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& WASHINGTON ADVERTISER

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FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1809. *PAID IN ADVANCE.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
EDWARD LLOYD, Esq.
Governor of Maryland,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me by the memorial of JAMES CLAYPOLE, tanner and currier of Chestertown, Kent county, that his Bark Millhouse was, about five o'clock on the morning of Monday the fourth day of Septem. inst. destroyed by fire, and that he has reason to suspect that some malicious person or persons wilfully set fire to the same—And whereas it is of the greatest importance to society that the perpetrator of such a crime should be discovered and brought to justice, I have therefore thought it proper to issue this my proclamation, and by and with the advice and consent of the Council, I offer a reward of *Two hundred Dollars* to whoever will discover the author or perpetrators of the said crime, provided he, she, or they, or any of them, be convicted thereof; and moreover, I do, by virtue of authority and the powers vested in me, hereby promise a full and free pardon to any person being an accomplice, who shall discover the perpetrator or perpetrators of the said offence on the aforesaid conditions. Given at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, the 22d day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the United States of America the thirty fourth.

EDWARD LLOYD.

By his Excellency's command,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council.

☞ To be published twice in each week for the space of five weeks in the American and Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, the National Intelligencer, Mr. Bartgis's paper at Frederick-town, the Maryland Herald at Hagars-town, & in the Star at Easton.

October ?—2aw5w

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land on which I reside, called BUSSARD ISLAND, lying on Patuxent river, in Calvert county, and nearly opposite to Benedict, containing by estimation, seven hundred three and a quarter acres of as fertile land as can be found in the state of Maryland, one third of which is in wood and very heavily timbered, and is well watered for the convenience of stock as any tract of its size in the state.

The arable part of this plantation is level and much of it covered with oyster shells, and is divided into three fields, each of which will produce two hundred barrels of corn with a reserve of prime tobacco land sufficient to grow fifty hogsheads of tobacco annually, and with very little labor more meadow may be reclaimed than will be found sufficient. No land can be better adapted to the growth of corn, tobacco and wheat, and few plantations hold out stronger inducements to stimulate an industrious man. It binds for a considerable distance on the river & lies nearly in a square. Fish, oysters, and wild fowl are to be had at all times. Stock of every description, particularly sheep, thrive and improve wonderfully when removed to this land, a convincing proof of the nutricious quality of the grass, which it produces in great abundance. The improvements are sufficient to accommodate a small family.—A more particular description is not necessary, a purchaser will naturally view the premises. My price for the above tract of land is sixteen thousand dollars—one sixth part of the purchase money to be paid on the day of possession, and the balance in five equal annual payments, with interest from the day of sale.

I will sell at public sale on the 20th December next, in the town of Upper Marlborough, all the personal estate on the above premises, consisting of a number of valuable negroes, horses, mules, cattle, sheep & hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for all sums under $ 20 cash will be required.

N. B. If the above tract of Land is not disposed of it will be for rent the ensuing year

RICHARD W. HARWOOD.

Sept. 1——t 20 Dec

PORT TOBACCO JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

The Port Tobacco Jocky Club Races will commence on Tuesday 31st day of Oct. next.

ON THE FIRST DAY,

Will be run for a purse of two hundred and forty dollars, four miles and repeat, free for any horse, mare or gelding.

WEDNESDAY, THE SECOND DAY,

Will be run for, a purse of one hundred and twenty dollars, two miles and repeat, free as above, the winning horse of the first day excepted

WILLIAM D. HARRISON, Sec.

Sept. 22—tR

CHARLES J. NOURSE

Offers for sale—Chateaux Margaux Claret in boxes of 1 dozen.

Genuine Old London Particular wine in half pipes and quarter casks.

Best Sallad Oil in baskets of 6 bottles each, *&c. &c. &c.*

George Town, May 24—tf

MONEY LOST.

