

PORTLAND GAZETTE.

By ELEZER A. JENKS.

[No. 9, of Vol. VIII.]

PORTLAND (MAINE) TUESDAY, JUNE 15 1805.

[Whole No. 373]

Commissioners' & Administrators' Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator on the estate of JOHN RACKLEFF, late of Portland, in the county of Cumberland, deceased; and has undertaken that trust, by giving bond as the law directs. All persons therefore having demands against the estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement, and all indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

NABBY RACKLEFF.

Dated May 9, 1805.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of an executor of the last will and testament of

Elizabeth Coffin,

late of Brunswick, in the county of Cumberland, single woman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

CHARLES COFFIN, Executor.

Dated, April 25, 1805.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and have taken upon themselves the trust of executors of the last will and testament of

JACOB MERRILL,

late of North-Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. They therefore request all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

RO-ANNA MERRILL, JACOB MERRILL.

Dated May 9, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further time of three months is allowed to the creditors of the estate of

SAMUEL MERRILL, esq.

late of North-Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, to bring in their claims against said deceased's estate; and the commissioners will meet at Mr. Egan's tavern, in Portland, to consider the same on the last Wednesday in June and July next.

Daniel Tucker, Peter Warren.

Dated May 9, 1805.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of administrator on the estate of

DAVID MINTIRE,

late of New Gloucester, in the county of Cumberland, blacksmith, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SOLOMON MINTIRE.

New Gloucester, April 25, 1805.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and has taken upon himself the trust of guardian to

THOMAS CHANDLER RUSSELL,

of North-Yarmouth, in the county of Cumberland, a non compos, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

AMMI R. MITCHELL.

North-Yarmouth, April 20.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed, and has taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

FLETCHER INGALLS,

late of Orono, in the county of Cumberland, yeoman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

DANIEL HOLDEN.

Dated, April 25, 1805.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed by the Hon. Samuel Freeman, Esq. Judge of Probate, to examine the claims against the estate of

JOSEPH GRAFFIN,

late of Scarborough in the county of Cumberland, deceased, give notice, that we will attend the said business, at the dwellinghouse of the deceased, in Scarborough, on the third Tuesday of June and on the third Tuesday of the five following months, from three to six o'clock, P. M. each day

Gideon Rice,

Benjamin Milliken.

May 9.

At a court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, begun and holden at Portland, in said county, on the third Tuesday of October A. D. 1804.

ON the Petition of John Anderson, of Falmouth in said county, husband, and Maria Anderson, wife of the said John, representing that they are seized in fee in her right in and to three undivided fourth parts of a certain tract of land in Portland aforesaid, with one Edward Cobb, of said Portland, bound beginning at the corner made by the junction of Love Lane with Free Street, in said Portland, thence northerly by said Love Lane seventy five feet—thence at right angles with said Love Lane easterly sixty six feet—thence southerly on a parallel line with said Love Lane seventy five feet to said Free Street—thence westerly by said Free Street fifty six feet to the beginning—that they are anxious of holding the same in severalty, and praying this Court that a committee be appointed agreeably to law to sever the same in manner as by law provided.

ORDERED, that the petitioners cause

the several persons interested in said estate, and living within the State, or the attorneys of such as are absent and have attorneys residing within the State, to be duly notified of said Petition by serving them personally with a copy thereof, or leaving a copy at their dwelling house or last place of abode, or by inserting the substance of the same three weeks successively in one or more of the public Newspapers, that they may have opportunity to make the exception to this Court, on the eighth day of June next, to their granting the same.

Attest, SAMUEL FREEMAN, Clerk.

POETRY.

THE DEXTEROUS EVASION.

The Doctor was just on the very last stair,

Toward the room of his son, when of damsel's a

Esqu'd by the opposite door: [pair

Whilst the youth had just time to lay hold of a book,

And in it (flaming a scandal'd look)

He began most intently to pore.

When the Doctor held him, cried he, overjoy'd,

"To see you, dear Richard, so wisely employ'd,

Your affectionate father much pleases;

But what were you reading—your Blackstone?"

"Why, no, Sir,

I was only beguiling an hour or so, Sir;

"But with what?" "Why, some Fugitive Pieces!"

LATE OMISSIONS.

FROM LONDON PAPERS.

GREAT IRISH FAIR.

Ballynascree Fair—The Clerk of this Fair's return of sheep at the late sales was as follows: Sold 78,723; unsold 5501; total in the park 84,229. The horned cattle amounted to 21612, which were all disposed of in one day. There were a few peculiar circumstances, usually attendant on this great cattle mart of Ballynascree, not generally known.—The various flocks of sheep, thus exhibited in Lord Clancarty's Park, are very fully kept in their almost numberless detachments, by several classes of shepherds, with sticks, all without the use of a single dog.

