

Dayland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, September 5, 1805.

FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Farmers Bank of Maryland are requested to take notice, that their third payment of five dollars on each share must be made on Saturday the 14th September next, to the President and Directors, for the western shore.

J. MUIR, Pres. F. B. Annapolis, August 20, 1805.

FARMERS BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Books will be opened at Annapolis on the 27th, and continue open on the 28th and 30th September next, for the disposal of 6392 shares in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, being the number not heretofore taken, in the several counties on this shore.

Persons inclining to take shares, will be pleased to observe, that fifteen dollars per share are to be paid, because original subscribers, will have paid three instalments before the above stated 27th September.

By order of the Directors, JOHN MUIR, president.

Annapolis, 15th August, 1805. N. B. Books will be opened at Easton, on the aforesaid days, for the disposal of shares on the Eastern shore.

WE are authorized to say, that Doctor JOHN GASSAWAY, of Rhode river, will be a candidate at the ensuing election, for one of the representatives of Anne-Arundel county to the legislature. Rhode river, March 27, 1805.

On the 24th June Sir Richard Bickerton arrived at Gibraltar with 4 ships of the line, and proceeded with the British expedition to the eastward, the destination of which was unknown.

We learn by captain Coffin, of the Juno, from the Isle of France, that the La Pefche, French frigate, of 32 guns, captain Buquet, has been taken in the Bay of Bengal, by the British frigate St. Florenzo, (rated in Steele's list at 36 guns,) captain Bathurst. The battle lasted four hours. The French frigate was dismantled, and it was said lost all her officers except the captain, and had 40 men killed and 60 wounded. The British frigate was much damaged.

The New-Orleans Gazette of Friday, June 21, says, "That for three days past we have had a continued rain, and a strong wind from E. S. E. which last night blew almost to a storm. The injury sustained by the west country boats, principally from Kentucky, is immense—several boats were sunk—some nearly filled, and their cargoes floated out—whilst those who attempted to unload, got their produce seriously injured by the rain. This ought to be a solemn lesson to adventurers to store up their cargoes immediately on their landing, and not trust them to the mercy of the river and weather."

Madame Jerome Buonaparte, (says a London paper of July 8,) was yesterday morning safely delivered of a son.

A letter from Tripoli, dated April 10, 1805, mentions, "by a vessel which commodore Barron has sent to Tripoli with money, clothing, &c. &c. for our use, we all, this day, received letters from our friends in America. I expect we shall, in a few days, remove to the American house. The change will be for the better, and we consider our removal as a good omen."

"Sir Alexander Ball, governor of Malta, has sent a liberal present of wine, porter, cheese, and other articles, to some of our prisoners at Tripoli."

We think it our duty once more to state, that in the same neighbourhood in Southwark in which so many cases of fever had previously occurred, there were, as we are informed, not less than twelve new cases yesterday—six persons, we understand, had been removed to the hospital.

A letter from an American gentleman at Paris, whose information may be relied on, states, that the drawing of the bills for American claims had been proceeded in to the amount of five millions of livres, and would be continued until the remaining fifteen millions were drawn for.

Mr. Skipwith was to transmit these bills to their respective proprietors—and it has excited some surprise, as the letter is dated on the 5th of June, and none of them have yet come to hand.

We understand that appearances as to sickness, in the lower part of Southwark, are more unfavourable since the change of weather, and that the board of health have ordered the communication between that part of the city to be cut off, by stationing watchmen in such situations as to prevent people from passing. Every part of the city continues very healthy.

On the 18th of July, Mrs. HAUSE and Miss BETSKY CHENWITH, both of Jefferson county, Kentucky, spun, on a wager, in one day, 63 cuts of yarn, equal almost to 6 days work.

LITERARY NEWS.

The London list of new publications for June, 1805; mentions, 2 agricultural, 8 on antiquities, 3 on architecture, 11 on the arts, 4 biographical, 6 botanical, 8 historical, 3 on law, 7 medical, 6 military; 1 on mineralogy, 20 miscellaneous, 13 novels and romances, 3 philosophical, 16 poetical, 15 political, 15 religious, 3 topographical, 2 of voyages, and an almost infinite number of songs and pieces of music. Among the biographical publications are "Memoirs of Talleyrand, 2 vols. 12mo."