ABOUT the 29th of July last, a Letter containing *two bank notes of one hundred dollars each*, was put into the Post office at Winchester, directed to Joseph Janney, Alexandria, which letter has not been received, and is supposed to have been (by mistake) put under a wrong cover, or may have been misdirected, and gone to a post-office different from that to which it was intended to be sent. It is therefore requested of the different post masters throughout the U. S. if any letter directed to Joseph Janney, should come under their notice, that they send the same either to him, or to the subscriber. If the letter has in any way fallen into private hands, I will give *fifty dollars* reward for the money and no questions asked.

DANIEL LEE.

Winchester, Sept. 4—tf.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.

Melazzo, April 25, 1809.

Monday morning the 27th March was very hot and foggy, and the wind being nearly South, but shifting to the Westward, towards noon it became quite cool; we were much astonished at this change, for, as it still continued foggy, we could not perceive what we now conceive to have been the cause of the great heat in the morning; but in the evening, when the fog cleared up, a most tremendous eruption of Mount Etna presented itself to our view. A large blaze which I conceive to be like nothing but the continuation of the explosion of a ship, issued from the top of the mountain; lower down was a smaller blaze, but from it we observed an immense stream of red lava pouring down, and the view of its course towards the foot of Etna was only excluded from us by a ridge of mountains which is between this place and Mount Etna. For several nights after the blaze continued, with different degrees of violence, and the lava appeared to have taken two courses, one towards Randazzo on our right, and the other towards Langua Grossa on the left. I can say no more of the eruption as it appeared from Melazzo; you must, therefore, endeavor to form an opinion of it from drawings which you may have seen of things of the kind, or from your own ideas of a thing too grand and awful for language to describe.

Our English curiosity is so great, that I am sure more than half the army have already been to see this wonder of nature. I went with two brother officers. Our first days march (for we were on foot) was to Franca Villa, and on the road to Lingua Grossa; next day we saw the foot of the lava, it was then passing over a vineyard, and seemed to menace with destruction the house of a Baron of Franca Villa; the house was abandoned, and the pictures of Saints hung out towards the fire, which the superstition of the people suggests to them as a means to turn its course. By day the lava has the appearance of a heap of rocks and stones, of a color rather like ink, and you see the fire, every here and there through the cracks; a great deal of smoke proceeds from it; when close to it, one perceives that it is all in motion, by pieces falling down & the huge stones rolling over, and constantly, though slowly, making its progress over the ground.

Except just at the crater the lava cannot be perceived to be in a liquid state, because, towards the foot of it, it is either all congealed and only impelled along by what is continually pouring out of the mouth of the crater, or what still remains liquid at the bottom & that at the top congealed into immense masses, which have the appearance of rocks. This is the stream of which I before spoke as taking towards Lingua Grossa; thither we proceeded, and having refreshed ourselves, set out on mules for the craters, which are about 6 miles or rather more from it; that is, the lower place, for the upper one is about 14 miles above it and near the summit of the mountains.

There are thirteen craters all in a line above each other towards the summit; these, as we saw them from Melazzo, all appeared one, and are quite distinct from the upper place. I will not trouble you with the description of a crater, for they are all found in the same manner by the ashes which are discharged, and have the same shape as I once before described, when I wrote to you on account of my visit to the top of Ætna.—The lowest was the only one which was burning with any degree of violence when we arrived, the others occasionally threw up perhaps a column of black smoke or red stones, and the lava from them was on the surface cold, going on but slowly.—Near to the lowest crater was a rising ground covered with trees, whose branches were all knocked off by the stones which had been thrown from the crater, (which indeed was the case with all the trees in the neighborhood, for the eruption is in the woody region,) but between where we stood and the crater was a stream of lava which had flowed from above and joined that which flowed from the lowest, just below the rising ground, having taken its course round it.

