

put into four carts, and conveyed to the Place de Greve, where they were guillotined. The head of Georges fell the first, and we understand they all died with the great firmness, exclaiming, in an undaunted manly tone, *Vive le Roi, vive Louis XVIII.* In the person of Georges has fallen, the last of the chiefs of the heroes of La Vendee, who some years ago fought so gallantly to restore the Altar and the Throne. Georges was a man of extraordinary intrepidity & personal strength; qualities which alone brought him into notice, his situation in life being very humble. He was one of those characters which, in Revolutions raise themselves by personal energy from obscurity to greatness. Had the BOURBONS been restored during his life, he would have held as distinguished a rank in society as he had obtained in public opinion.

By the same accounts we are informed, that MOREAU's sentence of two years imprisonment has been changed to banishment to the United States of America, but whether for two years or during life, is not made known, nor is it material. Bonaparte has destroyed him as a rival, and whether he is allowed to breathe in Europe or in America, is of little importance. It is said Moreau was on the way to embark. Bonaparte will no doubt remove him from the neighborhood of the French armies as soon as possible.

The Dutch Papers say, that the Emperor Francis has acknowledged the new Emperor of the French in his quality of King of Hungary and Bohemia; but that as Emperor of Germany, he has referred the subject to the Diet of Ratisbon.—This must surely be a mistake. The Diet of Ratisbon has no authority over the Emperor's right of sending Ambassadors, neither does he keep more than one Minister at any Foreign Court.

By letters from Alicante, brought by the Lisbon Mail, arrived this morning, it appears that several of our merchants have been captured by French privateers on the coast of Spain and under Spanish batteries. From this it is contended that Spain has committed an act of aggression against this country, and that war must follow; but it is probable the Spanish batteries could not make an effectual resistance, and some advance should always be made for the fear in which the Court of Madrid stands of France. It does not appear that Spain has compromised her neutrality by the events alluded to.

By letters from Portsmouth this day, it is again affirmed, that the French meditate a serious attack on Jersey and Guernsey. From Plymouth we are also informed that ten French sail of the line have manifested a strong intention of putting to sea from Brest, and from the coast of Holland and Flanders we have the usual reports of the enemy's movements demonstrative of a design immediately to make some attempt on this country; to resist which, Ministers seem to have some new measures in contemplation, by a Message sent down from the KING to the House of Commons on Saturday. The Message is worded in such vague and general terms, that we can collect nothing from it, except that government has new cause to expect the Invasion will speedily be attempted, & that they intend proposing new precautions.—In what these will consist we are at a loss to guess, probably in some arrangement respecting the Volunteers.

Letters from our fleet off Brest have been received of so late a date as the 2d inst. They mention, that from the different appearances and manoeuvres of the enemy, it is supposed they will soon put to sea; a supposition which several neutral vessels from France confirm, having heard it positively stated, both at Bourdeaux and at L'Orient, that orders have been sent from Paris to risk an engagement, and that in consequence the troops in the vicinity of Brest, within a circle of twelve leagues, have received instructions from General Augereau to concentrate themselves to that town, that they may be ready to embark at a moment's notice.—Every day the number of French ships in the outer harbour at Brest changes. On the 27th ult. there were 21 ships of the line, and thirteen frigates and cutters. On the 28th, only 17 ships of the line and nine frigates and cutters. On the 29th, 27 ships of the line and sixteen frigates and cutters. On the 30th, the same number continued; but on the 1st instant only 24 ships of the line and fourteen frigates and cutters were counted by our cruisers. These changes and manoeuvres are evidently performed to deceive our cruisers as to the real strength of the French fleet.

A private letter from the Hague, of the 1st instant says, "We are uncertain how soon the expedition against England will be undertaken, still, although every thing is ready, and several regiments have been embarked for more than a fortnight, on board the fleet in the Tex-

el; on the other hand, nearly one hundred merchantmen, put into requisition or hired last autumn, have been restored to trade gradually; so that the whole number of transports actually employed, and at anchor in the Texel, do not amount to more than eighty. The armed vessels, as frigates, gun boats, and cutters, have been augmented, every where on the coast, on account of the repeated attempts of the English cruisers. In the Mouse alone, one frigate, five gun boats, and three cutters, are stationed, in addition to the number employed last May.