The frigates United States and Chesapeake are ordered to be immediately prepared for service. To the friend of peace, these symptoms can afford no pleasure, but if imperious necessity demand them, we must submit, and silently lament the folly of mankind.

PERKINS'S STEREOTYPE BILLS.

It is a remark, which justice to the merit of Mr. Perkins and general interest require should be made public, that since the banks in this part of the country have, most of them, adopted his stereotype printed bills, those hordes of counterfeiters, who formerly perplexed us, have either relinquished their iniquitous trade, or fled to the southward, where bills are still made on the old plan, and of course liable to be counterfeited, as in fact we find they are.

We have attentively examined the process of making stereotype plates for bank bills, and are confident that Mr. Perkins, having delivered up his plates to the charge of some bank, could not himself counterfeit his own work.—The uncertain degree of expansion and contraction which takes place in preparing the steel used in making his plates, destroys the possibility of imitation by any system; and in his last improvement he has combined with his own talents as a dye-sinker, the best execution he could command in etching and engraving. The discovery is invaluable, and promises to command universal attention, from that strongest of all motives to patronage—the interest of those concerned.

It is found that the best method of preserving eggs consists in plunging them, for two seconds, in boiling water—they may be then kept for many months, if deposited in a cool place, or in salt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Raleigh, N. C. now on a tour through the western states, to his friend in that neighbourhood, dated

NASHVILLE, July 25. "The expectations of the people of this country are blasted. From the last accounts from generals Robafon and Smith, our commissioners treating with the Indians, it was thought that all the lands north of the Tennessee river, would have been purchased; but it is now rumoured that our agent, col. Hawkins, and the Creek nation, have drawn all the southern tribes into a confederacy, in which they had agreed not to sell any part of their lands without the consent of the whole tribes—and although the Cherokees and Chickasaws were willing to a sale, yet the Choctaws have positively refused. Generals Robafon and Smith are still waiting on their council, and it is thought their object is to purchase a small part of the north side of Duck river, for the purpose of opening roads and establishing ferries and stands for travellers to the Natchez. It is said, and I believe from good authority, that the whites living among the different nations of Indians, as well as those who own lands and ferries leased out, are the principal cause of an obstruction to a purchase."

Captain Newman, of the ship Laura, from Liverpool, informs us, that he was boarded upon the 6th of August by the French frigate Le Topaze, in company with two other frigates. They informed him that a short time previous they had fallen in with the British frigate Blanche, captain Mudge, and after a smart engagement sunk her. Captain Mudge and a number of the crew were on board the Topaze, from one of whom captain Newman learned that from the commencement of the action they were resolved not to strike, adding, that the Blanche was never destined to wear French colours.

By the arrival on Thursday last, at New-York, of the ship Rhoda and Betsey, capt. Terry, after a passage of 44 days from Liverpool, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers to the 14th July—4 days later than previous accounts. The following is a summary of their contents:

The grand signior, in answer to a letter from Buonaparte, notifying his accession to the throne of Italy, has given the latter assurances of his friendship, but refuses to acknowledge him either as emperor of France or king of Italy.

A bloody battle between the insurgents of Servia and a body of Turks, has taken place on the borders of Moravia, in which the former remained masters of the field, though with considerable loss, their commanding officer being amongst the killed.

Sixteen thousand French and Dutch troops are encamped a few miles from Amsterdam, who are held in readiness to march at the shortest notice, supposed to be destined to embark in the expedition against England. The Dutch troops are said to rejoice at the idea; not from a wish to assist in conquering England, but to have an opportunity of deserting. The fleet in the Texel is extremely ill manned, but rigidly disciplined, and badly victualled.

Postscript.

From Baltimore Papers, received by Yesterday's Packet.

Boston, August 29.

Important and Highly Interesting Intelligence!!!

