Peter Hoffman, Jun.

53, Market-street,

Offers for Sale, subject to drawback on exportation,

8 bales Superfine Blue Cloths, with one end Scarlet in each bale

2 trunks Madras and Pullicat Handk'fs

2 do. colored Cambrick Muslins, Pink, Blue and Buff, &c.

July 26. eo12t||

Three Dollars Reward.

LOST by the subscriber, some time during the last winter, an original DEED, to him executed by Peter Carter. Any person who will deliver the same at the office of Owen Dorsey, or to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS CHERRY.

July 31. eo3t||

12 cases men's coarse hats

3 trunks striped ginghams

1 bale real Madras handkerchiefs

2 cases mock ditto

2 cases Pullicat ditto

3 bales cloths

3 cases colored muslins

1 bale stuff goods,

Entitled to the drawback—For sale by

GEO. HOFFMAN.

July 24. d3t-eo3t

St. Mary's College.

THE public Examination of the Pupils will commence on Tuesday, 6th of August, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue till the Tuesday following, inclusively, every morning from 9 till 1, and every afternoon from 3 till 6, Sunday excepted.

The order of the Examination will be as follows:

On Tuesday morning, 6th, the English classes
afternoon, the French
Wednesday morning, 7th, Geography
afternoon, Spanish
Thursday, 8th, } the Greek and Latin languages.
Friday, 9th, }
Saturday, 10th, } Mathematics, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Conic Sections, Mechanics and Fluxions
Monday, 12th, }
Tuesday morning, 13th, a *Thesis* on Logics and Metaphysics, defended in Latin
afternoon, the distribution of Premiums, preceded by a *Dialogue on Education*, and an exhibition of Drawing, Music and Dancing.

The attendance of the public at the Examination is respectfully requested; but to avoid the throng at the exhibition in the evening of the 13th, no person will be admitted to this without a ticket. Parents will be furnished with a number of them, to be distributed among their friends.

July 31. eot13A

15 Hundred Dollars Reward.

HIGH-WAY ROBBERY.

YESTERDAY about 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, Mr. John Peter, an officer of the bank of Columbia, was stopped on horseback, on the road between this town and Alexandria, and within about two miles of the latter place, by some unknown villain, shot through the body with a pistol, and robbed of a sum of money in his possession, belonging to this institution, which he was taking to Alexandria, for the purpose of exchanging with the banks there.

The whole sum taken amounted to eighteen thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-five cents, made up in several packages, among which were

1 post note of the Bank of Virginia for 800 dollars

1 do. of the Bank of Alexandria for 500

1 do. of the same for 500

1 do. of the same for 450

1 do. of the Bank of Potomac, No. 117, in favor of Jos. Riddle, and by him endorsed to Washington Bowie, and by W. B. endorsed in bank, dated 6th July, 1805, for 149 65 cts.

A check of the Union Bank, on the Bank of Alexandria, drawn by R. Higinbothom, cashr. in favor of Greetham and Devereux, by them indorsed, and by Benjamin Stoddert, and C. Smith, teller.

There were also a parcel of post notes of the Bank of Alexandria for 100 dollars, and for 50 dollars each. The remainder was in current notes, principally of the banks of Alexandria and Potomac, and some few of the bank of Virginia of different sizes and denominations.

As the ATTACK was SUDDEN and the WOUND received of a nature to deprive Mr. Peter instantly of his senses, tho' it is now hoped he will recover, the description obtained may not be very accurate. As far as we are informed, the man who perpetrated the act is of middle stature, good countenance, and had a genteel appearance. He had on a dark blue or black coat, nankeen pantaloons, shoes, and a black hat. He was on foot and alone at the time, but may have had accomplices concealed, and will probably change his clothes.

Five Hundred Dollars will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring to conviction the robber; and One Thousand Dollars additional for the recovery of the whole of the money, or in proportion for any smaller sum recovered. Should there be accomplices, and one of them make a discovery, so that it leads to a conviction of the robber, or to the recovery of the money, he shall receive the above reward, and interest will be made to obtain his pardon.

