

short and very intrusive. It is as follows: "And it came to pass after this, that Abalom prepared him chariots, and horses, & fifty men to run before him. And Abalom rose up early, and stood beside the way of the gate; and it was so, that when any man that had a controversy came to the King for judgment, then Abalom called to him and said, 'Of what city art thou?' and he said, 'thy servant is one of the tribes of Israel.' And Abalom said unto him, 'See thy matters are good and right; but there is no man deputed of the king to hear thee.' Abalom said moreover, 'O that I were made judge in the land, that any man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me, and I would do him justice!'— And it was so, that when any man came nigh to him to do him obeisance, he put forth his hand and took him and kissed him. And in this manner did Abalom to all Israel that came to the King for judgment. So Abalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel."

Mark the craft of this unprincipled upstart. He stood at the gate of the city and harrassed the people as they were coming in and going out. Strangers, he took by the hand and courteously enquired of them their places of abode, kindly asking their business to Jerusalem, and when he found that they had some law suit to settle, or other important business at the royal court, while he flattered them with his opinion of the goodness of their cause, he, at the same time, hinted to them the incapacity and negligence of his father's administration. "There is no man, he said, deputed of the King to hear thee;" as much as to say, "the King neglects you and through his neglect you suffer injustice and injury."

Abalom, then, with a peculiar modesty, proceeded to recommend himself for office, "O, said he, that I were made judge in the land, that every man which hath any suit or cause might come unto me and I would do him justice!"—What a patriotic wish! And how many a patriotic heart has devoutly uttered the like ejaculation. "O that I might get myself swung into some office of honor and profit!"

"S'pos the hunted hart is glad,  
And taste the water brook."

"Were I to be King said Abalom in his popular harangue, I would do all of you justice; I would lighten your burdens and redress all your grievances." What charming talk!—The people were all ears, all eyes, all attention. But what raptures filled their hearts, when, besides these kind expressions, he took them by the hand one after another and kissed them. It is nothing strange that he stole their hearts, as the sacred text expresses it—"How wonderfully has Abalom altered of late! said the people. He used to be so haughty, that we were not permitted to speak to him; but now he is as meek as a shepherd's lamb. He used to have a hard heart, a cruel nature; but now his heart melts with pity and kindness toward us. We like him a thousand times better than we do that conceited humdrum, Solomon, who never kissed so much as one of us in all his life."—"Did you observe, said one, that tho' we be dirty or ragged, it makes no difference; he kisses us all?" "Yes, cried another, I came directly out of the field covered with dust and dirt, and he kissed me."—"And me too," replied a blacksmith—he kissed me, though I came from my shop without washing, and with my face all over besmeared with sweat and coal dust." "What a precious man of the people! exclaimed a thousand tongues. Tho' he has fine chariots, fine horses and fine cloths, and his head is covered with the sweetest perfumes and his hands are as white as lilies, he loves us and even takes us by the hand and kisses us. God save Abalom!—King Abalom, live forever!"

The deluded people seemed to have been in no measure shocked at the horrid guilt of Abalom in attempting to usurp the throne at the expense of his father's life. They were not shocked even at the unequalled impudence of his profligacy, in debauching his father's women upon the house top, in open day, and in the public view. They did not consider that such a bloody and vicious monster clothed with power, would be the work of tyrants. No, he had flattered them—he had told them that he was their friend—he had kissed them, and, by these means, had stolen their hearts; and, but for the fortunate circumstance of his death, the nation of Israel might have found in Abalom as execrable a tyrant as France did in Robespierre. So the world has gone on, from age to age; the credulous multitude have been caught by the few that were crafty and designing, even as fishes are caught in a net.

The great and all important experiment now trying, whether the people of our nation be wiser than have been the people of other nations and of former ages—God grant that the experiment may prove successful and issue in the distinguished honor and happiness of this country.

People of the United States!—Beware of men who flatter you, for they flatter you in order to *steal* you. Beware of men, who

speak to you in the whining cant of a lover, and profess unbounded affections for you.—"Their hearts man not so."—Beware of men who are ever proclaiming their patriotism. It is the hypocrite's trumpet, when they blow.—Beware of men who use vile and infamous arts & intrigues, to get themselves into offices.

**HISTORICUS.**

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, August 8.  
Copy of a letter from Lord Viscount Nelson K. B. Vice Admiral of the Blue, &c. to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship Medusa, off Bologne, the 4th inst.

The enemy's vessels, brigs and flats, (lugger rigged) and a schooner, twenty four in number were this morning, at day light, anchored in a line in front of the town of Boulogne; the wind being favourable for the bombs to act, I made the signal for them to weigh, and to throw shells at the vessels, but as little as possible to annoy the town; the captains placed their ships in the best possible position, and in a few hours three of the flats and a brig were sunk; and in the course of the morning 6 were on shore, evidently much damaged: at six in the evening, being high water, five of the vessels which had been aground, hauled with difficulty into the Mole, the others remained under water, I believe the whole of the vessels would have gone inside the Pier but for want of water. What damage the enemy have sustained, beyond what we see, is impossible to tell. The whole of this affair is of no farther consequence, than to shew the enemy they cannot, with impunity, come outside their ports.

