and were thereby prepared to resist the influence of the small-pox. Several of my Cow-pox patients attended this spot during his illness, but escaped the infection of his disease.

"It gives me great pleasure to say that the Jennerian inoculation is extending itself fast over this island; *but one thing I lament is, the great probability of many, my errors being committed by persons ignorant of the disease, and inexperienced in the practice of inoculation; for the people of* Newfoundland *are indiscriminately inoculating each other, and I fear some of them may either not receive infection at all, or by taking the virus at too late a period*, (a circumstance you so particularly cautioned me against) *create a spurious disease; and thus, under an ideal security, expose themselves to virulent contagion; when, in fact, they never had the specific preventative.*" I must add that we are much indebted to the zeal and exertions of Mr. Macauley, Surgeon, of *St. Johns*, for the rapid progress the Vaccine Inoculation has made in *Newfoundland*. Mr. Macauley, I understand, received his virus from Dr. Jenner, through the medium of your paper, and reported governor, admiral Pole."

"Having in my own extensive inoculation been the vaccine pustule in all the varieties it assumes, I confident, I shall be I vow to the humanity and society to answer inquiries, that may be made on the subject; and if the result of my information should contribute to relieve the anxiety of a parent for the safety of a child, or remove the pain of suspense, I shall feel myself highly gratified. I am, &c.

G. C. JENNER."

No. 13, Bond Street, April 2, 1801."

"This is exactly what happened lately in several parts of New-England. People were not contented with receiving this substitute for the small-pox, without being separated from their connections without undergoing the disagreeable process of cleansing, without quitting in general their employments, or even keeping children from school, and all this at a *very trifling expence*, but they shall run the risk of inoculating themselves, without knowing if they had produced the *true* disease, with out knowing that there may be a *very severe* and symptoms of fever as consequence, or to shall *not the presence of the spurious disease*. It is a fact that the heaviest symptoms and the forest pains belong not to the *true* disease, but to the *spurious one*. The inexperienced, not to give a proper pustule, a caustic quality, which poisons the part, and inflames violently the whole habit, but full dom or never communicates the *genuine* disease, whereas the *true pox*, *when free* from taint is mild in its symptoms and moderate in its inflammation. To some inflammatory tumors, the genuine matter has sometimes contributed an inflammation, and to violent, as to exclude the infection, for this case, the physician takes off the inflammatory disposition by internal remedies, and then renders the patient safe. He never fears to him the *genuine* disease. Mild, safe, and certain as is the genuine Kine pox; it is regretted by have *some* to be prejudiced by any eye but their *excellent*. Yet people have begun again to inoculate themselves in some of our country towns, and some *spurious* cases have already risen.

B. W."

* See cases referred to by Dr. Lettsom, Med. Jour. V. 4th, p. 567.

The schooners Dolphin & Kitty, now lying at Mr. Young's Wharf will constantly take freights every three weeks from this to Alexandria or Baltimore. For terms apply to BROWN and BOYS.

Washington July 15, 1801.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber two horses and a mare. The mare and one of the horses are matches, about 15 hands high, black colour, and bob tails. The other horse is a small bay, about 14 hands high, has a remarkable lump on the right side, crupt ears, and a bell round his neck. The above horses were milling on Sunday night.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

Washington City, Aug. 19, 1801.

Strayed from the Subscriber on or about the 8th of August, a large black horse, that all round, one white hind foot, a star on his neck, where he was bled, and some saddle galls.

Also a dark brown cow, and a calf, the cow has both her horns broad off at the end, with a hoard on the top; the calf is brown with a white face and the end of its tail white, is a bull calf about five months old. Whoever will take up said horse, cow and calf, shall be entitled to 4 dollars, reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or two dollars for the horse, by returning them to the subscriber.

AMOS WILKINSON, the tinner.

Washington City, Aug. 25, 1801. 3t

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, August 24, 1801.

At an election for a Representative to Congress from Kentucky, held at Lexington, the votes given were, for John Fowle 648, for William Garrard 39, for Philip Thomas 26.

DIED at Louisville, (Geo.) very sudden ly, GENERAL GUNN.

In the town of *Cheshire*, Massachusetts, the ladies of the Rev. Mr. Leland's church have agreed to make a CHEESE, to present to *Thomas Jefferson*, as a mark of their esteem and respect for his character.

The following account is taken from an Eastern print:

Accordingly they appointed Mr. Leland to procure a cheese vat at their expence 6 feet diameter, and 21 inches thick; to press the cheese in; and on a certain day they were to assemble at Mr. Daniel Brown's with curd to make the cheese. They all punctually attended, and placed the vat in a cider press, and then filled it with curds. The vat held 1400 weight of curd, and they had 300 weight left. The cheese was made from the milk of 900 cows at one milking. When our information left Cheshire the cheese had not been turned but would be in a few days, as the machinery for that purpose was nearly completed.