WILLIAM WHANN,
Cashier of the Bank of Columbia.

George-Town, July 31. (A1) d6t

One Thousand Dollars

REWARD.

ON Saturday evening, between dark and ten o'clock, the Office of Discount and Deposit, established in this city, was forcibly opened by thieves, and a Sum of Money in paper and specie, chiefly small change, contained in a small wrought-iron chest, was stolen therefrom. The villains who perpetrated this daring robbery, were not able to succeed, altho' they made the most violent attempts to penetrate the vaults: all they effected was to bear off the iron chest above mentioned, and its contents. Among other bank notes therein, was a parcel of old defaced notes, two of which were for 500 dollars each, of this office; the indorsements on them entirely filled their backs. The said notes are generally much defaced, ragged, and scarcely fit for circulation.—About the hour this act was committed, a person was seen with an iron chest in a wheel-barrow, passing over Griffith's bridge. There is no doubt but several villains were engaged in this atrocious robbery. The above reward will be given to any person or persons who will detect and bring them to conviction: and should one of the accomplices engaged therein make a discovery, so that the rest be convicted of the fact, he shall receive the above reward, and interest made with the governor of this state to obtain for him a full and free pardon.

DAVID HARRIS, Cashier.

July 29. d

For Sale,

THE term of about two and a half years servitude of two German Redeptioners—a Gardener and his wife. Enquire at this office.

July 18 d6teo6t

200 Kegs

EXCELLENT first, second and third quality *BUTTER*, in nice shipping order, just received from the country, in different parcels—which is offered for sale on very reasonable terms, by

B. FAHNESTOCK & SON,
15, north Howard-street;

Who have also on hand, for Sale,

250 barrels superfine }
130 do. fine } Waggon FLOUR,
220 do. 1st RYE } of good quality and
65 do. 2d do. } nice order.
35 do. good old rye WHISKEY.

July 19. eo6t

For Sale,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND, containing 121 acres, bounding on the Frederick turnpike road, three and an half miles from Baltimore. About one-third of this land may be made to produce timothy at a very small expence (without a load of manure) equal to any meadow in the neighborhood of Baltimore; every foot of it may be watered at pleasure from a stream which runs through the heart of the tract; about one-third in timber; a few acres in clover, the remainder arable: The whole of this land is of an excellent soil. A more particular description is deemed unnecessary, as any person inclined to purchase, will without doubt view the premises. Cash for one-third of the purchase money will be required, a considerable credit will be given for the residue.

DAVID L. RUSK.

July 31. eo

The Subscriber has for Sale,

On very accommodating terms,

SEVERAL TRACTS of LAND, from two to ten miles from Baltimore; for some of which dry or wet goods will be taken in payment—with some of the lands will be added undoubted paper. Should a stock of goods be offered for more than the value of the land, a great bargain may be had for cash.

I have several Houses and Lots for sale; Ground Rents, well secured; Country Seats conveniently situated; Stocks of almost every description; Bills of Exchange; Bills on New-York, New-Orleans and Norfolk, for money or paper here; Tobacco; Molasses; Coffee; Fig Blue; Cotton, and Rice; 100 barrels of Herrings, in good order for shipping.

Money procured on good paper; advances made on produce deposited—at my office, 46, South-street, Baltimore.

WALTER ROE, Broker.

July 12. eo9t

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following account of the Russian and Massachusetts enterprize, along the west coast of North America, was drawn up by Jacob Crowninshield, esq. of Salem, for Dr. Mitchell. It is highly interesting, and has a near connection with the persevering attempt, making by captains Lewis and Clark, to penetrate by land to the Pacific Ocean.