The officers of artillery threw the shells with great skill; and I am sorry to say that Capt. Fyers, of the Royal Artillery, is slightly wounded in the thigh by the bursting of an enemy's shell, and two seamen are also wounded.

A flat gun vessel is this moment sunk. I am, &c.

NELSON & BRONTE.

The subjoined letters shew that admiral Lord Nelson has not yet done with the enemy's gun-boats. Where his next attack will be made it would not be proper in us to state, if we knew it, which however we do not, nor would the public thank any one for such information, as might injure the public service, were it given.

SHARPSHOOT, August 7.  
All the row boats lying in this harbour are getting ready as quick as possible for immediate service.

The arms and accoutrements belonging to the yeomanry and foot volunteers of this place, were inspected yesterday by colonel Smith of the royal artillery.

MARGATE, August 7.  
Admiral lord Nelson, with that part of his fleet which has come into our roads, lies at single anchor, ready to depart as soon as the vessels shall have taken on board some beer, ammunition, and a few other necessaries with which the Diligence sloop which has been appointed to that service is now supplying them.

**E G Y P T.**

A private letter from Constantinople, of the 24th of June, states some interesting particulars respecting the affairs of Egypt. The whole attention of the Government is at present occupied in preparations for the administration of that important province, the speedy recovery of which, from the success already experienced, they anticipate with the utmost confidence. The particular details of the affair of El Hanka had not been received, but it was known that Menou, apprised of the march of the Grand Vizier, of the arrival of the English at Suez and of the approach of the combined body of Turks and English, dispatched 5000 men on the 25th of April to reinforce the corps of Rhamanich, and to put it in a situation to commence offensive operations. After this junction, the French force, consisting of about 5000 men, besides an almost equal number of auxiliary forces, formed of Corsas and Greeks proceeded to attack the army of the Vizier, which vigorously sustained the shock, and after a sharp action succeeded in compelling the French to take refuge in the forts and citadel of Cairo. This place, after the action, was said to be kept in a state of close blockade by the troops of the Vizier, joined by the division of col. Spencer, and the troops of the captain Paclia, who had mounted the Nile with his flotilla. It is mentioned that in the battle of the 21st of March, the dreadful carnage experienced by the left wing of the French army, was in a great degree ascribable to the orders issued by General Menou on the morning of the battle, by which Regnier and Damas were degraded from their command. The inundation of the country in the neighbourhood of Alexandria is stated not to have been productive of the end proposed. The

circumstance of Menou's having dispatched 3000 men from the camp at Alexandria to the relief of the corps at Rhamanich, appears indeed to be a pretty conclusive proof that the measure has failed in the wished for success. The city of Alexandria will, however it is alleged, be exposed to complete destruction, if, before the month of September, the English army does not repair these cisterns from which it annually receives the necessary supplies of water.

**NEW-YORK, September 21.**

Captain Paine, who arrived at this port yesterday from Gibraltar, informs us that on the 6th August (the day before he left Malaga) he was boarded by the United States frigate Philadelphia, Samuel Barron, commander, who was waiting for the Tripolitan cruisers at that time in Gibraltar to come out. The officers and crew of the frigate were all well, and in high spirits, cherishing the hope of speedily making a prize of the Barbarians.

On the 8th August, the day on which the Africa reached Gibraltar, a mutiny broke out on board the Tripolitan vessel, occasioned by the want of provisions. About 150 of the seamen deserted, and had landed, when they were seized by an order of the governor, and put on board a British vessel, which departed immediately for Fezuan. The situation of the Scotch Renegado who commands the fleet is thus rendered desperate—the brig of 18 guns is dismantled; and he has only about 40 men on board his own ship, exclusive of officers. In Gibraltar, it is conjectured that he will not dare to return to Tripoli; but that he will dispose of his vessel, and bid adieu to Mahomet.

Captain Paine left Gibraltar on the 11th August. The day preceding a British frigate arrived there in 31 days from Egypt, with intelligence (as was reported) that admiral Gantheaume had landed 5000 troops at a short distance from Alexandria, and that Alexandria still held out. No other news had transpired.

**FROM SOUTH AMERICA—late.**

Captain Starouck, of the Harlequin, arrived at Bolton, informs, that the Viceroy of Lima, has ordered the seizure of all vessels having goods on board for trade above the value of 100 dollars; a sharp lookout is kept on the coast. Two vessels have recently been taken and sent to Lima, or Callio; and a ship from New York, Liscomb, master; she was condemned in toto—she had been trading some time, and had 150,000 dollars in specie on board. The other was the Catharine of Bolton, B. Worth; and had gone for Lima. She was taken on the coast of Chili. The Whale ships that go in are politely treated.

**GIBRALTAR, July 31.**

Intelligence from Egypt.  
This morning arrived his majesty's brig of war Spider, in 43 days from Alexandria.

