

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 77.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

For the REPOSITORY.

Mr. Williams,
From a pleasant little work called "the Journey of life," is taken the following neat Epigram. It may please some of your fair readers.

HORTENSIVS.

THE FINE RQUIVOQUE.

AS blooming Harriet moved along,
The fairest of the beautiful throng,
The beaux gaz'd on with admiration,
A vow'd by many an exclamation—
What form! what nuptial! what grace!
What roses deck that Grecian face!
"Nay," Dashwood cries, "that bloom's
not Harriet's,"
"Twas bought at Reynolds', Moore's
or Marriot's,"
"And thou' you vow her face untainted,
"I swear, by God, your beauty's painted."

A wager was instantly laid,
And Ranger sought the lovely maid;
The pending bet he soon reveal'd,
Nor e'en the impious oath conceal'd.
Confess'd—her cheeks bore witness
true,
By turns the roses came and flew;
"Your bet," he said, "is rudely odd—
"But, I am painted, sir—by God."

A letter from a gentleman in Bowling-Green to his friend in Russellville, Kentucky, descriptive of a Cave.

BOWLING-GREEN, June 16, 1809.

Dear Sir,

On the 12th of the present inst. I, in company with a number of others, went to see a large cave that has lately been discovered in this county; it is found on the lands of a Mr. Brown, on the north side of the road leading from St. warts's ferry to the widow Lucas's; it is one mile from the ferry and four eastwardly of the Bowling-Green. The ground immediately over the cavern is depressed about 8 or 10 feet below the common level of the barrens; in the bottom of this depression is the hole by which we were to descend; it is four feet in diameter and through a solid rock; after descending about six feet, we passed through the rock; a dark gloomy vault then presented itself to view in every direction; in sinking five and twenty feet more, we came to the spot that supported our conductor, a small perpendicular pole above thirty feet long; when the fire was thrown down and our candles lighted up, we discovered that we were standing on the summit of a subterranean mountain that broke off so abruptly to the westward, that if any one of us had fallen from the pole in climbing down or up, he must have rolled near one hundred feet before he came to the bottom, except some casual circumstance had prevented, such as an intervening rock that had detached itself and fallen from the arch above.

Our lights prepared, we began our march down the rapid descent to the westward; the first thing that arrested our attention in particular, was human bones, which were found in considerable numbers from within a few feet of where we landed until we reached the bottom of the mountain; bones of every description are to be found in abundance, though mostly decayed and broken to pieces, yet two skulls were taken out entire a few days anterior to our visiting the place; one of them I have examined, it is larger than common, the sinciput is flatter; the superciliary ridge of the os frontis higher; the two tables and diploe thicker than in any human skull I ever before noticed. A callus formed by the dropping of water covered the os occipitis and ossa parietalia nearly to the coronal suture; this was the case with many of those in the cave; one place in particular, not less than half a buffel of bones lay congealed together, and in many others they are to be found adhering to the rocks so tenaciously as not to be got off without breaking; these bones appear to have been the natural consequences resulting from the effusion of much blood; that they were slain in battle, is to be inferred from the following circumstances.

First, the appearances of old fortifications and places of defence in the vicinity of the cave, which are prominent features of trouble. Secondly, the manner in which the bones lie, plainly shew that they were thrown down, from the top, in a hurry, and left to roll off promiscuously, as the situation below, and chance directed them.—Thirdly, from the appearance as to the time they have lain there, all

equally superannated and corroded down by the unrelenting hand of time. Fourthly, because they appear to have been the bones of adults exclusively; many of them old men: Here, as in other viviparous animals of the class of mammalia, age is evinced by the teeth; the incisores and molares being considerably worn away by long and frequent mastications; that they are bones of men and not of women, is suspected from the following circumstances:—Those of men are larger in general, the processes and rugosities more prominent, and the fossae sinules and sinuosities for the insertion and lodgment of the muscles, tendons, nerves and blood vessels are more distinctly marked in men than in women, all which circumstances seem plainly to occur in those immediately under our consideration; besides, it is a well known fact, that the aborigines of America are, and ever were tenacious of their dead, and will, at the risk of their lives, bear off the bodies of their slain brethren to a safe place of deposit; here then, they found it, and here it was, that the earth opened her bowels to receive them, recking from their hands, and here, no doubt, she has preserved them for ages, free from intrusion or contempt, until the present more inquisitive and audacious generation has dared to insult their manes by trampling on their ashes with unhalloved feet.

We next directed our course to the south part of the cave; after passing over rough uneven ground, we came to a small valley near the southern termination, on pursuing it a few yards eastwardly, it made a short turn to the left, round some high rocks, and led down to a deep hole of water which is conjectured to be part of Long's big spring. From appearances, there is no doubt but this water backs up in the time of a flood, and inundates the whole convexity contained in the cavern, notwithstanding the elevated part, at this time, is above one hundred feet above the level of the water.

Our course was next directed to the northern extremity, (the acite is from north to south) but nothing remarkable presented in this part, the situation is higher, the bottom more broken with small sinks among a large bed of rocks; at the termination, there is a large sink of water like unto a well, and appeared to be about ten feet down to the water. About twenty yards east of where we went in, stands a pillar of stone, somewhat in the shape of a cone, near two feet thick at the base, and about 8 or 9 feet high; when dressed with a hat, from a few yards distance, cuts a very gigantic appearance. The whole length of this vault is supposed to be an hundred yards; the area may be computed between one and two acres; the altitude of the western ascent, 60 degrees.—After the lapse of an hour, spent in this gloomy abode of death, we all unanimously ascended the pole and landed again safe in this upper world; too well satisfied with what had been seen, to entertain the most dilfant thought of putting even temerity itself, to the experiment of again interrupting the silent but awful repose of the dead.

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 from the subscriber in Shepherdstown, on the 6th of July last, a dark bay horse, near fifteen hands high, six years old next spring, left hind leg white. This horse since he left me has been in the possession of Mr. John Grantham, sen. near Smithfield, and is still supposed to be in the same neighbourhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.

HENRY BOTELER.

August 18, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

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

JOSEPH BROWN.

Charlestown, July 21, 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 tract executed by Ferdinando 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 colts 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 Shannandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.

August 25, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from my farm on Bullsken, in Jefferson county, early in May last, a Negro Man, Jupiter, said to be about 30 years of age, but from his appearance he would be tho't 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 woollen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on Shannandoah river, a few miles below the mouth of Bullsken. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to the subscriber in Charlestown, or to the manager on my farm.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

Charlestown, August 25, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscribers living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of little Capon, a dark bay horse, foretop and mane crop, a star on his forehead, and has a small bell on. Also a bright bay mare colt, two years old, her hind feet white, and a star on her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said strays so that they be had again, or five dollars for either.

JOHN A. COX.

JAMES TILER.

August 4, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Fulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand to assist him in tending them, which will enable him to card for customers when they bring their wool, and save them the trouble of coming twice to the machine to get their work done. He ventures to assure those that favour him with their custom, that if they bring their wool in good order, he will make them as good-tolls as ever has been made on any machine in this county. He will have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.

Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Jefferson county, on the night of the 31st ult. and made his escape, Jacob Lancesques, confined for debt. Said Lancesques is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, has a bare place on the right side of his head near the temple, grey eyes, and his hair turning grey. Had on when he escaped, a dark brown coat, spotted swanown veil, and striped thickest pantaloons. The above reward will be given for apprehending and delivering the said Lancesques at the jail of Jefferson county.

Wm. BERRY, Jailor.