"I fear it will not be in my power, dear sir, to give you very correct information, as to the points of your inquiry. You ask, whether I am in possession of any facts, relative to the settlement or migration of the Kamshatkadales, or subjects of Russia, by land or sea; along the North Western coast of America.' I am in possession of no facts, except from the information of others, but I believe it is certain that the Russians, for 8 or 10 years past, have been on the coast, and that they are extending their settlements, if they may be called such, to the southward. They come from Kamshatka, and their progress is to the south, where I have no doubt they will prove troublesome, either to the Spaniards, or to ourselves, if we should ever take possession of that part of the coast (and we can produce better titles to the country than any European nation whatever.) Altho' I am not now able to point out the places where they have made establishments, yet I have been informed, and I think correctly, that several Russian traders from Kamshatka have fixed themselves at Queen Charlotte's Islands, and in that neighborhood, where they carry on an advantageous commerce with the Indians. They remain over winter, and collect large quantities of Sea Otter and other skins, which are delivered to Russian vessels that regularly visit the coast from St. Peters and other places on the eastern parts of Kamshatka. These vessels make frequent voyages, and supply their traders with such articles as will sell to advantage among the natives. I am not positive that I have heard of the Russians making permanent settlements, but I am sure that the Americans have frequently met their traders on different parts of the coast, to the North of Nootka Sound. It is said they mix freely with the natives, learn their language, and endeavor to conciliate them by every means in their power; and I was once informed by a gentleman who had been on the coast, that they possessed a very considerable influence over the northern tribes; and it was his opinion, as it is mine, that the Russian government contemplates making encroachments to the southward, until they shall be stopped by the Spaniards. The American traders were assuredly on the coast before the Russians, except, indeed, that a Russian vessel or two might have visited that part of the coast immediately opposite the eastern extremity of Asia, a few years before. It is almost twenty years since the ship Columbia, captain Kendrick, and the sloop Mary Washington, captain Gray, were dispatched from Boston to the N. W. coast of America; they made important discoveries, and took possession of a considerable tract of country, and captain Kendrick actually received deeds of a large part from some of the principal chiefs. The river Columbia if I am not mistaken, receives its name from the Boston ship I have mentioned. I saw the Columbia in Canton, on her return, with a cargo of Sea Otter skins, which were advantageously disposed of in that market. The Mary Washington afterwards came to China, and made frequent voyages back to the coast, but I believe never returned to the United States. Capt. Kendrick having sent the Columbia, home, under charge of capt. Grey, remained in the sloop, and finally lost his life on the coast, in saluting another vessel. I was acquainted with captain Metcalf, of New-York, who commanded the brig Elenora; he was early on the coast, and told me he had taken possession in behalf of the United States. Captain Metcalf was either cut off by the natives, or lost on the coast, on his second trip, after he had visited the Isle of France. Captain Roberts and others, from Boston, soon followed captain Kendrick. Since these voyages were made (and they were the first undertaken from this country) the Americans have carried on a constant trade to the coast, where they collect Otter skins and carry them to China, and for ten or fifteen years there may have been from five to ten vessels, principally from Massachusetts, engaged in this trade. I have only referred to their voyages, particularly to captain Kendrick's, with a view of shewing you that the Americans have as good, if not better claims to the country, than the Russians can possibly have. I wish a collection could be made of all their voyages; the information to be derived from them would certainly be interesting, and perhaps important, in establishing our title to the country embraced within the limits of their discoveries.

Captain Metcalf was a very correct navigator, and had made valuable charts and drawings of the coast and harbors which he had entered, but I presume they were lost with him. The first navigators are chiefly dead, and it is doubtful whether their journals were preserved. Captain Kendrick's is said to have fallen into the hands of a Mr. Howell, who, it is understood, died in Manilla, where it is probable they were lost. Captain Ingraham, who sailed under Kendrick in the Columbia, afterwards made a voyage to the north-west coast, and thence to China, and on the passage discovered a small cluster of islands; and I have heard that his journal was presented to general Washington, and it is very probable it may be found among his papers. It is possible that captain Magee's may be preserved by his friends or relations who reside in Boston, and if a copy can at any future time be obtained, you may depend I will not fail to present it to you. I do not recollect a single vessel ever having performed a voyage from Salem to the Western coast of America. Our merchants having generally been engaged in other enterprizes, particularly to the East-Indies, by the way of the Cape-of-Good-Hope, fewer none from our port, within my knowledge, have disppatched any vessel round Cape-Horn, upon voyages for sea otter skins, which are only procured in high northern latitudes, on the west side of this continent.