At the time of the Spider's leaving Alexandria (the 18th June) that garrison still held out; but general Hutchinson and about 8000 troops in high health and spirits, and abundantly supplied, were within about 12 miles of Cairo, which place is probably now in his power, as the general had with him about 30,000 Turks, and a large body of Mamelukes, who had joined the British forces.—With this army general Hutchinson was making arrangements for the complete investing of the French force at Cairo, amounting to 7,000 men. Only a part of the Bombay army had arrived at Suez, and joined Sir John Hutchinson; the remainder, having been delayed in their navigation up the Red Sea, (where the Forte frigate, used as a victualing transport, was unfortunately cast away) would not be at their destination till July. The four regiments which we mentioned in a former Chronicle to have passed Gibraltar in the line of battle ships, have arrived safely in Egypt.

Gantheaume's Squadron, consisting of three line of battle ships, two frigates, and some transports, with reinforcement of troops for Menou's army, had arrived on the coast of Africa, to the westward of Egypt; but finding it impracticable to put the troops on shore, on account of a high surf, the Squadron had returned to the coast of Italy. The British cruisers had captured four or five of their transports, with troops, and stores. On board one of them, was a company of singers, dancers, and comedians, sent by the first consul, for the recreation of his Egyptian army.

A detachment of the British army under the command of brigadier general Doyle, had intercepted and taken prisoners a body of Menou's army; on their march through the desert, from Alexandria to Cairo, consisting of 500 of their best troops, 140 horses and 550 camels.

Damiatta had been evacuated by its garrison, who, (600 in number) embarked at Burles, with a view of either getting into Alexandria, or reaching France; the whole

of these were captured; and in one week 1400 French prisoners were taken by the British forces, without the loss of one man. The whole of Sir James Samares's Squadron is completely repaired, and either at, or ready for sea, including the St. Antoine, (captured ship) whose officers and men were entirely French, though chased by admiral Moreno as a Spanish ship.

**WASHINGTON CITY, Sept. 23.**

Captain SILAS TALBOT, has resigned his commission. We understand, that this measure has proceeded from a wish to do away difficulties which in his apprehension, resulted from the contested point of rank between him and capt TRUXTON.

**VISITS derived from the NEW CENSUS.**

[Continued]

The following statement shews the relative numbers of the respective states in the Census of 1790, and that of 1800, with the increase in each state.

TABLE IV.

	1790	1800	Increase
New Hampshire,	141885	183858	41973
Rhode Island,	68825	69122	300
Maine, including Maine,	475327	574564	99237
Connecticut,	237946	251002	13056
Vermont,	85539	154465	68926
N. York, one allotment wanting,	340120	484065	143945
New Jersey,	184189	211149	27010
Pennsylvania,	434373	602365	167992
Delaware,	59094	64273	5179
Maryland, part of an allotment wanting,	319728	309704	10024 Diminution
Virginia,	747610	878950	131340
North Carolina,	393751	478103	84352
South Carolina,	249073	345591	96518
Georgia,	81548	162686	80138
Kentucky,	73977	220955	147278

\* Though Maryland appears above to have decreased 10,024 inhabitants, yet the fact is otherwise; for allowance must be made for the subtraction of 8,144 inhabitants of Columbia, and for the deficient return, which added to the former will undoubtedly give a small increase of numbers to that district in 1790 embraced by Maryland.

By the above table it appears that in 1790 the states according to their respective number, stood thus:

1. Virginia,
2. Massachusetts,
3. Pennsylvania,
4. N. Carolina,
5. New York,
6. Maryland,
7. South Carolina,
8. Connecticut,
9. New Jersey,
10. New Hampshire,
11. Vermont,
12. Georgia,
13. Kentucky,
14. Rhode Island,
15. Delaware,

It further appears that, according to the census of 1800, they now in point of number stand thus:

1. Virginia,
2. Pennsylvania,
3. Massachusetts,
4. New York,
5. North Carolina,
6. South Carolina,
7. Maryland,
8. Connecticut,
9. Kentucky,
10. New Jersey,
11. New Hampshire,
12. Georgia,
13. Vermont,
14. Rhode Island,
15. Delaware,

The following table shews the advanced population of each state according to the census of 1800 beyond that of 1790.

TABLE V.

	Increase.
New-Hampshire,	30 per cent.
Rhode Island, no assignable increase,	
Massachusetts,	21
Connecticut,	5.
Vermont,	81
New York,	42
New Jersey,	14
Pennsylvania,	38
Delaware,	8
Maryland, diminution of 3 per cent.	
Virginia,	18
North Carolina,	21
South Carolina,	38
Georgia,	98
Kentucky,	200

6.14  
From this statement it follows that the respective states have proportionably increased in the degrees above stated in the following order, viz.

1. Kentucky,
2. Georgia,
3. Vermont,
4. New York,
5. & 6. Pennsylvania & South Carolina, which have increased in the same proportion,
7. New Hampshire,
- 8 & 9. Massachusetts & North Carolina, which have increased in the same proportion,
10. Virginia,
11. New Jersey,