August 4, 1809.

Flour Boated

FROM Keepry'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.

Was Found,

ON the 31st ult. on the road between Charle-town 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.

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.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in obedience to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near St. Matthew's Church, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

A list of Laws AND REGULATIONS,

Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of stud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charlestown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galloping of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcasses, or other matter so near any of the streets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the discharge of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggons from driving their teams faster than a walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

A regulation prohibiting any person from washing clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, President.

DAN. ANNIN, Secretary.

June 30, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

RAGS!

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

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN FRANCE.

It appears from a paper published at New York, and of which we published some weeks ago, that there were detained according to the paper published, a number of American seamen, a number of American soldiers, and the publication is made upon the authority of Mr. Barnard, American consul at Havre. That the fact is beyond doubt, that the persons named are or were there is unquestionable; and upon the presumption that they were imprisoned without legal or just cause, without any offence committed by them, but taken thro' mere enmity or wickedness, the offence would cry out to Heaven.

We cannot but remark, however, that although the catalogue of American seamen, impressed on board British ships of war, would make a small volume, and it occupies some hundred folio sheets in the department of fate, we never see a word published about it in a certain description of prints; the Gaz. United States is silent as to the matter; it is totally ignorant of the fact; even the piety of parson Zachary, has no compunctions visiting on this part of the subject; and that galaxy of iniquity, the quartette of Bolton newspapers, Palladium and Gazette, Centinel and Repository, appear as innocent (if silence be innocence) of all knowledge on the subject.

The number of Americans impressed into the British navy have this disadvantage, that their number is so great, and the casualties of death in bondage or in battle so frequent, that there can be no uniform ascertainment. Of the exact number of those detained in France (however they came there) we have not only the names and other particulars, but we find them not on board ships of war fighting French battles, but the very places at which they are detained are mentioned. Thus we find that there are the following places:—

At Arrac,	19 white men
Valenciennes,	2 blacks
Sarre Libre,	2 white men
Verdun,	2
Givet,	1
St. Quintin,	1
Arras,	17
Total—	56

Mr. Barnard describes these persons as being detained as French prisoners. The 17 at Arras are described as being taken on board the memorable fleet, which was carried into Charente, who reported themselves as coming from Bergen in Norway, but who it was found had come from London, and sailed with forged papers.

The person prisoner at St. Quintin, it appears is a rope maker, and his imprisonment is employment at a rope walk established there by an American.

As to the rest, all we are told is, that the American consul has very humanely bestowed on them some pecuniary aid. Here they are then 56 of them, detained in France.—We shall the first convenient day, furnish as perfect a list as is possible, from the documents laid before congress on this subject; and as the British ambassador, Mr. Jackson, is expected hourly, those who are desirous of rescuing American citizens from their chains, can present the article to his view, and recommend to him by way of satisfying America, that his government has the least disposition to do us justice—to have the citizens of America released, and the more particularly as those held by England, are not charged with carrying forged papers, nor violating the laws of England.

The American prisoners confined in France, of whom we now and then hear some deplorable story, are of two descriptions—

1st. A part of the crews of ten or twelve American vessels, who to escape the embargo, remained in Europe, and lent themselves to some English merchants, to carry on a trade in brandies from Charente.

This connexion being suspected, the crews were arrested and examined, and several of them confessed that they were in British employment, and had come directly from an English port under English licenses; their first declaration (that they came from Bergen) being thus established by their own confession to have been false, they are now suffering the penalty annexed by the law to their offence—viz. fine and imprisonment. These are the men who compare themselves to Algerine captives, and talk of the ransom imposed upon them by the French government. As well might a fellow caught picking pockets, and sentenced by our courts to fine and imprisonment, complain of the law of nations, and talk of the ransom demanded from him by the government of the U. States.

The 2d description of American prisoners confined in France, are seamen found on board of British vessels, when captured by the French; several of these are commanders of British ships, who, by hook or by crook, have got American protections in their pockets—and to add to their convenience in using them, have taken different names at different times and places.—Nearly one hundred persons coming under this general class, were released by the emperor the last summer, on general Armistrong's mediation, several of whom have been already retaken on board of British ships.

—This, and many similar facts, have lessened the confidence of the French government, in the protections given to seamen by our custom houses. Indeed it is well known that protections and every other species of American papers, are forged in London, and may be bought according to the kind, for from half a guinea or less, to five or ten guineas. After all, there are not above thirty of the last description; and of real Americans, either taken or held as Americans, there is not one in the French empire. They do not impress our seamen, nor do they employ them on board their ships of war. They are not compelled to fight battles, in which they have no interest nor concern.

The question of impressment must now be speedily brought to an issue. It is very probable that out of 1200 sail of American ships now in the European seas, not 600 will ever return; and that if the other moiety escape, it will be with the loss of half their crews.

Aurora.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 10.

A brief sketch of a late transaction, which occurred lately at the camp of Terre-au-Boeuf.

On the 10th inst. Lieut. Christian, of the 7th regiment, reported to Lieut. Blue of the same corps, that a general revolt was intended as soon as the men had received their pay, and that the plan extended from right to left.—He mentioned several names, and among them are corporal Donaldson of the 5th regiment, and a private by the name of Arbuckle of the 7th regiment, and particularized Hogan, the sergeant-major of dragoons, as the proposed leader, who is said to be a British deserter. This report reached the General's ear the morning of the 11th, and measures were immediately adopted to ascertain the grounds on which it rested.

In the course of the day and night, satisfactory evidence was obtained, that a revolt was in agitation, and that a paper had been circulated for signers. The General had heard that an overt act was necessary to constitute treason and to justify accusation; but he reflected that if he should in this instance wait for the act, the actors might perhaps enter the plea of justification, and put his authority and the law at defiance; he therefore resolved as on a former occasion to anticipate the conspirators.

On the morning of the 12th, the ball cartridges were returned by the troops, and the guards strengthened. The line paraded in the evening, the light artillery on the right, loaded with cannon and lighted matches—the roll

being called and the orders read, three sergeants, one corporal and four privates were drawn out and committed to the front guard, under an impressive silence, and a scene of obvious alarm from right to left. Piquets of confidential men were turned out in the course of the evening, and the officers emulated each other in vigilance, determined to lose their lives or extinguish the combination in its dawn.

On the 13th the enclosed order was issued and a general court martial was ordered, to try the offenders. I left camp this morning, where every thing was tranquil. In short this little excitement operating like a tonic on all ranks, has produced an unprecedented display of zeal and action, and will no doubt have the best effect.

EXTRACT OF GENERAL ORDERS,

Head quarters. Camp. Terre-au-Boeuf, July 13th, 1809.

"It is with extreme pain the General has heard of much licentious conversation in this camp, subversive of every principle of subordination and discipline, of patriotism and honor, and tending to dissolve those high and solemn obligations, by which every military man is bound to the service of his country.

"He is fully apprized of the acts which have been employed to seduce the incautious and innocent, to obtain their signatures to a bond of infamy, & to involve them in utter disgrace and ruin. He knows that his life has been menaced by a traitor, but he is persuaded that a great majority of the troops he commands, Americans by birth and in principle, will sooner suffer martyrdom, than attach an external stigma to their names and families, or raise their hands against the country which gave them birth.—He knows also that this camp, like all others of equal extent, comprehends every species of human depravity, and on strict scrutiny, will exhibit the various traits of character, from the patriot and the hero, to the coward and the villain—men of profligate lives, fugitives from justice and deserters from foreign service;

"But were the general assured that every man of this camp had combined to violate their oaths, to abandon their duty, and defy the government and the laws, by an act of desperation as foolish as it would be cowardly, wicked, and perfidious; they should march to the gibbet over his body, because his life, compared to the faithful discharge of the high trust confided to him, would be but a feather in the balance; in such a disgraceful extremity, the general would save his own honor by shooting the first man who resisted his orders, in which he can have no doubt he would be gallantly seconded by every gentleman who bears a commission, and by every soldier of courage and honor.