We understand by several gentlemen who left Salem yesterday afternoon, that the brig Belle-Isle, captain Leach, had arrived at that place from Naples, bringing the important and highly gratifying intelligence of the CAPTURE OF THE CITY OF TRIPOLI, by the forces under the ex-bashaw, (directed, we presume, by the intrepid spirit of our countryman general Eaton,) and that the American prisoners had been immediately released.

Several parcels of dispatches, directed to the president and to the heads of department, (received by this vessel,) were lodged in the post-office last evening. They were noted to be of high importance, and ordered to be forwarded to the seat of government without delay.

The following letters were received by the above arrival, and add some important particulars to the agreeable intelligence above stated:

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Naples, dated June 15, 1805.

"Letters from Sicily mention, that advices had been received from our commodore at Syracuse, informing of the release of the American prisoners, and a Peace with Tripoli. This event is said to be altogether owing to the spirited conduct of gen. Eaton. No particulars are mentioned, but it is supposed on the terms offered by America, as Eaton had previously taken Derna and Baquara."

Extract of a letter from Frederick Degen, Esq. to a gentleman in this town, dated

NAPLES, June 22, 1805. "Commodore Barron has resigned the command of the American Squadron to captain Rogers. He (Commodore Rogers,) wrote me on the 1st June, that peace with the Bashaw of Tripoli was finally concluded, and that the terms were most advantageous and honourable to the United States. It appears that Mr. Eaton's undertaking has been attended with success. Mr. Dylon wrote me from Syracuse, that previous to the conclusion of peace, general Eaton defeated the bashaw's troops at Derna, and took possession of that town and castle, but received himself, during the action, a musket shot through the arm."

The intelligence contained in the above letters, is derived through an official source—and announces the important fact that PEACE IS MADE WITH TRIPOLI AND OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE FREE.

POSTSCRIPT.

Thursday morning, 3 o'clock, August 29.

[The express which we dispatched late last evening to Salem, has this moment arrived, and furnishes the following particulars relative to the before mentioned important news.]

From the Salem Register, August 29.

Yesterday the brig Belle-Isle, captain Leach, arrived here in 66 days from Naples. About 8 days before he sailed, news arrived there, that general Eaton, at the head of the small American force which had been detached from our Mediterranean Squadron, and the troops collected by the rival brother of the bashaw of Tripoli, had had an engagement with the Tripolines at Derna—on which side victory declared we do not learn; but it was said that gen. Eaton's army suffered most severely, and that every American was killed, except Mr. Eaton, who was wounded in the shoulder.

The effect of the battle, however, was an immediate negotiation for peace, to assist at which col. Lear went from Malta to Tripoli; and two days before capt. L. sailed dispatches were received from col. Lear at Naples, bringing the important and glorious intelligence, that a PEACE highly honourable to the United States had been concluded, and of course the Americans who had been so long suffering in captivity released. Capt. L. we understand brings dispatches for our government, so that we may expect shortly to have the official details of the battle, the negotiation, and the terms of peace.

The American Squadron had not left Malta when this affair took place; and there was no intelligence at Naples of the gun boats from the United States having joined them. Commodore Barron, after he found the negotiation was in a promising train, sailed for the U. States, on account of his ill state of health.

From the American Extra. of Tuesday morning.

Our valuable correspondent at New-York writes us under date of September 1,

"A number of letters were yesterday received in this city from Salem and Boston, announcing the following highly interesting intelligence:

"On Thursday last a vessel arrived at Salem, in 65 days from Naples, the captain of which received information from colonel Lear, that Mr. Eaton, formerly American consul at Tripoli, together with the brother of the bashaw, at the head of 20,000 men, marched towards the seat of the Tripolitan empire. That when they had arrived within 100 leagues, they met the bashaw's army, fought a long and severe battle, in which Mr. Eaton was wounded, and gained a decisive victory. That they immediately proceeded to Tripoli, took the town by surprise, dethroned the reigning bashaw, and reinstated his brother—and that Mr. Eaton then formed a treaty, the first article of which provides for the release of the American captives."