Women, of whatever rank, are prohibited admission into either fair of sheep or cattle, on account of a disastrous occurrence many years past. (both kind of flock being then exhibited together in the park) from the appearance of the red cloaks, at which the billocks became so indignant, as to be by mutual antipathy, that they broke down a great part of the park wall, and extending their front in this wild career, carried away other fences before them, to the great damage of the country for miles, and very considerable loss to the several proprietors of cattle. The flocks of sheep also formed an immense and followed their herds leaders. From that period, if an unfortunate female strays into the park, a cry (we believe unknown in Arcadia) of *robber, robber*, resounds from every quarter, until the fair offender flies the field.

The *Shepherds* and attendants ranged round the various flocks on this occasion generally amount to from 12 to 1500 men. Nothing can exceed the regularity of their conduct during the business of the fair; but that being over they seem to claim, as by prescription, an inspiring libation of their favorite whisky, and its inoffensive consequence, a row with the general riles, the last fair was thus daily closed. The shepherds, who assembled at all the several public houses through the fair-street, in proportion as they became whiskied, began brandishing their sticks, impatient for the signal of affray; about 5 o'clock, one of the most distinguished of this tribe of PAN, fell forth into the middle of the street, and exclaimed aloud, "Blood and Thunder, who dare snuffe—snuffe!" A knight of the Irish fleece, no less valourous, instantly threw himself in front of the challenger, and as loudly replied—"By J—us, I am the lad to snuffe in your teeth!" Upon this the street was filled with upstiffed sticks, and at it they set, regardless of whom they struck, or by whom they were limited: till having a good belly full of their favorite row, they left off by a kind of general consent, and retired to their respective liquor houses, to heal their wounds with never failing whisky. Fortunately, no accident occurred beyond the customary return of broken heads and bloody noses.

A Bull has been lately exhibited at Baltimore, from Pennsylvania, eight feet long, and supposed to weigh nearly 3000 lb. A Northumberland Ox, killed in England, in 1789, at 7 years measured 9 feet, 8 inches, and weighed without offal, 2623 pounds.

The Cause of Drunkenness—Mr. Robert Drummond, the grandson of the great Drummond, of Charing-cross, came of age a few days since, when he took possession of his inheritance said to amount to Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum. On this occasion he opened the noble mansion of his ancestors, in Scotland, to all comers, and has kept up that good English custom ever since, by a plentiful distribution of mutton, ale, and whiskey, to all the neighbouring poor.

Mr. Drummond was married at the age of 18, to Miss Dundas, a young and beautiful lady, the daughter of Lord Melville; he holds a considerable share in the banking-house, whose name the firm bears.

With the above immense fortune, Mr. and Mrs. Drummond intend to make a figure in life. They have already purchased a noble house in St. James's square; three carriages are building for their use, and it was but last week that Mr. D. purchased a set of horses which cost six hundred guineas.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

A man of genteel appearance and address was committed to the goal of this county a few days since, on a charge of *horse stealing*. It is said he is a notorious swindler and horse thief, well known in Kentucky and the southern States, by the name of Obadiah Williams, *Woffington Randolph, J. King, jun. J. W. Thompson, &c. &c.* That he is famous for breaking goals, particularly at Fredericksburg and Staunton, in Virginia; he appears to be about 35 years of age; six feet high—reddish colored hair, cut short, which he generally wears powdered; fair complexion, and has a mark on one side of his nose. We are told he will have his trial here next criminal court, which will be held in July.—*Bolt. Ex. Pol.*

This man of "genteel appearance and address, 35 years old, of reddish colored hair, of a fair complexion, and with a mark on one side of his nose," is without doubt Obadiah Williams, the notorious swindler and horse thief, and the most incorrigible villain perhaps in the United States. As skillful in his famous department of robbery, as ever Barrington was in the art of picking pockets, his fame is scarcely less extensive or less terrible. There is scarcely an owner of a horse in Virginia, who has not heard and execrated the name of Obadiah Williams. There is scarcely a county which has not furnished him with a harvest for his rapacity, or a market for the produce of his labours. Constables and Sheriffs have raised the hue and cry upon him: Courts of justice have arraigned him at their bar: The sentence of the law has more than once suspended over his head, and it has more than once pronounced upon him—but the artifice of the money of Williams, have hitherto eluded all their exertions, and protected him against the well earned penalties of his crimes.

The writer of this article is well acquainted with the person, manners and mind of Williams. His form is athletic, his countenance pleasing; his dress and address are those of a gentleman. The only infirmity of his tongue, is in happy union with the unblushing effrontery of his face. His mind is naturally strong, but almost destitute of every artificial advantage. Still there are moments when he affects to put on the graces of an orator, and the genius of a poet. He finds in it however, resources which are much more certain, and which he most successfully brings into use; considerable penetration into the characters of men, and active curiosity, strong memory, and a fruitfulness of expedients, which enable him to turn every passing occurrence to the best advantage.