"The officers of this army are commanded to exact the most prompt obedience from their inferiors, and to punish on the spot any man who may pause over an order, or utter a seditious expression."

THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

One feature in this equipment, besides the quality of the force, is the taking in the lower deck guns to accommodate the troops; this is alleged to be through the want of transports; a questionable allegation, and perhaps rather indicative of their destination.

No light then but conjecture is open, and there is no other mode than by estimating the quality of the force and the value of the object, to form a reasonable speculation.

Does the island of Walchern present an object worthy of such an enterprise? Let us see where it is.

The island of Walchern is in the ancient province of Zealand, and one of the provinces of the present kingdom of Holland or Batavia. The island and its towns are much distinguished by great exploits, sieges and deeds of valor in history; and the port of Flushing, is at once celebrated for being the birth place of the celebrated scourge of British naval power, Ruyter, and for its industry and enterprize. The island is rather of an oblong square form, with projection of the south east end to a conic form, and on that point stands the town of Rammekens, well known for being one of the towns pledged to queen Elizabeth as security for the repayment of the money lent the Dutch to resist the tyranny of the Spaniards under the Duke of Alva.

Flushing, the other and principal town pledged to Elizabeth, was considered so important by Charles V. that when he abdicated the crown, he enjoined Philip to preserve that, above all places, secure. Flushing, is, in fact, a key of Holland and the Netherlands; and what particularly renders it an object of envy and fear to England, is Antwerp, which is only 44 miles east by south from Flushing. The Escaut, on which Antwerp stands, is only a branch of the Rhine, which, below Antwerp, assumes the name of the Scheldt, a name memorable for its being closed by the commercial avarice of the Dutch, and in the history of Joseph the 1st of Germany; and for being one of the pretexts for war on the part of Great Britain, after the Dutch themselves were willing to abandon it to preserve peace. Walchern is washed on its south west side by the south or Great Scheldt, which is about three miles wide at Flushing; and on the north and east sides by the Lesser Scheldt. The harbor of Flushing is formed by two moles, which break the waves of the north sea, and affords a passage through two spacious channels into the town, and for ships of large burden; a spacious canal also extends three miles inland to Middleburg, a city once very celebrated for its military strength, its opulence, and its commerce and for very splendid events in military history; in 1574, it stood a siege of 22 months, but was at length taken by the Hollanders.

But what renders Walchern above all consideration, an object, is its commercial and naval position. Antwerp, after an age of decay and ruin, under the influence of mercantile avarice, is now exposed to perhaps utter conflagration; by the very nation which made it the pretext of war, twelve years ago, on a contrary account. At Antwerp there have been built eleven sail of the line. During the war which the Austrian blindness drew into Germany, the forests on the Rhine were laid under contribution. Rafts of timber fit for building ships of war, were floated down to Antwerp, and there, while the rafts of timber were sunk to be steeped, peddles of stone were erected, upon which after a few years submersion, the timber was shaped and placed to season for service. The hulls were launched in the Escaut, and with a simple caulking and without masts, floated down to Flushing, where they were finished, sheathed, masted and rigged; several vessels have been at once on the stocks, and launched within the year in which they were commenced. Antwerp, besides being the depot for naval stores for the North, has become the commercial depot of all twenty-two miles south of Flushing. Ghent only 82 miles to the south east direction, that is 64 or 65 miles from Flushing. Ostend is only 10 miles farther; Dunkirk 17 miles more. The access to Holland on the N. E. side of Walchern, is defended by Bergen-op-Zoom, Steenburg, Breda, and the positions on the Meuse and the Waal, which have become almost classic ground from the celebrity of the actors upon their theatre of war.

Here then are objects and positions peculiarly adapted to the plundering, desolating and avaricious policy of the British. Possessed of Walchern, they could with a suitable force, entrenched behind the Scheldt, with the sea open, not only destroy all access to Antwerp, while they held it, but put an end to the departure at least of ships of war or naval supplies. If by landing 40,000

men, they could take *Huld* by surprise or battery. Axel and Sas Van Ghent could not impede the passage; and Congreve's rockets would be competent to conflagrate, if they could not bring away by floating down the Escaut, under cover of their armed launches and gunboats, the ship timber and other naval stores deposited there.

This expedition has another feature in it, which is perhaps equally interesting in the view of general politics. The king of Prussia is said to be expected to cooperate, as soon as a British force shall land in Flanders to aid him; but Walchern would be a point too remote for such a junction; the waters of the Rhine all interpose their impediments to a rapid march; their impetuosity is not adapted to such a march; to form a junction with a Prussian force or with even a Brunswick force, the landing should be in the Weser or Elbe; Bremen would afford facilities for landing; and the measures taken to organize revolt in the north, would have a powerful nucleus in such a body of artillery and infantry. Appearances are therefore for the island of Walchern.

Important News.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Inca, Mezik, in 33 days from the island of Sylt, Denmark, which place he left on the 30th July. We have been favored with a file of Copenhagen papers down to the 15th July, from which we shall give translations tomorrow.

Capt. Mezik informs that he had read the French Bulletin giving an account of a very severe engagement between the Emperor Napoleon and the archduke Charles. The French crossed the Danube on three bridges which were previously completed, and commenced the engagement on the second of July. The battle continued four days successively. The Archduke Charles was badly wounded, and fled with 40,000 men into Bohemia, leaving 60,000 Austrians on the field of battle. The French fluted their own loss to be comparatively trifling. On the 8th July, an armistice was concluded for four weeks, and Bonaparte was in possession of all the strong holds in Austria. It was not known where the Emperor of Austria was. The Russians occupied a great part of Galicia, but had not formed a junction with the French.

The Capt. had not heard any thing of the grand English expedition sailing, or its destination.

The Danish government appears very friendly towards American vessels arriving safely into Danish ports, but their privateers take every American vessel they come across, whether bound to Danish ports or not. Their privateersmen in conjunction with corrupt judges, are complete pirates, over whom the government exercises very little control. These privateers generally mount from one to four guns, and with a small force are easily resisted.

Out of 100 American vessels, so called, arriving in Russia, 98 had been condemned.

The Inca sailed from this port immediately after the raising of the embargo and arrived at Tonningen the beginning of May, from whence he proceeded to Sylt. In consequence of raising the buoys only two Americans arrived safe at Tonningen without getting ashore, and several were lost.

The evening before last, the British frigate L'Africaine, with Mr. Jackson on board, lying a little below the mouth of the Severn hailed the Inca, to know if he was a privateer, and being answered in the negative, made no further enquiry.

We have hastily made the following translation from the Hamburg Correspondent of the 21st July, with which we have been favored by a gentleman of this city.

MUNICH, July 12.
TWENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY.

WOLKERSDORFF, 8th July.
Passage of the arm of the Danube to the island of Lobau.

On the 4th at 10 in the evening general Oudinot embarked 1500 of general Couroux's voltigeurs on the great arm of the Danube. Colonel Balte with 10 gun boats carried them out and landed them beyond the confluence of the lesser arm of the island of Lobau in the Danube. The batteries of the

enemy were soon silenced and he was pursued from the wood to the village of Muhlert.