A writer in the BALTIMORE TELEGRAPH takes the following notice of a piece which lately appeared in the Philadelphia Gazette, the facts contained in which he pronounces false and calumniating.

It is said in the publication above alluded to, that Mr. Daniel Clarke, lately appointed consul at "New Orleans, for the Spanish subjects," this a "direct falsehood." Mr. Daniel Clarke is an "American citizen" of the first respectability; added to a fair, complete, clear, and fund judgement he has the most perfect knowledge of the Western country, its boundaries and its rights; and is every way qualified to fill the station he is placed in, advantageously to his fellow citizens and honorably to his country at large. It is not the intention of the writer of this paragraph to give any parallel between the conduct of Mr. Clarke to fulfil the duties of his present office, better or worse than his predecessor Mr. Jones; he will only barely observe, that the latter gentleman, was appointed by Mr. Adams, although *attorneys and bons fide a "Spanish subject"*—Mr. Jones has large possessions in the territory of Louisiana, for this cause he was the best known to the "government at New Orleans," he was never formally acknowledged by them, as the "legal representative" of the United States; Mr. Hulings vice consul, a Pennsylvanian, and a man of worth, performed the greater part of the "official business," but a share of the "emoluments of the office" was enjoyed by Mr. Jones: Mr. Clarke will no doubt "relieve" all the profits of Mr. Hulings.

Equally erroneous is the Alexandria correspondent "of the Pennsylvania Gazette" in what regards Mr. Stephen Cathalan "of Marseilles." That gentleman has been consular agent for the United States, at that port, for many years; it is "fitting" therefore to call him a new appointment. The writer may add, that to his knowledge Mr. Cathalan is worthy of continuing in the office; in fact it has yielded him hitherto, but a very trifling advantage, excepting indeed that it was the means of having his "head" which would have fallen under the executable tyranny of Robespierre, but for that very circumstance.

ROME.

At a conclitory held by his holiness on the 26th February, the cardinals that was given to 9 new cardinals who were at Rome. The French general Dulavei and his aide-de-Camp, and many other French officers assisted at the ceremony. The following account of general Murat's visit to the Pope, is given in the gazette of Rome. "After the conclusion of the armistice at Foligno, general Murat let off for Rome, where he arrived without any escort of troops, and accompanied only by major Berthier and their respective aide de camp. As soon as his arrival was known an immense crowd, throng'd the gate *del Popolo* and the palace *Sciarra*, which had been prepared by the governor for their reception. The people in the most decilive manner testified their joy and satisfaction, at beholding him in the midst of so large a city and after so many different events alone, without any guard, without any other protection than his renown and the public faith, thus giving to the people and to his Holiness, a proof of unlimited confidence. The Cardinal Secretary of state immediately waited on him; and the general, accompanied by generals Berthier, that evening presented himself before the Holy Father. Their conversation was long, their confidence mutual, and the pleasure which flows on the face of the pontiff, fully discovered his inward satisfaction. The next morning the most distinguished citizens of Rome paid their compliments to general Murat, and in the evening a general illumination took place. Another conference was held between the general and his holiness, who received him in the most affectionate manner. It was at this second visit, that the Holy Father presented his portrait to general Murat, as a testimony of the gratitude and esteem, which had been excited by his conduct, his wisdom, and the generosity of his proceedings."

General Murat, had afterwards his last audience, sovereign Pontiff and conferred to him the different officers who had accompanied him. The Holy Father testified in terms the most expressive, the joy which he felt at the news of peace, He called a deferred eulogium on the valor of the French generals, on the First Consul who had conducted them to victory, and on the moderation of the exciting government. He terminated his interview by peculiar testimonies of esteem for general Murat, he offered him of his friendship and repeated to him that he should ever preferve with pleasure a friendly correspondence with him."

PARIS, June 18.

Lieut. General Duhesme, bearer of intelligence by an extraordinary courier, who left Turin on the 14th June, that a vessel which sailed from Corfu on the 9th instant, had brought intelligence from Constantinople, that the British had been completely defeated in the 8th days of the month of May—that they had re-embarked, and that Several transports had sunk, and were on water in the different ports of the Morea.

An officer embarked on board this vessel, stated, that this great event had taken place in the following manner:

"The British had taken possession of Toleta about the middle of April. They had sent half their army thither, under the command of general Hutchinson; the Turks, who had marched against Rhamanie—that Gen. Menou had marched thither with all his army, and after different skirmishes of cavalry and attacks of outposts, a general affair took place in the Delta, where general Hutchinson was completely defeated, and lost part of his army—that, however, the Turks, who had left the army which had remained at Aboukir, leaving Alexandria destitute of troops, had presented themselves in order to carry the position which Gen. Menou had taken after the affair of 21st March, occupied and caused to be fortified; and the French had caused several mines to be sprung, which had greatly injured the British; that the latter, soon perceived that the position of Gen. Menou was under a redoubt, situated between Fort Cretin and the Roman Forces; they therefore thought proper to turn back, and re-occupy their position at Aboukir with a considerable loss, exposed to grape shot, and the fortie of the garrison at Alexandria: that these two events combined, had forced them to abandon the Delta that they had left in the fort of Aboukir, 7 or 800 Turks of the corps of the Captain Pacha."