The eastern extremity of Asia is so near the western part of North-America, that the Russians have easy and frequent communication with it. I have not the least doubt but that they have views of taking possession of the whole coast, from the northern extremity of the continent (as far as the sea is navigable) to the Spanish settlements to the southward; and I am of opinion the late Russian voyage of discovery is connected with the general system of extending their settlements in that quarter of our continent. The Russians, for the first time, I think, are now passing Cape-Horn, and their ships are destined to Kamashatka and the N. W. coast of America. We must wait the event, but if I am not very much deceived, you will find their attention principally directed to discoveries and settlements on our western shores.

The extreme point of their southern discoveries, I cannot ascertain. They collect the skins of the sea otter and other animals, which they carry to Kamashatka, and by that route they reach Europe and China by land, but I have heard of no Russian vessel making a voyage from the coast direct to China; nor do I think that any Russians have as yet undertaken any commercial voyage from the eastern shores of Asia to China, except, indeed, they may have passed into some of the ports on the northern and eastern coats of that country, which are not frequented by our navigators. The European and American traders are only allowed to visit Canton. If the Russian government intends to make permanent settlements on the American coast and extend them southward, there can be little doubt that they may interfere with our claim to the western part of Louisiana, provided we secure a title to that territory as far as the great western ocean.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Grove Mount, near Richmond court house Richmond county, Virginia, about the 25th of December last, a negro man, a slave, named GEORGE JONES, (belonging to the estate of John Peck) about 5 feet, 6 or 7 inches high. He generally smiles when spoken to. The clothes that he took with him not recollected, but such as are usually worn by plantation negroes. It is supposed that he has procured a free pass from one of the emancipated negroes of the late Robert Carter, esq. and passes by the name of *Willoughby Gumby*, or perhaps may have had the art to have had the pass altered, and at present assumes some other name.

The above reward will be paid if taken and secured in any jail, out of the state of Virginia, that I may get him again; if taken and secured in the state of Virginia, a reward of Forty Dollars, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

ROBERT MITCHELL,
Administrator of John Peck

April 31. 2aw4m

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, July 23.

Arrived, ship Mary, captain King, from Aden (Arabia) and Bourbon, 118 days from the latter place. Left no American vessels there. Spoke June 3, lat. 6, 1, S. 56, 6, W. ship Eleanor, from New-York, out 50 days, all well. June 29, lat. 17, 48, N. long. 43, 41, W. a small ship with yellow sides from Philadelphia; blowing fresh, could not learn her name.

July 24.

Arrived, barque Harper, Lander, 24 days from Trinidad. Left there ship Volunteer, of Philadelphia, detained by the British sloop of war King Fisher; *brig Ann, Vinson, of Baltimore, to sail in ten days;* brig Benjamin, Little, of New-Haven; *Sally, Law, for Baltimore, in 12 days;* sloop Victory, Prescott, for Portsmouth, in 25 days. Spoke July 3, lat. 26, 30, long. 65, 40, schr. Federalist, Stone, from Alexandria for the West-Indies, out 11 days. July 20, lat. 41, long. 69, ship Jane, Milrea, of Portsmouth, from Madeira for New-York, out 61 days. In our bay, spoke a schooner 5 hours from Boston for India, had sprung a leak, and was near sinking, but got safe into Cape-Ann.

July 25.

Arrived, schr. Good-Intent, Henderson, from Oporto. Left there, June 11, brig Greyhound, Foster, from Boston; schr. Dispatch, Rider, from Plymouth. Spoke, July 4, lat. 44, 30, long. 50, ship Franklin, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Captain H. heard of the arrival at Figuiera of a schooner with corn, supposed to be capt. Henderson, of this port.