At 11 o'clock in the evening the batteries played against Enzersdorff received orders to begin to fire. The howitzers reduced this unfortunate small city to ashes, and in less than half an hour the enemy's batteries were silenced.

At 2 o'clock after midnight, the army had [the figure is illegible] bridges, and the left wing debouched, under the protection of the batteries 1500 toises below Enzersdorff, and at the right at Wittau. The corps of the duke of Rivoli (Massepa) composed the right wing, that of Oudinot the centre, and Auerfladt's (Davout) the left wing. The corps of the duke of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte) of the viceroys, and of Ragusa (Marmon) the guards and the cuirassiers composed the 2d line and the reserve. The great darkness, a heavy storm and a rain which poured into the streams rendered this night as dreadful, as it was favorable to the French army, and glorious as it was to eventuate.

On the 5th, at the earliest dawn, every man perceived the emperor's plan, who was now with his army in order of battle at the furthest extremity of the enemy's left wing, had turned all his intrenchments, rendered all his works useless, and had compelled the Austrians to remove out of their posts and to give him battle upon ground which was advantageous. This great problem was accomplished, and without passing the Danube any where else, without even any support from the works, the enemy was obliged to fight three quarters of a league from his redoubts. Now was anticipated the greatest and most happy result.

At 8 in the morning, the batteries, which played upon Enzersdorff, had produced such an effect that the enemy was faint to take possession of it with 4 battalions. The duke of Rivoli ordered his first aide-de-camp St. Croix to march against it, of which he possessed himself without much opposition and captured every thing in it.

Count Oudinot surrounded the fortress of Sachsenburg, which the enemy had garrisoned, compelled 500 men which defended it to surrender and took 12 pieces of cannon. Now the emperor ordered his whole army to display upon the immense plain of Enzersdorff.

Meanwhile the enemy who had committed an error in his plans, recovered from his astonishment, and endeavored to command some advantages on the new field of battle. For this purpose he detached many columns of infantry, a great number of artillery and all his cavalry, as well of the line as new levies, in order if possible to out flank the right wing of the French army. Wherefore he took possession of the village of Rutzendorf. The emperor ordered count Oudinot to take this village, and ordered the duke of Auerfladt to pass on the right of it, and direct himself against the head quarters of the archduke Charles, as he was continuing to march from the right to the left.

From noon till nine o'clock in the evening we maneuvered in this vast plain. We took all the villages, and as we approached the heights of their entrenched posts, they retired from them as though through magic. The duke of Rivoli caused them to be taken possession of without opposition. In this manner we got into our power, the works of Esslingen and Gross Aspern, and thus the 40 days work of the enemy was rendered totally useless to him. At Ruchsdorff, which the duke of Ponte Corvo caused to be attacked and taken, he met with some opposition. The enemy was every where put to flight and annihilated by the superiority of our fire. The immense field of battle remained covered with his fragments.

BATTLE OF WAGRAM.

Greatly dismayed by the progress of the French army, and its great results occasioned almost without an effort, the enemy ordered all his troops to march, and in the evening took the following position: His right wing extended from Stadlau to Gernsdorff, his centre from Gernsdorff to Wagram, and his left wing from Wagram to Neuttedel. The left wing of the French army was at Great Aspern, its centre at Ruschedorff, and its right at Gluzendorf. In this order night came on, and we prepared for a great battle the next morning. The position of the enemy was reconnoitred throughout, in order to hinder him to adopt any system, after we should take

possession of the village of Wagram in the night. In that case his line already extended, precarious, and surprised by a change of camp, must have suffered the different corps to be mixed without order or object, and the affair would soon be terminated without any serious conflict. Wagram was attacked, our troops took the village; but a Saxon column and a French column in the dark took each other for enemies, and the operation miscarried.

Already we were preparing for the battle of Wagram. It appears that the dispositions of the French and Austrian generals were opposed to each other.

The emperor employed the whole night to draw together his force into the centre, where he was personally within cannon shot of Wagram. For this purpose the duke of Rivoli marched to the left of Adlerclau, and left a single division at Aspern, which had orders in case of necessity to retreat to the island of Lobau. The duke of Auerfladt had orders to advance before the village of Grolshof, in order to approach the centre. The Austrian general in the meantime weakened his centre in order to occupy and strengthen his wings, to which he gave additional extent.

On the 6th at day break the duke of Ponte Corvo occupied the left wing. In his second line was the duke of Rivoli. The vice king closed in the centre, where the corps of Count Oudinot, that of the duke of Ragusa, the corps of the imperial guard, and the division of cuirassiers formed 7 or 8 lines. The duke of Auerfladt marched from the right wing to reach the centre. The enemy on the other hand placed the corps of Bellegarde at Radlau in Marsch; the corps of Collwratsh, Lichtenlein and Muller united with the right wing in the position of Wagram, where the prince of Hohenloher was, and the end of the left wing at Neuttedel, where the corps of Rosenberg and Auerberg debouched, and by a curved movement at the early dawn fell upon each other and gave the signal for battle.

The Emperor equally commenced at this period, ordered the duke of Auerfladt to be reinforced by the division of cuirassiers of the duke of Padua, and the corps of Rosenberg to be taken in flank by a battery of 12 pieces of the division of gen. Count Nansouty. In less than three quarters of an hour the fine corps of Auerfladt had defeated the corps of Rosenberg and pursued it beyond Neuttedel, and did it great injury.

Mean while the cannonade became general through the whole line, and the disposition of the enemy disclosed itself every moment. His whole left wing was lined with artillery. It might be said that the Austrian general prepared not to obtain a victory, but that he had in view only the means of taking advantage of it. This disposition seemed so unskillful, that a defeat was anticipated, and the emperor waited some time before he ordered the small disposition which was necessary to frustrate that of the enemy and to render it a misfortune to him.

He ordered the duke of Rivoli to attack a village which the enemy occupied, and by which the centre of the army was a little galled. He ordered the duke of Auerfladt to take the position of Neuttedel and thence to advance to Wagram, and ordered the duke of Ragusa and general Macdonald to form in columns to seize upon Wagram the moment the duke of Auerfladt debouched.

After these occurrences we were informed that the enemy made a desperate assault upon the village which the duke of Rivoli had taken; our left wing was surrounded at 3000 toises; a violent cannonade was already heard at Gross Aspern, and the whole interval between Gross Aspern and Wagram was occupied by an immense line of artillery. No doubt was left about it.

The emperor in this situation ordered general Macdonald to form the divisions of Broussier and Lamarque into columns for the attack. He ordered them to be supported by the divisions of gen. Nansouty, the horse-guards and forty detachments of different corps. Gen. Count Lauriston marched at the head of this battery of 100 pieces of artillery against the enemy, approached him without firing till he came within half cannon shot and then commenced an astonishing fire, whereby slaughter and death were carried into the enemy's ranks.

The division, Reille, supported with the brigade of fusiliers and tirailleurs the guard of gen. Macdonald.

ARMISTICE

Agreed upon between the emperor of France and king of Italy and the emperor of Austria.

Art. 1. There shall be an armistice

The guard altered its front to render the attack infallible. In a moment the centre of the enemy lost a league of ground. His astonished wing marched in the danger of the situation in which he was and in great haste moved back. Now the duke of Rivoli attacked him. During the flight of the centre and the movement forced the right wing of Neuttedel was taken from his left wing, by the duke of Auerfladt, who ascended the hill and marched against Wagram, attacked and surrounded it. The divisions of Broussier and Gulin covered themselves with glory.