Of the fourteen thousand men at the Helder and in North Holland, eight thousand are embarked, the remainder are yet encamped, but in such a state that they may be taken on board in a few hours.—The camp near Utrecht, under general Marmont, contains only 18,000 men, mostly French; of whom 1500 are at Amsterdam, 1,200 at Rotterdam, and 800 at the Hague.

Several corps of French recruits or conscripts, to the amount of 14,000 men, have passed through Holland for Hanover, within these last 4 weeks.

The business of the indemnity to the Prince of Orange, for his family property in Holland, is now settled, & the Prince's ratification is only wanted to make it public. Besides three millions of florins in ready money, his Serene Highness is to receive two millions and a half as a private indemnification, partly in yearly instalments and partly for an annuity, which has to run for one hundred years. It is reported that the French government does not approve of this arrangement, wishing to have it unsettled until a negotiation with England for peace, that it may pay its share either in money, or by restoring the Dutch settlements lately conquered.

Large reinforcements are said to have been detached to the French Army in Hanover, and also, that a considerable encampment is forming near Lunenburg.

A letter from a gentleman in Leghorn to his friend in Leith, dated June 1, says "I dare say, before this gets to your hands, you will have been alarmed by accounts of the English merchants of Leghorn having been put into a fortress; if so, I can only confirm the report as one of the sufferers; but have now the satisfaction to inform you, that we were yesterday liberated. This rigorous measure proceeded from the report sent from hence by general Vedier to the general in chief Jourdan, that three of the English prisoners (N. B. they were three Corsicans, English pensioners) out upon their parole had left the state. The general in chief wrote an answer, that after a search made in all the bureaux, he could find no note of English prisoners, but that he was surprised any English prisoners should be out upon their parole; and that, as three had escaped, he desired the others should be secured. We immediately applied to the Queen Regent, who sent off a courier to the Spanish Minister at Milan, with orders to present a remonstrance to the general in chief, who, surprised to find that the prisoners were all merchants, and not as he had supposed Englishmen, taken in a state of hostility against France, promised to give orders to general V. for their release; which accordingly took place yesterday, as I have already stated."

A letter from Amsterdam, says, "The French general, influenced by the threat of Lord Nelson to bombard Leghorn if the British subjects detained in Etruria were not immediately released, obstinately opposed the wishes of the government; and it was not until the Queen Dowager had written to him a letter in very humble and supplicating terms, that he condescended to acquiesce in their liberation."

July 12.
We are sorry to learn by accounts from Dublin, that symptoms of disturbance are again discovered in Ireland. Some days ago we heard that midnight meetings had been held in the county of Kildare; and that apprehensions were entertained.—By the mails which arrived from Dublin this morning, these fears are in some degree confirmed. The Freeman's Journal says several foreigners have been lately observed in this country, who are suspected to be spies. Search is making after some;—one was very nearly apprehended a few days ago, near Maryborough.—The same paper continues to assert that "certain confined miscreants" are adopting a lofty tone and privately circulating printed papers of an inflammatory kind. The steps which have been recently taken by government, and the vigilance now exercised, it is added, shew that it is not a mistake to suppose that the flame of treason is rekindling. One Patrick Doyle has just been apprehended in Dublin. He was deeply engaged in the rebellion of 1798; and was an inmate at the depot in Mass-lane, prior to the explosion in July last. He is said to have belonged to the desperate knot of traitors called *Finislers*; that is assassins. A Mr. Smith was last week brought up from Kildare, in the county of Kildare; to the castle, where he underwent an examination. He was suspected to have arrived very lately from France; but it is said, that he was a resident of Baltimore, in America, from whence he lately arrived in the quarter, where he was arrested, of which he is a native. A morning paper of the 7th July says, Mr. Smith has been discharged; but the Dublin Evening Post, publish-

ed on the afternoon of the same day, while it mentions Smith's arrest, does not say, that he is out of custody. In addition to these circumstances, the Dublin papers announce that most of the working classes—the tailors, shoe makers and bricklayers in particular, have struck for more wages, and that at some of their secret meetings, on being broken in upon by the police officers, treasonable papers, have been found. The late movements of the Brest fleet may probably be connected with these unpleasant proceedings, and we trust government will be on the alert.

