lie dormant any longer, wealth designed for us will slide into other channels and our day of grace will be passed. Citizens of Frederick, Jefferson, Hampshire, Shenandoah &c. you have not a moment's time to lose.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A gentleman from Europe, perfectly acquainted with the manufacturing of Queens-Ware, China-Ware, and Crucibles, has deposited in the counting room of the Freeman's Journal, until Friday next, for the inspection of any gentlemen who may be desirous to see them.

1st. A nest of CRUCIBLES, for melting of gold and silver. These have been tried in New-York, and pronounced equal to any imported. He has established a manufactory of them in the neighboring state, which promises to be profitable.

2d. A sample of QUEENS WARE; 3d. A sample of CHINA WARE, in its crude state. This last has been analyzed and the clay found to be superior to the English, and equal to the French and German. He has discovered a body of this fine clay in America, of which the sample is made.

Phil. Freeman's Journ.

Domestic Manufactures.—We learn with great pleasure, that a powder manufactory, and for refining saltpetre, is about to be established near Belleville, in New Jersey, about two and a half miles from Newark. While in a national point of view, it is of the highest importance that our country should be independent of foreign nations for a supply of this important article, it is with satisfaction we find an establishment of this nature in the vicinity of our city, as it will afford great facilities to our merchants and dealers in those articles.

These cities all acquired by the revolution; besides the cities of Venice, Milan, Mantua, Palua, Naples, Dantzic, Frankfurt, Rotterdam, Metz, Geneva, not comprehended in this enumeration.

BATTLE NEAR CADIZ.

The editor of the United States Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Cadiz giving a detailed account of the recent engagement in the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

CADIZ, MARCH 8.

I wrote to you some days ago and mentioned to you that an expedition was fitting out from this, with a view of attacking the French at Chiclana.—I cannot tell you why, and indeed it is difficult to conceive on what principle the British general determined that the whole expedition should be embarked at Cadiz, carried round to Tarifa, there landed, and be compelled to drag their artillery and heavy baggage through the most infamous roads and marshes, and after all bring his men, spent with fatigue, not having had their knapsacks off their backs for 36

hours, to fight the battle within sight of our own posts—when he could have marched out by a bridge with his men fresh and without any baggage to impede them doing their duty.—However the fact is as related.—In this situation, marching down towards Chiclana, the English being posted in a wood by La Pena, who was the Spanish Commander in Chief, was surprised by the main body of the French under Victor. They immediately formed as quick as possible, but during the time necessary for this operation the French were pouring in their musketry and grape shot and made a terrible havoc. The moment they were formed, they charged the French with the bayonet, and in a very short time completely routed them.—The French took a position on a hill, the English charged them with the bayonet and routed them with dreadful slaughter—results are 4 French generals, 2 killed, 2 prisoners (one since dead) 36 officers wounded and prisoners, about 300 prisoners, and there are yet lying on the field about 700 French bodies.

This machine is just patented, and will be afforded very cheap. It is hoped that printers in general will publish this short sketch for the benefit of clothiers and the public.

AN AMERICAN.

Frefton, March 31, 1811.

(N. H. Patriot.)

POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The following is given as the population of the French empire in one of their annuaries or almanacs for 1811, in round numbers—of persons who speak the following languages:

Table with 2 columns: Language and Population. French language, 27,916,000; Italian, 4,922,000; Low Dutch or Holland, 4,411,000; German or High Dutch, 2,705,000; Bas Breton, 967,000; Basque, 108,000.

41,029,000

In this is not comprehended the people of the department of the Simplan, formed out of the ancient Valais; nor three new departments on the Ems.—The number of persons who speak German may altogether be computed at about 4,100,000.

Another publication, which professes to derive its information from the bureau of statistics attached to the board of longitude, gives the population of France before the union of Rome, Holland, and the Hanseatic cities, 38,080,448 individuals, exclusive of the military; and estimates the population of these provinces as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Population. The Roman state, 874,000; Holland, 2,141,088; Valais, 126,000.