At noon, count Oudinot marched against Wagram, to support the attack of the duke of Auerfladt. He succeeded, and he got possession of this important station. From 10 o'clock the enemy thought of nothing but retreat. Since noon, this was plainly going on and in disorder, and long before night came on the enemy was evacuated the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg; the fort of Sachsenburg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

Art. 5. The magazines, provisions and arms in those places in the possession of the Austrian troops, may be carried away.

Art. 6. With regard to Poland, both armies shall occupy what they at present possess.

Art. 7. The present armistice shall continue for one month. Fifteen days notice shall be given prior to the commencement of hostilities.

Art. 8. Commissioners on both sides shall be appointed to fulfil the conditions of this armistice.

Art. 9. To-morrow (the 13th) the Austrian troops shall begin to evacuate the territories designated in the armistice. Fort Bruen shall be delivered up to the French on the 14th, and Gratz on the 16th July, inf.

Done and concluded by the undersigned, and authorized by both sovereigns.

BARON VON WIMPSEN,
Maj. Gen. in chief of the staff of the Austrian army.

His excellency
The Prince NEUFCHATEL,
Certified by the Gen. of the staff of the 3d corps.

REUBEL.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 15.

Departed this life, on Friday the 8th instant, near Fredericktown, Md. in the 26th year of his age, after a short but severe illness, which he bore with becoming resignation, Doctor CORBAN BAKER, formerly of this county, and lately a resident of Northumberland, in this State. His remains were interred in the family burying ground near this place, on Saturday evening last, and on the following day, a most impressive discourse, suitable to the solemn occasion, was delivered by the rev. Mr. Matthews. By his death, his amiable wife has lost a tender and faithful husband, his children have been deprived of an affectionate and indulgent parent, and his relatives and acquaintances of a kind and benevolent friend.

"Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scene;
"Resumes them to prepare us for the next.
"Deaths stand like Mercuries in every way,
"And kindly point us to our journey's end."

Mr. Jackson the British envoy, arrived at Georgetown on Saturday last, and took up his lodgings at Mr. Crawford's, Union Hotel.

SEPTEMBER 15, 1807

REFINEMENT.

We have often had occasion to admire the solid sense displayed by our federal friends at their convivial meetings, as well as the brilliancy of their reflections of wit and genius on such occasions. "In vino veritas"—a man in his cups, it is said, generally speaks the genuine dictates of his heart.

But it would be ungenerous to attribute to all federalists that humane which contained in the following toast given at a federal dinner in the State of Ohio at the late Anniversary of our Independence—

"Nat. Intel.
"Thomas Jefferson—may his thin bones be converted into drumsticks, to beat the triumph of federalism in the U. States!"

Washington City, Sept. 6.
The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury have returned to the city.

Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, arrived here on Monday morning.

between his majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy and his majesty the emperor of Austria.

Art. 2. The line of demarkation, on the part of Austria, is the boundary between Austria and Bohemia, the circle of Brun, and a line established on the confines of Mahrenabov Raab. This line begins at Brun near Marft and the Marth on the other side with its confluence with Zaya, from thence to St. Johns and along the road from Presburg, Reissburg, and three miles around the city. The river Danube until its confluence with the Raab and three miles from its banks until it reaches Sermark, Carinthia, Iltria, (with the exception of Fiume, which is submitted to his highness the archduke Charles).

Art. 3. The citadels of Bruen and Gratz shall be immediately delivered up after signing the armistice.

Art. 4. The Austrian troops shall evacuate the Tyrol and the Vorarlberg; the fort of Sachsenburg shall be delivered up to the French troops.

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FRENCH TYRANNY.—by the accounts published in the federal papers, (and we have no objection to have it known in ours) there are detained in French prisons for being concerned in unlawful trade or other causes, fifty seven American citizens; say even the whole of them incarcerated on mere suspicion, or to gratify the whim of a military despot. A list of their names is given, and no doubt of their confinement suggested. This is all bad enough, at the best. But why is so much said by the editors about fifty seven sufferers, and not one syllable about four thousand American prisoners, seized on their lawful voyages by British press-gangs, and not only confined but compelled to labor and fight and lose their lives in a foreign service as hateful as unjust! Is this owing to French influence? Or does it show the cloven foot of Anglo-federalism? Bee.

FROM THE WILG.

A few additional circumstances may be added to the imperfect accounts already published, concerning the late great battle on the Danube.

Mr. Henry Frount, a passenger in the brig Inca, says, that about the 24th of July, the French ambassador at Hamburg communicated the event to the senate of that city, which was immediately published in French and German, in alternate pages—which he read in the island of Sylt; that he also saw the details in the Danish papers, which were lengthy; that on the French side, no generals of note were killed, but on the Austrian several fell, whose names he cannot recollect, that previous to the battle, three bridges of an extraordinary kind were constructed, and rapidly finished, by sailors from Boulogne; and the Arch duke's retreat at the head of 40,000 men, was permitted in consequence of delivering various strong holds on the Danube; but he has no recollection of seeing in the accounts that were published, that Prince Charles was wounded. The Etaw was to sail two days after the peace; and he has no doubt of all the details, which are very lengthy, being received by her. These battles were fought near the ground on which those of the 21st and 22d of May were fought—the Archduke having fortified his camp in the strongest manner.

A few English ships of war with 300 troops on board took possession of Cuxhaven the same day the battle commenced between the French and Austrians, and as there was no French troops in the neighborhood, were left in possession, from whence they carried on a great smuggling trade with the continent.

Of the wonders of the long talked of English expedition, we have not yet heard. No doubt it will astonish Bonaparte—surprise Alexander—burn St. Petersburg, Cronstadt, Copenhagen and Caislerona, and then proceed to Paris.

The famed Dr. Bollman made his first appearance in Baltimore on Thursday—went immediately to his friend R. G. Harper's; but what he said or did since, I know not—and for example's sake, we ought to mark all the actions of great men, great spies, great traitors, and great dupes.—Dun. Clark's book against Gen. Wilkinson, has arrived in town likewise; whether it came in the stage with Bollman, is uncertain.—Burr has arrived at Georgetown, on his mission from St. James's.

Captain Biddle of the U. S. dragons, and lately acting as aid to gen. Wilkinson, has resigned!! [Phil. True Amer.]

A late Federal Paper introduces to its Readers, for not introducing 'Truth to their acquaintance. Realities were unnecessary, as very few, if any of them, we presume, ever expected to meet with such a Stranger in such a place. [Watchman]

IMPORTANT FROM CANADA.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman residing at Batavia, County of Genesee, New York, to the Editors of the Watchman, dated Aug. 5, 1809.

We have, occasionally, news from Canada. The inhabitants of that country have just received intelligence of Mr. Canning's disavowal of the engagements of Mr. Erskine. It has created the utmost alarm. Some believe it to have been a secret understanding between the Government and the Minister. Many are of the opinion that Mr. Erskine was unauthorized; others consider it as emanating from

the proverbial treachery of the ministry; but they all unite in the opinion, that war will inevitably be the consequence.

So prevalent was the latter opinion, that many Americans, inhabitants of Canada, are preparing to remove within the limits of the U. S. Others, less fearful, were determined to remain in Canada, and in case of hostilities, to take up arms in favor of the Americans! It is a fact, that nearly half of the inhabitants of Canada are friendly to the U. S. and only wait a favorable opportunity to tear asunder the shackles of English tyranny.