There is a certain system in this man's conduct, which makes each particular display of his favorite art. He always selects some neighborhood where the people are hospitable and the horses excellent. When his manners and address have once recommended him to the civility of the neighborhood, he sets his mischievous powers into motion.—He visits the stables, selects some of the finest horses, and arranges, in his own mind, the time and the manner of completing his conquest. Having decamped with his booty, flies to some distant neighborhood in search of a favorable market. It is here that another predominant feeling of his mind develops its power, and seeks his gratification. Mr. Williams, like a true knight of old, has a tender devotion to the fair, which he is ambitious of showing to the best advantage. He selects some fair daniel for his delinea; for her he dresses; to her he writes love sonnets; to her he offers vows of eternal fidelity, and solicits her hand as the greatest boon which heaven can give to man. And instances have occurred when he has actually accomplished his purposes, and when sometimes he has been driven from them by the ministers of justice. When apprehended, the first emotion of his mind appears to be an indignant pride for being supposed capable of such meanings. He turns to his accusers, and menaces them with the obsequiousness of a gentleman: laughs at their impotent perquisitions, and taunting asks them, whether they expect to find a magistrate, who would credulous enough to believe their tale, or daring enough to commit such a gentleman as himself to a jail. When he has been once secured in prison, he carefully enquires into the extent of the testimony that is to be adduced against him—if it be weak, he laughs at the perfection of his accusers, or threatens to sue them for false imprisonment. If it be too cogent to be treated with contempt, he employs able counsel, and tries every trick of the law, in which long experience has made him not a little conversant, to elude its penalties. Sometimes he defends to more hypocritical arts. To abate the severity of his sentence, he affects the greatest contrition for his crimes; laments the errors of his youth; confesses himself in open court, and throws himself upon the mercy of the law. The writer of this article well recollects the conduct of this man when he was tried at the district court of Fredericksburgh in the spring of 1802. He had formerly been acquainted with Williams, and curiosity drew him as well as many others, to the door of his prison. The interview served to inspire with a new sentiment, a feeling of compassion. He found the walls of his prison, covered with drawings and verses descriptive of the horrors of imprisonment and the blessings of liberty. His countenance betokened anguish and remorse. A man of this character appeared not too far removed from the influence of reasoning, and he formed the romantic idea of using his efforts to reform the mind of Obadiah Williams. He conversed with him more than once: he expatiated upon the profligate tendency of his habits; he contrasted what such a mind as his was capable of attaining, with its hopeless and degraded situation; he called upon him to awaken the slumbering principles of his virtue, and as the first atonement to the injured justice of his country, he exhorted him to confess his crimes and his accomplices, and to make as ample retribution as he could to the men whose property he had despoiled.—Williams seemed penetrated with grief, compunction and self-degradation; he lamented and condemned the errors of his life; wept over his disconsolate destiny and promised to do all that his adviser had prompted. He actually confessed his crimes in the presence of the court, and published in the *News-Letter*, (a Fredericksburgh paper) a very impressive address to the public, declaring his determination to make every restitution which his circumstances would permit. A short time proved how hollow and hypocritical were such professions of guilt. Within a few days before he was to be sent to the penitentiary with his fellow convicts, he rose upon his keepers, or as it was then reported, he bribed them to silence with money which he had secreted in the stuffing of his cravat; seized their muskets, and marched off in safety with his convicted companions. And the preceding article from the Baltimore paper, gives the first satisfactory intelligence, which the writer has since received of the movements of Williams.

Such a villain, it is to be hoped, will no longer be suffered to act over such diversified scenes of duplicity and meanness. If the testimony before the court of Maryland be insufficient to chain him to the wheel-barrow it is trusted that the executive council of Virginia will interpose, and demand him as a fugitive from its laws.

NEW YORK, MAY 31

The "*Freeman's Journal*," an democratic (bird party) paper, has published as fact, that one of the leaders of the revolutionists (Jacobins) in that city, a few days since drew a check up on one of the banks, in the following words:

"Pay to Jesus Christ or bearer, &c."

This check was regularly signed by the drawer, and presented at the bank, where it excited great indignation. Yet this monster is one of the baramount party which dictates laws to the People of the United States:—and it is reported a *Leader of the Revolutionary party in Philadelphia!*

Gun-Boat No. 7, commanded by Lt. Ogilvie, returned from the Squadron which failed a few days since. She had proceeded in company with the Gun-boats and frigate John Adams, as far as lat. 37 and lon. 45, when the springing her mast and was forced to put back to procure a new one. The accident occurred during a strong breeze of wind, and while under a press of sail, which they were necessitated to carry to keep up with the frigate.