Captain Tuck, of Manchester, from Point Petre, has furnished us with the following list of vessels at that place on the 27th of June:

Brig Fortune, Phillips, of Boston, for N. York, in 6 days; Perseverance, Selleck, from New-York, for ditto, in 20; schr. Albert, Williams, from Lisbon, for Boston, in 6; *Concord, Murphy, for Baltimore, in 20;* brig Nymph, Foster; William, Lovell; and Union, Morrison, all of Newburyport; Tropic, Motley, for Boston, in 20; Jane and Martha, Wild, for Boston, in 10; Elizabeth, Powers, for Newburyport, in 20; capt. Foster, for ditto, in 30. There were also several other Americans there, whose names are unknown.

Capt. Tuck informs, that the masters and crews of the American vessels taken on the 9th May, by La Grande Decide, on their passage from Port-au-Prince, were still in prison, viz. Of the *schr. Mary, Bunker, of Baltimore; schr. Sally, Gilpin, ditto;* schr. Unity, Harding, Norfolk; Daphne, Gillies, New-York. These vessels were under convoy of the armed ships lately arrived at N. York, Jacob Lewis, commodore.

July 26.

Entered, ships Mary, King, Aden; Concord, Carnes, Sumatra; barque Harper, Lander, Trinidada; schooner Good Intent, Henderson, Oporto.

Cleared, schr. Washington, Knight, W. Indies; ship Wells, Lamson, Marseilles.

BOSTON, July 25.

Arrived, schr. Jane, Halls of Duxbury, Lisbon, 54 days. Left, ship Favorite, Perley, Salisbury, to sail for France in 10 days; schr. ———, Storey, of Boston, waiting trial. Spoke, July 23, 40 leagues E. of C. Ann, brig Bee, of Newburyport, for Amsterdam. Grain of all kinds very low at Lisbon. Flour 10 dollars.

July 26.

Arrived, schooner Albert, captain John Williams, 25 days from Guadaloupe.

Same day, brig Eliza, Herick, of Duxbury, 50 days from Cadiz. The schr. Sampson, Holmes, for Boston, was to sail the same day. Spoke, June 10, long. 9, 35, ship Cyrus, of New-York, from Lisbon, for Canton. July 24, brig Eagle, from Isle-May, 54 days for Boston.

July 27.

Arrived, schr. Nine Sisters, capt. Cook, 20 days from Newfoundland. Spoke, July 18, about 9 leagues to the Eastward of Halifax, a French schooner, prize to the British frigate Leander. July 22, in lat. of Cape Sables, capt. Preston, in a schr. 15 days from the Banks, for Manchester; informed that a schooner belonging to major Story, of Manchester, and which it was supposed was lost, had arrived in some part of the West-Indies, in 127 days from Europe.

We are happy in saying, that measures are in operation for securing that important Landmark, at the entrance of our harbor, called Nick's Mate. A massy wall of stone, sixteen feet high, is building round the remaining bluff—on which there will be erected a tower to serve as a landmark, and a place of safety for mariners who may be shipwrecked on the island.

Cleared, brig Osprey, Cazneau, St. Croix; Union, Hillman, Havana; Suberb, Bosworth, Liverpool; Evelina, Leach, St. Croix; Sally, Turner, Mediterranean; Sophronia, Davis, Trinidad; Schrs. Betsy, Larkin, Placentia; Polly, Terris, St. John's, Atalanta, Perry, Windsor; Thomas and Deborah, Cann, Yarmouth; Industry, Ireland, St. Johns. N. F.; sloop Sally, Margray, Yarmouth.

MEDITERRANEAN AFFAIRS.

In addition to the information given in our last, received by Mr. Harrod, (arrived at Newburyport, from Triest and Gibraltar,) we are further informed, that "he learnt at Syracuse, that general Eaton, who was in the vicinity of Alexandria, in concert with the ex-bashaw, was going against Tripoli with an army of 20,000 Arabs. He also learnt that the American squadron would commence their operations about the 1st July, when our "smallest competent force" will no doubt do all in their power to subdue this heretofore unconquerable race of barbarians."

FROM THE WEST-INDIES.