The British are making every preparation for war. Unusual activity is observed in the organization of troops, the training of the militia, and the preparation of military stores. I saw an intelligent gentleman the other day from York [a small town in Canada.] He stated that from every observation and appearance he was firmly persuaded, that England had determined on war; but that it was delayed, in order that the world might be accompanied with the blow.

There has lately been an unusual intercourse, by couriers, between certain notorious smugglers in the States, and the British officers in Canada. Some plan is evidently in embryo; but what, I am unable to determine. It is not my will to excite unnecessary alarm, but I am fully persuaded some method should be speedily adopted to annihilate this unlawful intercourse, this secret understanding, this torylike smuggling; more particularly at the present crisis, when all appearances are indicative of an approaching rupture.

A private letter from Stockholm states, that Sweden has at length been permitted to send Baron Steding to negotiate a peace. The conditions, however, previously demanded, are:—The guarantee and possession of all Finland and the Isle of Aland; the frontier on this side, being the river Kalix; and that Sweden must consent to hither ports against England.

A letter from Stockholm states that the late king is allowed to retire from Gripsholm, and reside free from guards on the Island of Wisingo, in the Lake Wettera; and that at the end of the war, he will be permitted to live in any part of Europe which he may prefer.

Remarkable Phenomenon in Natural History.—In sinking a well, at Mr. Anthony Holmead's plantation, near Georgetown, District of Columbia, at the depth of 34 feet, the workmen struck upon a substance, which, on examination, appears to be charcoal intermixed with sulphur, and some metallic substance which gives it a shining appearance. The body of earth above these substances is clay of different kinds. The coal and sulphurous substances occupied from four to five feet in depth, after which the workmen came to a sandy bottom and water. Here of course their labors ended. Large pieces of coal intermixed with sulphur may be seen at this office. How came wood at such a depth in the earth? What turned it to charcoal? Was the surface of the earth ever so low as fifty-four feet below the present surface? Here is a wide field for conjecture. We shall not enter it at this time. But the facts we have stated may be depended on. Several respectable gentlemen from this town were eye witnesses of the circumstances, and have preserved specimens of the various substances for the inspection of the curious. Ind. American.

From Savannah, 13th Aug.

The markets glutted with all sorts of foreign goods or produce, 15,000 barrels of American flour are now on hand, for which no offer; coffee 20 dolls. molasses 15 cents, and very scarce; logwood 40 dollars, and hides 18 shillings each. Duties excessive—on flour 84 dollars; on provisions, wines, lumber, &c. 34 per cent. ad valorem, besides a duty of vesuario of 3 shillings per barrel.—Export duties on sugar 11 per cent.—on coffee 10, hides and molasses 12 per cent.

Charleston, August 29.

On Friday last, a batteau with three men in it was upset along side of a fishing smack in our harbor, and in a moment an enormous SHARK caught one of the men, and no part of his body has since been found.

Two Tiger Sharks were caught on Sunday last on the market wharf; one of them was eleven and a half feet long, and the other ten and a half feet long.

CHARLES FOUKE,
September 15, 1809.

GREAT CAMP-MEETING.

A Camp-meeting under the auspices of the Methodists, was commenced on the 23d ult. and continued until the 29th near Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. The tents were pitched in the form of a circle, making the diameter of the ground, set apart for the exhibition of divine worship about an hundred paces; the site was on a western declivity, and the whole ground was covered with thick shady wood. Considerably upwards of an hundred tents were pitched, whose appearance to the eye of a spectator whose mind was disposed to moralize, would have excited the Admiration—"How goodly are thy tents, O Israel!" The meeting was conducted with the utmost order and decorum. All classes were scrupulously exact in their observance of the rules and regulations, which had been drawn up and were read from day to day, for the government of the whole.

It was computed that there attended from five hundred to five thousand souls during the course of the meeting. There were five hundred and fifty communicants, and a large number of the unawakened were struck with deep compunction for the error of their ways.

On this great and solemn occasion, a respectable number of the reverend ambassadors acquitted themselves like true men, and the display of pulpit eloquence was far beyond the ordinary standard. With due respect to all, we feel disposed to select the names of the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn and Riland, whose talents justify them to do justice to their subject and honor to their cloth in any assembly, and who we verily believe stand in the back ground of very few divines of any denomination. We the more readily offer this tribute of respect, to the former gentleman, because we believe him to be a man of sound religion, and know him to be of sound politics.

Upon the whole we are constrained to acknowledge, that this sect which has been assailed and pursued by the raging demon of persecution from its earliest dawn, is grown to a great people—and we hesitate not to predict, that if they inflexibly adhere to the wise and manly plan, which was laid down for their direction by the learned, penetrating, philosophical and evangelical mind of the illustrious Wesley, no future combination, no tempest, no tornado, no earthquake will be able to shake the foundation of so stately an edifice. Democratic Lamp.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Girl,
about thirteen years old. Inquire of the printer,
September 15, 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, the name of Andrew Waggoner.—Also a pair of old black saddlebags. Whoever has the above described property, by returning it will confer a favor on GEO. HITE.

September 15, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

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

MICHAEL WYSONG.
September 15, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

CHARLES FOUKE,
September 15, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 78.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

AMUSEMENT.

Tom Moore, the linen draper, of Fleet street, landing at his door one day, a country man, came up to him with a net of Jackdaws, and accosting him, says, "Measter, wooley buoy a net of daws?" "No, I dont want any." "Measter, (replied the man) I'll sell'em all cheap; you shall have the whole net for noinpence." "I dont want'em (answered Tom Moore,) so go about your business." As the man was walking away, one of the daws popt up his head and cried "Mauk, Mauk," "Damn it, (says Tom Moore,) the bird knows my name. Halloo countryman, what will you take for that bird?" "whoy, you shall have him for three-pence." Tom Moore bought him, had a cage made, and hung it up in the thop. The journeyman took much notice of the bird, and would frequently tap at the bottom of the cage, and say, "who are you? who are you?" and immediately reply, "Tom Moore of Fleet street." In a short time the Jackdaw learnt these words, and if he wanted victuals or water, would strike his bill against the cage, turn up the white of his eye, cock his head, and cry, "who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet street." Tom Moore was fond of gaming and often lost large sums of money. Finding his business neglected in his absence, he had a small hazard table set up in one corner of his dining room, and invited a party of his friends to play at it. The Jackdaw had by this time become familiar, his cage was left open, and he hopt into every part of the house; sometimes he got into the dining room, where the gentlemen were at play. One of them being a constant winner, the others would say, "Damn it, how he nicks'em!" the bird learnt these words also, and adding them to the former, would call, "who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet street—damn it how he nicks'em!" Tom Moore from repeated losses and neglect of business, failed in trade, and became a prisoner in the Fleet. He took his bird with him and lived on the maffer's side, supported by his friends in a decent manner. They would sometimes ask, "what brought you here?" When he used to lift up his hands and answer, "Bad company by G—." The bird learnt this likewise, and at the end of the former words would say, "what brought you here?" and (to imitate his maffer,) lift up his pinions and cry, "bad company by G—." Some of Tom Moore's friends died, others went abroad; and by degrees he was totally deserted, and removed to the common side of the prison, where the goal distemper had broken out. He caught it; and in the last stage of life, lying on a straw bed, the poor bird (who had been two days without food or water) came to his feet, and striking his bill on the floor, called out "who are you? who are you? Tom Moore of Fleet street, Tom Moore of Fleet street, damn it how he nicks'em! damn it how he nicks'em! What brought you here? what brought you here?—Bad company by G—, bad company by G—." Tom Moore who attended to the bird, was struck with his words, and reflecting on himself cried out "Good God! to what a wretched situation am I reduced! my father when he died, left me a good fortune, and an established trade, I have spent my fortune, ruined my business, and am now dying in a loathsome goal; and to complete all, keeping that poor thing confined without any support." He endeavored to do one piece of justice before I die, by setting him at liberty." He made shift to crawl from the straw bed, opened the casement, out the bird flew. A flight of Jackdaws from the temple was going over the goal, and Tom Moore's deners were then laying the plats of the temple gardens, and as often as they placed them in the day, the Jackdaws pulled them up by night. They got a gun and attempted to shoot some of them; but being cunning birds, they always placed one as a watch in the flump of a hollow tree; who, as soon as the gun was levelled, cried, "Mauk, Mauk," and away they all flew; so that the man could never shoot one of them. The gardeners were advised to get a net; and the first night it was spread they caught fifteen. Tom Moore's bird was amongst them. One of the men took the net into the garret of an uninhabited house fastened the door and windows, and turned the birds loose. "Now (says he) you black rascals, I'll be revenged on you." Taking hold of the first at hand, he