We are concerned to state the capture of the extra ship *Admiral Aphia*, captain Rogers, 558 tons, destined to Madras and Bengal; she sailed in August last, and is taken into the Isle of France; she had 11,000 ounces of treasure on board, on account of individuals—the company's loss is but trifling.

London Prices of Stocks, July 12.
3 per cent. reduced 56 1/2—Omnium 5 1/2 pr.
3 per cent. consols for acc. 57 1/2—div. included.

We observe by Saturday's Gazette, that a Mr. Ludovic has published a preface against Bonaparte's usurpation. He says, "When France was a republic, each citizen had a right and hope of coming to that dignity, but since he is an hereditary emperor, that hope is vanished, and I will not give up my rights to sovereignty."

We understand, says the Norfolk Herald, of August 27, & have it from good authority, that in consequence of a late accounts from Cadix, Flour has risen to 8 and 8 1/2 dols. per barrel in Richmond, Petersburg and this borough.

Married, on Sunday evening, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Simon Wilmer, Joseph H. Nicholson, jun. Esq. of Centreville, to Miss CHARLOTTE GIBSON, of the same place. *Eastern Md. paper.*

Died on Thursday evening last, at Philadelphia, the Rev. J. B. Linn, pastor of the first Presbyterian church in that city—in the 27 year of his age. His untimely and lamented death was occasioned by the rupture of a blood-vessel.

Post Office,
BALTIMORE, September 1, 1804.
Letters for the British Packet *Princess Amelia*, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office till 12 o'clock noon, THIS DAY, the 3d instant.

CHARLES BURRELL,
P. S. The inland postage to New York must be paid on all letters for the Packet.

SHIP NEWS
PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED,
Schr. Little Barn, Dunscomb, Bermuda
Amphion, Killburn, Gonaives
Cordelia, Towers, Bordeaux
CLEARED,
Schr. Britannia, Coleman, Boston
Atalantic, Mayhew, do.
Essex, Fabins, do.
Providence, Mann, Alexandria
Plato, Gold, Cape Francois

The ship *Columbia*, Hayden, arrived at Alexandria on Friday last from Liverpool.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST, September 1.
Arrived schr Cordelia, Towers, 60 days from Bordeaux—wine, tart and brandy—John Carrere, Aug 1, lat. 39 25, long. 41 30, spoke brig Maria, Thornton, 27 days from Bordeaux, for Norfolk. 9th, lat. 39 25, long. 52 20, ship Birmingham Packet, from Greenock for Charleston, with passengers. 29th, lat. 37, long. 74 20, brig Two Brothers, 35 days from Jamaica for New York.

Also, ship *Diana*, Holbrook, 42 days from Liverpool—dry goods &c.—Wm. Wilson & sons, and others.

The John Adams, Wood, for Boston, & the Liverpool Packet, Waite, for New York, sailed in co. with the *Diana*.

Captain Holbrook, left at Liverpool the following vessels:
Packet, Trott, Boston, 25th July;
Rose, Hathaway, Philadelphia, 25th;
Polly and Nancy, Melvin, Wilmington, N. C. 18th; Charleston, Wyer, New York, 23d; South Carolina, Tubbs, Philadelphia, 25th; George Barclay, Paulding, New York, 28th; Maria, Bayers, do. 29th; —, do. 28th;
Rover, Hills, Boston, August 1st; Jape, Lewis, Baltimore, July 31st; Superb, Bosworth, Boston, 28th; brig Polly, Purcell, Wilmington, N. C. 20th; Minerva, Callahan, Savannah, 25th; United States, Philley, Alexandria, 30th; Juno, Smith, Providence, 20th; Sally, Grow,

Boston, for Baltimore, August 1; Sally Hutchison, Baltimore, repairing; Sally Webber, Boston; John, Talman, Philadelphia.

New York, August 29
ARRIVED,
British packet *Princess Amelia*, Seaton, in 33 days from Falmouth, via Halifax with the July mail.

Ship St. Guthbert, Brown, in 49 days from Calcutta. Left there, ship Arria-of and from Beverly, arrived 6th March; and ship Pembroke, from Bolton, arrived on the 8th.

Ship Holland, Bush, in 77 days from Amsterdam. In lat. 44, long. 44. Spoke ship Brothers, Moores, out 13 days from New York for France.