"We thought it practicable, and wished very much to cross this first stream, and so get on the rising ground to get a nearer view of the principal burning crater; the guides said that it was impossible, and would not go a step further; but we ventured on a little way, always stepping from one large rock to another (they were very hot and burnt our shoes,) and at length got across. It was by far the hotest birth I ever was in; every now & then we saw an immense mass of fire under our feet, and perhaps had to step across it, to get on from rock to rock; and once, just as I had put my foot on a large lump, which I thought firm, off it went and laid me on my side! I then felt it very hot, and you may be sure I lost no time in recovering my footing. When we got across we were not content, but thought our excursion would not be complete without crawling up the side of the crater, to look into the very mouth of it. This we effected with some difficulty, it being very steep and almost up to our knees in hot ashes every step, but when we arrived at the summit, we were most fully repaid for our pains. I am quite at a loss to know what compare it to! Just under our feet we perceived the lava which came ont of this crater in a liquid state and in motion, which was perfectly perceptible, and increased every now and then as a fresh emission from the crater took place. Immense stones were thrown, in a liquid state, high in the air, and we watched them, and saw them constantly changing their shape as they fell. Nearest the aperture was a constant blaze of liquid matter, and accompanied by such a tremendous noise that we could not hear ourselves speak. We retired from this about sunset, and again crossed the lava in safety. As it got dark the whole of the lava downwards appeared red, and the eruption appeared to double advantage.

I find that my description falls very short of the impression which this wonderful spectacle has left on my mind; but I have no doubt you will have seen many better accounts of it, than this long before my letter reaches you.

BATTLE IN SPAIN.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary

Downing Street, Aug. 15.

Dispatches of which the following are copies and extracts, were this day received at the office of Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, from lieutenant general the right hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, K. B. dated Talavera, July 29.

Talavera de la Rajut, July 29.

My Lord—General Cuesta followed the enemy's march with his army from the Alberche, on the morning of the 24th, as far as Santa Olalla, and pushed forward his advanced guard as far as Torrijos.

For the reasons stated to your lordship in my dispatch of the 24th, I moved only two divisions of infantry and a brigade of cavalry across the Alberche to Cassalegos, under the command of lieut. gen. Sherbrooke, with a view to keep up the communication between general Cuesta and me, and with sir H. Wilson's corps of Escolon.

It appears that general Venegas had not carried into execution that part of the plan of operations which related to his corps, and that he was still at Damiel, in Mancha; and the enemy in the course of the 24th, 25th and 26th, collected all his forces in this part of Spain, Torrijos and Toledo, leaving but a small corps of 2000 men in that place.

His united army thus consisted of the corps of marshal Victor, of that of general Sebastiani, and of 7 or 8000 men, the guards of Joseph Bonaparte, and the garrison of Madrid, and it was commanded by Joseph Bonaparte, aided by marshals Jourdan and Victor, and general Sebastiani.

On the 26th general Cuesta's advanced guard was attacked near Torrijos, and obliged to fall back, and the general retired with his army on that day to the left bank of the Alberche, general Sherbrooke continuing at Casalegos, and the enemy at Santa Otalla.

It was then obvious that the enemy intended to try the result of a general battle, for which the best position appeared to be in the neighborhood of Talavera, and general Cuesta having consented to take up his position on the morning of the 26th, I ordered general Sherbrooke to retire with his corps to its station in the line, leaving general Mackenzie with a division of infantry and a brigade of cavalry as an advanced post in the wood on the right of Alberche, which covered our left flank.

The position taken up by the troops at Talavera extended more than two miles; the ground was open on the left where the British army was stationed, and it was commanded by a height on which was, in echellon and in second line, a division of infantry under the orders of major general Hill.

There was a valley between this height and a range of mountains still further on the left, which valley was not at first occupied, as it was commanded by the height beforementioned; and the range of mountains appeared too distant to have any influence upon the expected action.

The right, consisting of Spanish troops, extended immediately in front of the town of Talavera down to the Tagus. This part of the ground was covered by olive trees, and much intersected by banks and ditches. The high road leading from the bridge over the Alberche, was defended by a heavy battery in front of a church, which was occupied by Spanish infantry.—All the avenues to the town were defended in a similar manner: the town was occupied, and the remainder of the Spanish army was formed in two lines behind the banks on the roads which led from the town and the right, to the left of our position.

In the centre, between the two armies there was a commanding spot of ground on which we had commenced to construct a redoubt, with some open ground on its rear.