(twists his neck and (throwing him down) cries, "there goes one." Tom Moore's bird, who had hopt upon a beam in one corner of the room unobserved, as the man laid hold of the second, calls out, "Damn it how he nicks'em!" The man dropped the bird he had in his hand; and turned to where the voice came from, observed the other with his mouth open and calls out, "Who are you? to which the bird answered, "Tom Moore of Fleet street." The devil you are! "And what brought you here?" Tom Moore's bird lifting up his pinions answered, "Bad company by G—, bad company by G—." The fellow, frighed almost out of his wits, opened the door, ran down stairs, and out of the house, followed by the birds, who by this means saved their lives and gained their liberty.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

Dr. DIMORE, of Washington city, is a correspondent of the London Monthly Magazine. In a late contribution to that popular Miscellany, he flates an extraordinary instance, in his own person, of recovery from what appeared to be the very last stage of a swift decline, originally produced by a very severe cold. Himself and his brother physicians having given up every hope of cure, he threw away his medicines, and resolved to gratify his appetite for Philadelphia porter, which had been to him a prohibited article. Finding that it revived him, he increased the quantity to a bottle a day, the consequence of which was the rapid and finally total disappearance of every pulmonary symptom.

Treeman's Journal.

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 LINDEN, &c. &c. in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.

JOSEPH MCARTNEY.
September 8, 1809.

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

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the Camp Meeting, near Smithfield, on the 27th of last month, a bay horse, about 9 or 10 years old, and about 15 hands high, well gated, trots, paces and canters, has one or two white spots on his back, occasioned by the saddle, a star on his forehead, and branded on the shoulder with the letter J. Had on a double skirted saddle and blanket, and bridle with a stiff plated bit. Five Dollars reward will be given, if traced, and Ten Dollars, if stolen, for the horse and thief, by bringing the horse to Mr. Joseph Brown, in Charlestown, and securing the thief in jail.

JOHN YOUNG.
September 8, 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 of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN INGLISH.
September 8, 1809.

Nail Makers wanted.

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

GEO. WARK.
September 1, 1809.

A Lad,

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

GEO. WARK.
September 1, 1809.

Jefferson, Oct. July Court, 1809.

John Hoye, Complainant, against William A. Washington, Bulbrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Cutlis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, defend'ts.

In Chancery.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my farm on Bullskin, in Jefferson county, early in May last, a Negro Man, Jupiter, said to be about 30 years of age, but from his appearance he would be 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 woollen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on Stonandoah 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 the manager on my farm.

BENNETT TAYLOR.
Charlestown, August 25, 1809.

Lime for Sale.

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

JOHN HENKLE.
September 8, 1809.

Public Sale.

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

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

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

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, 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-fifth 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 debts 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 hid' 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.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of little Canon, a dark bay horse, foretop and mane cropped, a star on his forehead, and has a small bell on. Also a bright bay mare, two years old, her hind feet white, and a star on her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said strays so that they be had again, or five dollars for either.

JOHN A. COX, JAMES TILER.
August 4, 1809.

Flour Boated

FROM Keaptryll Furnace to Geo. Town, Washington, and Alexandria and will be forwarded to Baltimore &c. required. All orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality.

JESSE MOORE, & Co.
September 1, 1809.

LOST,

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

ROBERT LUCAS.
September 1, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

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

August 10, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Shepherdstown, on the 6th of July last, a dark bay horse, near fifteen hands high, six years old next spring, left hind leg white. This horse since he left me has been in the possession of Mr. John Grantham, sen. near Smithfield, and is still supposed to be in the same neighbourhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.

HENRY BOTELEH.
August 18, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Fulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand to assist him in tending them, which will enable him to card for customers when they bring their wool, and save them the trouble of coming twice to the machine to get their work done. He ventures to assure those that favour him with their custom, that if they bring their wool in good order, he will make them as good rolls as ever has been made on any machine in this county. He will have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.

Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
August 4, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

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

JOSEPH BROWN.
Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

RAGS!

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

Blank Deeds For sale at this Office.

FOR SALE,

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

September 15, 1809.

The subscriber has

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

GEO. HITE.
September 15, 1809.

Six Cents Reward.

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

MICHAEL WYSONG.
September 15, 1809.

Jefferson, Oct. July Court, 1809.

John Hoye, Complainant, against William A. Washington, Bulbrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Cutlis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, defend'ts.

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

RAGS!

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

DETAILS FROM THE ARMIES ON THE DANUBE.

WENTY-THIRD BULLETIN.

Vienna, June 28.—On the 25th inst. the emperor Napoleon reviewed a large body of troops on the heights of Schoenbrunn. A beautiful line of 8,000 cavalry was displayed, and another of artillery, with 300 pieces of cannon. Saturday the 24th, our troops entered Raab at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On the 25th, the garrison, consisting of 2,500 men, marched out prisoners of war. The command of the town was given to gen. Narbonne.

The duke of Auerstadt is before Presburg. The enemy was fortifying himself. The duke sent in a flag to the enemy demanding the surrender of the town, which was refused. The town was then closely invested, and 4,000 bombs thrown in, which set it on fire in different places.

On the 22d, the duke of Ragusa, with the army of Dalmatia, crossed the Drave, and is marching against Graz. On the 24th, the gen. Vandamme ordered 300 men of the Wurtemberg troops, under the command of col. Kehler, to cross the river at Molk, in order to reconnoitre the dispositions of the enemy. As soon as they had got over, they met with several companies of the enemy, which they put to the route, and of which they made 80 prisoners (amongst them 2 officers) belonging to the regiment Mitrowsky.

The prince of Ponte Corvo, with the Saxon army, is at St. Polten. The duke of Danitz, who remained near Linz, ordered gen. Wrede to reconnoitre the enemy's camp. All the enemy's polls were destroyed; several officers and 20 prisoners were taken. The design of this reconnoitring was to acquire some information concerning the dispositions of the enemy.

The city of Vienna and the army are provided with provisions of all kinds in abundance. We have found in the convents which are in the neighbourhood of Vienna a large quantity of wine, (several millions of bottles) which was distributed among the soldiers.