We are informed by one of the pilots, that the French privateer which has for some time past been within the Hook, plundering American vessels, went off on Tuesday last in company with a large ship—most probably one that she had captured.

INDIAN WAR.

A letter from a respectable gentleman residing at

Kaskaskia, to his correspondent in Marietta (Ohio) dated April 7, says: "The Olages are likely to be cut up root and branch, by a confederacy of almost all the Indian nations of the west; already blood has been spilt; and large bodies of men, are in motion to attack their country. Mr. Van Bibber, with whom you are acquainted, has just returned from the Missouri—he states to me, that about ten days since, a body of about four hundred of the Saks, crossed at a French village, at which place he was, about fifty miles from the mouth of the river, and their march to attack the Olages."

Another Melancholy Disaster by the Sea.

The ship Sally, of Hampden, (Penobscot) capt. Bugby, failed from Charleston for Greenock, loaded with cotton, on the 10th April last. On the 25th, in lat. 42, 30, long. 52, about 10 o'clock in the evening, the suddenly struck a piece of ice, by which shock the bowsprit and foremast were instantly carried away. The ship immediately cleared the ice, and they put her before the wind; the pumps were rigged, and in about ten minutes after the ship struck were set to work, there being three or four feet water in the hold. The captain then ordered the bales to be cleared away, to discover the leak when they soon found that the bows were beat in, and the stern and several of the timbers flatted. They however endeavored to stop the leak by stuffing in cotton, but after two hours a successful effort they were driven away by the quantity of water which rushed in, and finding all attempts to save the ship fruitless, they prepared for their preservation of their lives. At about 5 o'clock in the morning of the 26th, they cut a mixed mail, and got out the long boat, into which they put a barrel of bread and half a barrel of pork; the water being flowed between decks, could get none off it. The crew consisting of the captain, 2 mates, Steward, Cook, 3 seamen and one passenger. The ship continued gradually to settle, from about 1 o'clock, till about 3, A. M. when of a sudden she totally disappeared. At this time the captain, John Bradley, and two other seamen, were in the boat at the stern of the ship, to receive the rest of the people, a heavy sea preventing their laying a long side. One seaman just before the ship sunk, jumped over board; the boat swung off and picked him up, and at that moment the ship went down. David Riddle, the second mate, had also the good fortune to clear himself from the ship, as the sunk, and reached the boat. The remainder unfortunately went down with the wreck, and perished. After this fatal catastrophe, the survivors in the boat steered well for the life of Sables, and on the 2d May, about 20 leagues eastward of the island, had the good fortune to fall in with the sch. Rebecca, of Marblehead, Richard Meek, master, bound to Bilbao; on board which they were received with the utmost humanity. On the 4th of May they spoke the sch. Sally, of Beverly, Samuel Fors, master, on board which they took passage the next day, where they also experienced every kindness. The same day three of the seamen were put on board the sch. James, of Marblehead. Capt. Bugby, David Riddle, and John Bradley remained on board the Sally, and arrived safe at Beverly on Wednesday last.

The persons who perished in the wreck were Isaac Snow, of Hampden, 1st mate; Samuel Pierce, supposed to be a native of Beverly; John Peterson, a German; Amos Nelson, a Dane; Robert Hibert, of New-York, steward; a Mr. Williams, of Halifax, passenger; and a black man cook.

The foregoing relation we received from capt. Bugby; who informs, that he had seen none, previous to the instant of his striking; and that the piece which occasioned the fatal disaster was but small; nor did they see any again in the boat, till day after, when they met with some from which they obtained water, and after that saw many broken pieces, and some large islands at a distance.

The bales of cotton lately picked up by the Two Friends, of Beverly, appear to be no part of the lading of this ship.

Definition of Gratitude.—At the institution of the Deaf and Dumb, in the street of the Observatory, No. 133, Paris, a question was put to a pupil of the Abbe Sicard, which would have puzzled any other person to have immediately resolved, although possessed of the perfect use of his tongue, yet was instantly, and elegantly answered, in five words, by one who never enjoyed in either.—*What is Gratitude?*—THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

The following anecdote is from a late Dutch paper, under the Paris head.

There has lately arrived a very celebrated Adress, distinguished for her beauty, but much more respected for a character of unimpeachable virtue. A wealthy Englishman captivated by her qualities, wrote her this very whimsical and characteristic letter:

"Madam: I understand you are determined to preserve, by good conduct, the purity of your reputation. I take the liberty to applaud your resolution, and encourage you to perseverance. So long as you continue in this determination, calculate on 50 pounds sterling a month, the first payment of which I enclose you. But should you alter your opinion, I hope you will remember me favorably, and in that case let me hear from you."