Mr. Thayer, just arrived from the West-Indies, informs that he left Guadaloupe the 2d instant, (the latest arrival from that quarter) at which time none of the English prizes reported to have been taken by the combined fleet and sold, had arrived there or at Martinique: Nor had any correct accounts of their having been burnt reached that island. Some of the officers & crews of the vessels taken had arrived at Guadaloupe; and they reported, that the vessels captured, fifteen in number, had been sent off under convoy of two frigates. The non-arrival of these prizes at Guadaloupe, was generally attributed to their having been fallen in with by lord Nelson, and recaptured.

Mr. T. was informed by one of the French officers, that when they left France, they supposed their destination was the East-Indies; and they had on board passengers for that quarter of the globe.

The troops which embarked at Guadaloupe, were all relanded before the combined fleet quitted the West-Indies.

The force of the combined fleet has been accurately stated. It was composed of 21 sail of the line, 6 of them Spanish. They were mostly very fast-sailing vessels. The Charleston account of the arrival of a third fleet from France, at Martinique, is wholly unfounded.

Captain Williams, from Guadaloupe, mentions the general report in the West-Indies that the French fleet, when in the West-India latitudes had only three days start of lord Nelson. His opinion, however is, that the French can outsail the English.

One of the American prizes captured by a Guadaloupean piccaroon, was lately sent in with the United States Union reversed. The Americans highly resented the indignity; and the colors were speedily struck and hoisted in a proper manner.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Boston.—This town enjoys uninterrupted health. The deaths for the week ending on Thursday evening last were but *ten.*—The populotion of the town is estimated at 30,000 souls.

July 29.

From the Mediterranean.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States at Syracuse, dated 11th May, 1805, to commodore Preble.

"The commodore is still at Malta—his health something better. The Enterprize is expected every day from Venice, entirely rebuilt. Captain Barron, of the Essex, left this port yesterday for Malta, leaving a brig, called the Franklin, which I believe he purchased in Trieste, intended for a bomb. A Mr. Farquhar arrived here a few days ago, from Alexandria; he says that Mr. Eaton had marched some days before (which was about the 4th of March,) with 100 Christians, and the old Bashaw with about 4000 Turks; their hopes were very sanguine to get safe, and take possession of Derne and Bengaza. We have had no official account from Mr. Eaton, as yet, but it is rumored, at Malta, that he is in Derne. The Argus is expected to bring us news soon".

NEW-YORK, July 31.

The Princess Amelia Packet, capt. Stevens, arrived at Halifax on the 17th inst. in 6 days from this port.

We learn by the schr. Regulator, Mather, that the port of Laguira was shut against neutrals on the 5th of July; since which time no vessel had been allowed to anchor there excepting the ship Stranger, captain Waterman of New-York, who arrived on the 8th, and received permission to enter in three or four days afterwards.

We are informed, by a gentleman who arrived in the British packet from Halifax, that the frigate Cleopatra, on her return thither from Newfoundland, where she had been dispatched to convoy troops, fell in with no less than 500 islands of ice, some of which were three miles in length, and had grounded in 100 fathoms water. It was feared she would be lost. The Ville de Milan was at Halifax, repairing.

Extract of a letter from New-Haven, dated 29th instant.

"The few sick, are (all but one) in a state of convalescence. There is no new case, and no instance of the fever's having been communicated from the sick, unless it be that of the Dizon girl, near capt. Green's and this is very uncertain. The Doctors all say they never had so few patients at this season of the year, as they have now. It may yet be a sickly season, but at present there is very little appearance of it."

PROCLAMATION.

By the Board of Health of the city of N. York.

Whereas from a proclamation of the Board of Health of the city of Philadelphia, dated the 25th of this month, it appears that Ludowick Brode, mate, and William Cross, seaman, of the brig Anna Jane had made their escape from the Lazaretto of the said city, and that it was supposed that one of them intended to proceed to the city of N. York. In order, therefore, to enforce, as far as practicable on the part of this Board, the Health Laws of Pennsylvania, as well as to deter infected persons from coming in to this place, an additional reward of Fifty