Brig Commerce, Adenden, in 60 days from Bordeaux. August 9, lat. 40 50, long. 59. Spoke ship Venus, out 10 days from New York for Liverpool. August 14, lat. 40 20, long. 63, spoke ship King States, out 21 days from Charleston, for Cowes. August 26, was boarded by the Leander, and Peter Win, of New Bedford, pressed, who had a protection given him by Mr Lee, the American Consul at Bordeaux.

Brig Lovely Lass, Duplex, in 7 days from Savannah. Sailed in company with brig Ann-Maria, for New York. Spoke in the harbour, the English ship Magdalen, out 19 days from Barbadoes for Boston put in there for ballast. Passengers, Messrs. Pettit, Couler, Moran, Peria, Longworth, Fowler, Haacs, Hand, Magoy, and others.

Schr Argonaut, Lee, in 12 days from Peterburgh.

At Quarantine,
Ship Merchant, Lort, in 88 days from the Isle of France. Outward bound, in lat. 39 8, long. 48 E. Spoke ship Samuel Smith, out 70 days from Baltimore, for Batavia—August 19, lat. 31 30, long. 64, spoke the brig William, out 12 days from Philadelphia for Antigua. August 26, in lat. 36, long. 70 40, passed through the homeward bound English fleet from Jamaica, was boarded by one of the convoy frigates and treated politely. Off the Hook was boarded by the Cambrian, and had Jack Brown, a back, pressed.

Ship Francis Ann, in 6 months from Palo-Penung, and 73 days from the cape of Good Hope. Left there ship Francis and Henry, Folger, of Nantucket; and ship Margaret M-Farland, of Baltimore. The brig Recovery, of Salem, had stopped there 2 days, and proceeded for the Maritimes. In lat. 10 36, spoke the Hamburg ship John Parth, from Canton, for New York. August 15, spoke ship Nancy from the coast of Peru, for Nantucket. August 22, lat. 36, long. 71, spoke schr Mary, out 39 days from Jamaica, for Boston—passenger, Mr. Mor-dant.

English ship Catherine, Thomes, in 54 days from Killebegs (Ireland) with 154 passengers, bound for Philadelphia, but put in here leaky; the brig Jefferson, from New York, had gone to Oporto. August 12, lat. 43, long. 55, spoke ship Ann, out 12 days from Boston for London.

Brig Betty, Smith, (of Nantucket) in 20 days from Havana.

Brig Fair American, Brown, in 34 days from Montego Bay, Jam. Left there, floop Jackall, of New York, for Charleston, in a few days.

Came up from Quarantine,
Bri. Nancies, Warner, from Trinidad.
Spanish schr Sugar Loaf, from St. Bartholomews.

Sloop Betty, Barbark, from Tortola.

New-York, August 30
Arrived since our last,
Ship Ohio, Hall, in 67 days from Bordeaux. Spoke, August 15, in lat. 39 50, long. 60, brig Lydia, R. ad. 5 days from Boston for Cadiz. July 23, in lat. 43 31, long. 23, brig Favorite, Louth, from Philadelphia for S. ville.

Ship Friendship, capt. E. Holmes, of Boston, in 65 days from Bordeaux. Passengers, Joseph Fessier, and Mr. Brichong. Sailed in co. brig Eliza, for Norfolk. Passed outside the harbour, the ship Chesapeake, Lee, of Baltimore, from Charleston, with passengers, for Bordeaux. July 23, in lat. 48, long. 30, spoke the ship Almira, Sover, of Portland, 18 days from Norfolk for London. August 22, spoke the ship Eliza, of & 5 days, from New York, then in lat. 41 20, long. 63 10. The Friendship was detained five hours by the Cambrian and Leander—they broke open the letters, and threatened to send the ship to Halifax. Capt. Holmes was carried on board the Cambrian, being then about four leagues from the Light House. Capt. H. was treated politely while on board these ships.