The commissary of commercial affairs at Amsterdam writes, under date of the 24 of June, that the commander of the Sennar gives his rent an account of a recent affair having taken place in Egypt, in which the British were defeated. This news, which bears some marks of truth, appears nevertheless to stand in need of confirmation. The ships which arrive in thefe parts, publish agreeable intelligence every other, in hopes of being better received.

[*Moniteur.*

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Nichol, Sir Christopher Hawkins and Sir George Shuckburgh, have formally joined in support of Mr. Addington's administration. Believing that nothing can save the country but peace, they want Mr. Addington and told him, they and others were desirous of giving him their support, upon condition he would answer two questions to their satisfaction; 1st, Was there any political connexion between him and Mr. Pitt; 2d, Was he listener to overtures of peace? To the 1st Mr. Addington answered, there was no other connexion between him and Mr. Pitt than that of private friendship: to the second, that he was most earnestly desirous not only of making peace, but that he would ultimately prove he had offered great sacrifices to obtain it. Sir Christopher Hawkins sends six members to Parliament.

The most active intercourse is now kept up betwixt this country and France.—Flags of true peace daily between Dover and Calais.

COLIN'S PROFESSION; OR THE SONG OF CONSTANCY.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

NOW, Joan, we are married—and now let me say,
Tho' loth are in youth, yet that youth will decay;
In our journey thro' life, my dear Joan I suppose
We shall oft meet a Bramble—and sometimes a Rose;
When a cloud on this forehead shall darken my day
Thy mildnee of sweetness shall smile it away;
And when the dull vapour shall dwell upon thing,
To chase it, the labour and triumph be mine.
Thou shalt milk our cow cow, and I forteme
pursue,
In good time, with her blessings, my Joan shall
be early;
I will till our field field, while my pattle and
flail
Shall charm as I drive the bright plough share
along.
Thus, and thus shall the day by fine weil regale,
And treat our good neighbour at eve with our
ale.
Joan, who could wish for fell only to live?
Our blessing of life, my dear girl, is to give,
The Red-breast and Wren shall not shake
while thou hast a crumb, or they Crows a grain,
Not only their songs will they pour from the
grove,
But yield by example sweet lessons of love.
Tho' thy beauty mull fade, yet thy youth I'll
remember;
That thy May was my own, when thou thewest
December,
And wouldst scorge to my head shill his winter impart,
the summer of love shall repose in my heart!—

BROHAWN and BOYS,

BEG leave to inform the citizens of Washington, that they have taken out, Mr Youngs wharf, very conveniently fitted up for the Boston and President's squares; where they have opened a GENERAL YARD, and expect to go pretty largely in that line of business; and in about two or three weeks will have a general assortment of the first quality of groceries that can be procured in Baltimore.

Washington June 24, 1801.

N. B. Any gentlemen wishing to apply for bills of exchange of any size or denomination, may obtain them at the shortest notice by applying as above. tf

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HUGH SOMERVILLE,

HAS lately received and is now ready to circulate, a large and valuable collection of

NOVELS, History, Romances, Voyages, Travels, &c. which will be lent out to read, for the term of a month, quarter, or year, at his store and residence in a frame building, South side of the Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Tiber bridge, and three new brick buildings, and the building now erecting for the city of Washington market-house, where the terms may be known, and accordingly given from five in the morning till one in the afternoon, and from two till four.

August 28. 3t.

ANTHONY SAWYER,

LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S HABIT-DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has opened a shop opposite the Little Bridge in the City of Washington. The styles of the newest fashion are made for the ladies, &c. He will wait upon any lady with his patterns, whether fashionable in his line shall be strictly attended to.

Street August 19, 1801. 3m

NOTICE.

THE following slaves have been committed to the gaol of Washington county viz.

SOLOMON JOHNSTON—Five feet 10 inches high, 33 years of age, has on a pair of pantaloons and a blue coat, he says he belongs to captain Johnston of the city of Baltimore.

JOHN JAMES—Five feet 8 or 9 inches high, 16 or 17 years of age, has on a blue coat, much worn, a pair of light coloured corduroy breeches, and old hat, says he belongs to col. Martin Pickett of Fauquier Court House, Virginia.

MARK, alias THOMAS GORDON—Five feet 9 inches high, 22 years of age, has on a pair of old trowsers, and an old shirt and a new felt hat; says he belongs to David Allison of Falmouth Virginia.

The owners of the above Runaways are desired to come and take them away, otherwise they will be sold to pay the gaol fees, and discharge their prison expences.

DANIEL C. BRENT.

Marshal of the District of Columbia.

Washington, August 14, 1801. 1aw4f