Brigadier general Alexander Campbell was posted at this post with a division of infantry, supported in his rear by general Cotton's brigade of dragoons and some Spanish cavalry.

At about two o'clock on the 27th, the enemy appeared in strength on the left bank of the Alberche, and manifested an intention to attack gen. Mackenzie's division.

The attack was made before they could be withdrawn; but the troops consisting of general Mackenzie's and colonel Donkin's brigades, and general Anson's brigade of cavalry, and supported by general Payne with the other four regiments of cavalry, in the plain between Talavera and the wood, withdrew in good order, but with some loss, particularly by the 2d battalion and 31st regiment in the wood.

Upon this occasion the steadiness and discipline of the 45th regiment, and of the 5th battalion 60th regiment, were conspicuous; and I had particular reason for being satisfied with the manner in which major general Mackenzie withdrew his advanced guard.

As the day advanced, the enemy appeared in larger numbers on the right of the Alberche, and it was obvious that he was advancing to a general attack upon the combined army.

General Mackenzie continued to fall back gradually upon the left of the position of the combined armies, where he was placed in the second line, in the rear of the guards, colonel Donkin being placed in the same situation further upon the left, in the rear of the king's German legion.

The enemy immediately commenced his attack in the dusk of the evening by a cannonade upon the left of our position, and by an attempt with his cavalry to overthrow the Spanish infantry posted, as I have before stated, on the right. This attempt failed entirely.

Early in the night he pushed a division along the valley on the left of the height occupied by general Hill, of which he gained a momentary possession, but major general Hill attacked it instantly with the bayonet, and regained it.

This attack was repeated in the night, but failed, and again at day light in the morning of the 28th, by two divisions of infantry, and were repulsed by major general Hill.

Major general Hill has reported to me in a particular manner the conduct of the 29th regiment and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment, in the different affairs, as well as that of major general Tilson, and brigadier general Richard Stewart.

We have lost many brave officers and soldiers in the defence of this important point in our position; among others I cannot avoid to mention brigade major Fordyce, and brigade major Gardner; and major general Hill was himself wounded, but I am happy to say, but slightly.

The defeat of this attempt was followed about noon, by a general attack with the enemy's whole force upon the whole of that part of the position occupied by the British army.

In consequence of the repeated attempts upon the height on our left, by the valley, I had placed two brigades of the British cavalry in that valley, supported in the rear by the Duc d'Albuquerque's division of Spanish cavalry.

The enemy then placed light infantry in the range of mountains on the left of the valley, which were opposed by a division of Spanish infantry under lieut. general De Bassecourt.

The general attack began by the march of several columns of infantry into the valley, with a view to attack the height occupied by major general Hill. These columns were immediately charged by the 1st German light dragoons and 23d dragoons, under the command of general Anson, directed by lieut. general Payne, and supported by general Fane's brigade of heavy cavalry; and although the 23d dragoons suffered considerable loss, the charge had the effect of preventing the execution of that part of the enemy's plan.

At the same time he directed an attack upon brigadier major general Alexander Campbell's position in the centre of the combined armies and on the right of the British.

The attack was most successfully repulsed by brigadier general Campbell, supported by the king's regiment of Spanish cavalry, and two battalions of Spanish infantry; and brigadier general Campbell took the enemy's cannon.

The brigadier general mentions particularly the conduct of the 97th, the 2d battalion, 7th, and of the 2d battalion 53d regiments, and I was highly satisfied with the manner in which this part of the position was defended.

An attack was also made at the same time upon lieut. general Sherbrooke's division, which was on the left and centre of the 1st line of the British army.

This attack was more gallantly repulsed by a charge with bayonets by the whole division, but the brigade of guards which were on the right having advanced too far, they were exposed on their left flank to the fire of the enemy's battery, and of their retiring columns; and the division was obliged to retire towards the original position under cover of the 2d line of general Cotton's brigade of cavalry, which I had moved from the centre, and of the 1st battalion 48th regiment.

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

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

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

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

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