Russia Goods.
Received per the Ship *Harriet*, from St. Petersburg,
White and brown sheetings first quality
Havens duck
Sail Cloth
Broad and narrow lines
Drillings, dusters, tickens
Feathers, blades
Iron
Best clean hemp, and
Cordage assorted.
For sale by
Wm. WILSON & SONS,
August 30

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 3d inst. at 12 o'clock, at the head of Smith's dock, will be sold, on 49 and 90 days credit, The new fast sailing pilot boat built schooner ANTELOPE.
As she arrived from sea. Her inventory will be shown at the time of sale.
LEIGHON & CAMPBELL, auc'rs.

Sale by Auction This Day.
THE 65 acres of Land, lying to the east side of the turpikage which were advertised for sale on Saturday last, the 1st instant, was, in consequence of the rain, postponed till this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, at Mr. Christopher Walker's tavern, near to the premises.

A plat will be lodged with Mr. Christopher Walker this forenoon—and those inclined to view the land previous to the sale, will find stakes at each division line and the number of the lot marked thereon.
September 3

Sale by Auction.
TO-MORROW,
The 4th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick street dock, will commence the sale of
A VARIETY OF DRY GOODS.
Consisting of
2 boxes Listados } entitled to draw
2 do. Chees } back.
2 do. Furniture Checks }
1 do. brown Plurillas }
Also,
A variety of articles, the remains of a Dry Good House retiring from business.
After which, at 12 o'clock,
27 hhd. Demerara sugar
10 do. Guadalupe clayed do.
61 barrels do do.
218 lbs and 4 pieces coffee
4 puncheons New England rum
4 casks molasses
Hyson tea, black tea, &c.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, auc'rs.
September 3.

John McKim, junr.
No. 108, N. E. street,
Has imported per the ship *Diana*, from Liverpool,
A PART OF HIS
FALL GOODS,
Consisting of
Rose, striped and point Blankets; superfine, second and coarse Cloths; Swallowtails, Towels, Cambrics, men and women's cotton and silk Hosiery, yam stockings, durans, joans, bumbazars, flannels, bays, half hdk and kerseys, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices to punctual men.
september 3

Landing
From schooner *Pelican*, just arrived from Jamaica, CO. FEE, of superior quality, and suitable for retailers, for sale by
WM & HU NEILSON,
No. 70, Bowly's wharf.
september 3

Baltimore Bank.
A few SHARES, of the above Stock, for Sale, by
THOMAS BARKLEY,
Loyally lane.
An assortment of Damask and Dapers, for sale on inviting terms. Apply as above.
september 3

Just Published,
By WANE & MURPHY,
And for sale at their Printing Office, 3, North Gay street—Price one D.ollar,
The Key of Paradise,
OPENING THE WAY TO
ETERNAL SALVATION.
Revised, corrected and adapted to the Catholic Religion in the United States, (according to the last regulation of the Holy See) by the Rev. FRANCIS BERRON—Sanctified and authorized by the Right Rev. J. CARROLL, September 3.

War Dance.
IN the course of this week will be published, by particular desire, No. 2, of the *War Dance*. No. 1, being published, is the continuation of the correspondence between the advocates and opponents of that representation.
Communications for the above to be left at Keating's Book store, with the names of the authors attached to each.—The authors' names shall not be disclosed on any account except by legal authority.—Such pieces as may be disapproved of, or containing any personalities shall not be published, except with the names of the authors.
september 3

John Clingman
Returns thanks to the citizens of Baltimore for the liberal support he has received in his line as auctioneer, since his commencement, & is happy to inform them, that he will continue the whole of his time for the accommodation of his customers.—He also informs them, that he has taken the noted stand by Mrs. Eliza's No. 10, Market street, lately occupied as a warehouse, by Wm. C. Cochran, where all the goods will be daily given for the inspection of all kind of Goods and Merchandise. His regular hours will be on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, Wednesday mornings, Friday evenings, and Saturday mornings, at No. 10, Market street. Cash will be advanced, if required, on goods entrusted to his care.
N. H. Deeks, Maps, Printer, &c. who has received the above places for sale.
August 31.

The subscriber
Has just returned on a cargo of
30,000 lbs. of COFFEE, in hhd. and in bags
5 hhd barrels of Indigo
3 tons of Logwood
50 tons of Mahogany
Also on hand
110 boxes prime Rice
A few cases Brandy, &c.
Apply to
Wm. WILSON & SONS,
Gay street, Daniel's building, and
at the City of Baltimore
Aug 24