The Hanseatic cities, and the three departments at the mouth of the Elbe, &c. 1,300,000

Making the total of the French empire, 43 millions; of which population, the following cities contain:

Table with 2 columns: City and Population. Paris, 689,609; Amsterdam, 230,000; Rome, 160,000; Hamburg, 110,000; Marseilles, 102,217; Lyons, 100,041; Bordeaux, 82,374; Rouen, 81,008; Geneva, 75,801; Caen, 55,000; Florence, 75,209; Nantes, 75,108; Brussels, 72,280; Turin, 59,774; Lillo, 59,065; Gand, 57,329; Livorno, 50,532; Strasbourg, 49,902; Toulouse, 48,170; Bremen, 45,000; Orleans, 41,948; Amiens, 39,000; Nismes, 38,000; Caen, 35,000; Montpelier, 32,000; Rennes, 28,000; Versailles, 26,000; Tours, 21,000; Dijon, 21,000.

These cities all acquired by the revolution; besides the cities of Venice, Milan, Mantua, Palua, Naples, Dantzic, Frankfurt, Rotterdam, Metz, Geneva, not comprehended in this enumeration.

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hours, to fight the battle within sight of our own posts—when he could have marched out by a bridge with his men fresh and without any baggage to impede them doing their duty.—However the fact is as related.—In this situation, marching down towards Chiclana, the English being posted in a wood by La Pena, who was the Spanish Commander in Chief, was surprised by the main body of the French under Victor. They immediately formed as quick as possible, but during the time necessary for this operation the French were pouring in their musketry and grape shot and made a terrible havoc. The moment they were formed, they charged the French with the bayonet, and in a very short time completely routed them.—The French took a position on a hill, the English charged them with the bayonet and routed them with dreadful slaughter—results are 4 French generals, 2 killed, 2 prisoners (one since dead) 36 officers wounded and prisoners, about 300 prisoners, and there are yet lying on the field about 700 French bodies.

When Gen. Graham found himself surprised, he went into the ranks cheering his men, and led them on in person to the charge; not a man that did not do his duty; and one officer of the 87th regiment killed eleven Frenchmen and brought five prisoners—I have conversed with him since. The English loss is immense considering the number of men engaged—the return made shows 1249 men and officers killed, wounded, and missing. During the engagement, Gen. La Pena, with 8 to 10,000 Spaniards, did nothing—they gave no assistance—and though Gen. Graham sent several messages, La Pena would not allow his men to go on.—Had the Spaniards advanced, the whole French army would have been taken—not a man would have escaped—and it has been positively ascertained, that Victor had orders to this effect: "Give battle, and if you are beaten, retreat upon Seville"—and every French soldier was prepared for a retreat. In disgust, (with his men so weary and fatigued that they were hardly able to stand) Gen. Graham came into the Island. All the wounded have been brought in, five pieces of artillery, and one eagle, taken by the 87th regiment—which I have seen.

I cannot express to you the disgust which every man feels for this conduct of La Pena, and more, to find that as yet no notice has been taken of it.—There is no blame to be attached to the soldiers—they cried out for the English general to head them, but in vain. The loss of the French has been greater than has ever been known in any battle where similar numbers have been engaged; particularly in officers—no less than four generals, and I calculate at least 2000 men, killed and wounded. I went through the hospitals, and conversed with many of the men; I saw a number just taken off the field.

It is said, and I have reason to believe it, that Gen. La Pena will be brought to an account for his conduct, and a new expedition is spoken of.—Several regiments have marched out again to day, and it is hoped and expected that something decisive will be done. Gen. Graham it is asserted, is to have the command; if so, I have every hope our siege will be raised.—The French army does not now exceed 10,000 men, and they have many points to defend. Every thing here in the warlike way is alive, and if the Spaniards do their duty much indeed can be done. You thus see that the besiegers are besieged, and so far from any fears being entertained respecting Cadiz, every thing wears the most favorable appearances. During the business at the island, a diversion was made in the bay of Cadiz, 3 forts were taken. Rota and Port St. Mary's were taken possession of by admiral Keats. They remained several hours there. The poor inhabitants came out in thousands to admiral Keats, who went there in person, and it was distressing to be obliged to leave them. The conduct of the British has been gallant indeed, and inspires courage into every class of men.

MARCH 10.