Strasbourg, July 8.—In letters from Vienna 2d of July, it is stated, that on the 1st in the night, the duke of Rivoli crossed the Danube with 8000 men, and destroyed different works, which the enemy had erected to oppose our passage. In the night 10,000 men followed. In another letter, from a general of the guard, to his family, dated 2d of July, (from the island Lobau, Napoleon) it says, "60,000 men are to day crossing the Danube, 60,000 more to follow them immediately after. When you receive this letter, a grand decisive battle will have been fought."

From the Danube, July 5. The division of gen. Macdonald, which forms the right wing of the Italian army has crossed the Raab, and must at this moment have advanced as far as Vesprien.

On the night of the 1st of July, the French passed from the island Lobau, to the left side of the Danube, with a numerous train of artillery and a great body of cavalry and some infantry. The whole Austrian army expected an attack, got that night under arms; but nothing was then done, nor in the course of the following day. The French appeared not to be willing to fight—and went to work on the construction of a Tete de Pont on the left side of the Danube, and to establish a fourth bridge. The Austrians believed, that, if the French wished to commence a battle, they would be obliged to storm the batteries, behind which their army was drawn in battle array. The 3d, the archduke Charles ordered the whole of his army to retire to the interior part of the fortification, as he believed that the expected attack of the French was postponed.

From Vienna, July 5. Since the 1st of this month a great many of the divisions of the French and Italian army have crossed the Danube upon the three new bridges. The French and Italian army jointly,

(the latter commanded by the vice king of Italy) is stated to amount to 170,000 men. They have already taken a strong position on the left side of the Danube. The emperor himself crossed over the Danube last night with the remainder of his army. To-day we distinctly hear the sound of a tremendous cannonade coming from the side of Aspern and Essling. And this moment arrives here a courier, who states, that the French troops have already taken by storm possession of the first redoubts in the fortified camp of the archduke Charles. The coming day very likely will be a dreadful day, and decide the fate of the Austrian monarchy.

From Augsburg, July 9. The Bavarian General Vincent arrived here this morning. He brings the following details; on the 6th inst. in the morning at an early hour, the emperor Napoleon maneuvered so, as to attract the attention of the Archduke Charles on the side of Aspern and Essling, and in the meantime, ordered 2 other bridges to be thrown over one of the arms of the Danube, six miles below Ebersdorf. It was soon performed, and 30,000 men crossed the Danube; at twelve o'clock they came up and attacked the enemy in the flank. The emperor of France forced the centre of the Austrian army, soon after obliged the left wing to give way, and completely routed them. At 7 o'clock at night they were flying in every direction.

July 10.—The general Hugel, who led the emperor's head quarters on the 6th inst. in the morning, flates, "that the French crossed the Danube on the 5th, attacked the Austrian army in their redoubts, and took five batteries and 300 prisoners from them." The general Maulin who passed through this city as courier, coming from the emperor's head quarters which he left on the 6th in the night, flates that the Austrians have been entirely defeated, and their right wing cut off from the main army.

WENTY FOURTH BULLETIN.

Vienna, 4th July. General Broussier had left in the city of Gratz two battalions of the 84th regiment of the line, and marched to Wildau, in order to make a junction with the army in Dalmatia; the 26th June the general Guizot appeared before the city of Gratz with 10,000 men. The 84th regiment were cantoned in one of the suburbs of the city, and repelled all the attacks of the enemy, overthrew it in every direction, took 500 prisoners and two standards;—maintained their position for fourteen hours, and gave, by that means, time to general Broussier to come to their assistance; this battle, in which the enemy were ten to one against us has covered the eighty-fourth regiment and their commandant with glory.—The standards were presented to his I. and R. Majesty Napoleon, on the parade ground. We have to regret the death of 20 men and 10 wounded.

On the 30th June, the duke of Auerstadt ordered an island that lies close to the left bank of the Danube, on which they had collected some troops, to be attacked. The general Gubin, conducted the affair with great precision, and colonel Deconz, at the head of the 21st regiment of infantry belonging to the line, performed the operation: At 2 A. M. this regiment passed over to the island, a part by swimming, and part in boats, put 1500 men to route, and made 250 prisoners; amongst these are the colonel of the regiment of St. Julian, and several officers.—Five pieces of cannon which had been brought on the island, to its defence, were taken.

But no Danube exists any longer for the enemy. The general count Bertrand, according to the plans of the emperor, has executed such works on the Danube, as nothing of that kind can be compared to, and which had excited the general admiration.

On a breadth of 2400 feet and over the most rapid current of the world, in about twenty days, a bridge has been erected, consisting of sixty arches, and

so broad that three waggons can cross it abreast. Another only eight feet broad for the infantry, and a very large floating bridge were constructed.—We can cross the Danube in three columns. Immense fortifications have been erected on the different adjacent islands, in order to protect the works of the bridges, and secure our passage.

From the appearance of this enormous work, one would believe, that many years have been required to its performance, though it has not taken more than twenty days labor. The Tete de Ponts which protect the bridges are elegantly finished.

The island of Lobau is now one of the strongest fortresses, provided with an immense quantity of provisions of every description; 100 large cannon, and 20 mortar pieces. The general Le Grand is in possession of the woods by the Tete de Ponts. The enemy's army is in order of battle, covered by fortifications (redoubts) and has his left polled by Linzerdorf—the right by Great Aspern. Several skirmishes have already taken place. Our crossing the Danube being now made easy, and our bridges secured against every attack, the fate of the Austrian monarchy will be decided by a single battle.

The Prince Gaganin, the adjutant of his Russian majesty, arrived this morning, at 5 o'clock in Schoenbrunn just as the Emperor was going to mount his horse. He had left St. Petersburg on the 8th of June. He brought relations of the marches and achievements of the Russian army in Galicia.

The Emperor Napoleon left Schoenbrunn, and is in encampment since two days. The tents are beautiful; they are erected after the Egyptian fashion.

Extracts from a Danish paper called DAGEN, (In English the Day,) 5th July, 1809.

In the Archenholzes Minerva for June, are the following hitherto unknown anecdotes of Schill—1st. That he after having taken Stralsund, declared himself duke of Eomerania—2d. That the Dutch cut his head off, and after preserving it in spirits sent it abroad. Since the emperor Napoleon has taken Vienna, a daily Etalatte is sent from thence to Paris with the most important news, and from Paris back to Vienna; the distance from Vienna to Augsburg is 70 German miles, which is performed in 50 or on the highest 54 hours; from Augsburg to Paris by way of Strasbourg is 88 miles, and performed in 66 or 70 hours.—The weight of the dispatch does not exceed 8 or 10 pounds.

Admiral Saumarez has wrote to the Swedish Admiral Puke, that circumstances had compelled him to employ the gun-boats which had been stationed off Malmo upon other services, but that two thirds of the line would remain there for the protection of the merchant vessels bound to Carlscrona, and that three ships of the line would be stationed at Helsingborg for the conveyance of Swedish merchant ships.

Stockholm, June 24.—Yesterday the coronation of the new king took place. The 18th a fire broke out in Upsala (in Sweden) which in the course of 15 hours destroyed 70 houses. The late king of Sweden is banished to an island in the Lake Wetteren called Wisingo situated in the province of Smaland, where he is to reside during the war. This island is the most fertile spot in the whole kingdom and is generally called the Eden of Sweden. N. B. This observation is made by the translator, being a native of the same province of Smaland.

Madrid, June 20.—The king is desirous to secure the payment of the national debt, and has accomplished it. Deprecating a bankruptcy of the state, which under this old government had impoverished so many families, he has by a decree of the 9th June assumed the whole debt, and for the liquidation ordered national estates to be sold, which otherwise would have been of no value to the public. The paper money heretofore issued by government