For Sale,

A handsome bay HORSE, six years old, warranted sound, and is offered for sale for no fault whatever. As the person who owns him is going on a journey, he will be sold low.—Enquire of the printers of this paper.

July 10. eo

To Let,

A Three-story brick HOUSE and STORE in Baltimore-street, No. 248, directly opposite to the new stores of George Reinecker. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

WM. JESSOP,
North Liberty-street.

July 23. eo6t

Take Notice.

WHEREAS my husband *Andrew Martz*, is in the habit of becoming intoxicated, and in that state of running me into debt, and of wasting my property, this is to caution the public against trusting him, as none of his debts will be paid in future out of the proceeds of my laborious struggles.

MARGARET MARTZ.

July 30. eo3t||

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership existing between John F. Benseman and Jacob Lubstine, will be dissolved on the 1st of August, by mutual consent. All those who have claims against them are requested to call on John F. Benseman for settlement; and those indebted to make payment to him, he being duly authorised to collect and receive the same.

JOHN F. BENSEMAN,
JACOB LUBSTINE.

July 30. eo3t§

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

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

For Sale,

50 boxes WHITE SUGAR, just arrived by the Montserrat, from St. Jago.

Also on hand,

122 barrels prime New-York BEEF.

JOHN & JAMES THOMSON,
12, South-street.

June 17. eo

To Let,

A Neat two-story brick HOUSE in Pratt-street, No. 61, two doors above Sharpe-street.

Also,

A three-story brick HOUSE in Commerce-street, No. 19, at present occupied by Mr. J. Jolly.

Possession may be had immediately. For further particulars apply to

ROB. & ALEX. M'KIM.

June 8. eo

The following letters were published by the Aurora, to prove that Mr. Elliott had joined the "*Union of Honest Men*;" if they do not prove that, we think they will at least prove that he has quit his "Union *with Dishonest Men*."

[*Phil. True American.*]

Copies of Letters from James Elliott.

(No 1.)

Washington, Jan. 23, 1804.

SIR,

Your letter is received. As I am always willing to receive good advice, your observations on my stile of speaking are not unacceptable; but in my political conduct I must be dictated by my conscience alone.

I have no idea that my constituents wish to be represented by a humble slave of the proud, passionate and aristocratic Mr. Randolph, or a fellow-laborer of those whose labors tend to disorganize the constitution, and place the small states at the feet of the large ones, and both large and small at the feet of Virginia. On this subject I believe there is great union of sentiment among the Vermont delegation, both senators and representatives; at any rate, I believe I know the sentiments and feelings of all but judge Olin. I wish this communicated to those who accuse me of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." If there be any base enough to accuse me of "a direlection of principle, and a temporising policy for the sake of popularity," I ought in justice to myself to offer them nothing but the homage of my high contempt. But I have the "vanity" to add the remark, that every action of my life contradicts the unmanly insinuation. Besides, let me enquire what popularity I had in view, it was supposed, in opposing a measure almost universally unpopular. But I cannot think any respectable man has accused me of political dishonesty. Your correspondence will at all times be agreeeable, and believe me,

Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

Mr, ———.

(No. 2.)

Washington, Feb. 13, 1804.

DEAR SIR,

Yours of the 3d inst. is received. On the subject of the American "chancellor of the exchequer," the peculiar favorite of the president and heads of department, and ostensible leader of the republicans in congress, you shall have ample satisfaction.

It is now almost the unanimous voice of the northern republicans that Virginia and Mr. Randolph are attempting to rule the house of representatives and the nation by violence. On the subject of the extinguishment of the state balances, every member from N. England, judge Olin excepted, unite in opposition to the measure. On most questions the northern representatives, republicans and federalists, vote together. Judge Olin with us frequently, in opposition to the salary bill for instance. The consequence of this schism among republicans is that measures are frequently carried against the prime minister by small majorities, on all which occasions and many others, he abuses the speaker and the house in a most infamous manner. In many of his speeches he tells the house that their proceedings are disorderly. The other day he told the house they were under the influence of Mr. R. Griswold, and used much indecent language with respect to a coalition between Mr. Griswold and Mr. Lyon, whom he represented as the leader of the party opposed to himself. A personal rencounter of a most serious nature has taken place between Mr. R. and Mr. Alston, which will probably end in a duel; there must also be a duel between him and Mr. Hampton, whom he abused in debate. Mr. R. is famous in that way, and it is said performed deeds of *fatal* prowess before he came to congress. Anonymous letters replete with invective and threats are delivered to some of the republican members. I have received one, in a style of an assassin, and it is evidently in the hand-writing of Mr. R. very aukwardly disguised. I every day publicly declare it to be his production, and have demanded of him an explanation, which if he does not give, I shall make a statement of the business to the house, and perhaps move his expulsion. I am in fear of——I dare not say what—you will hear more soon.

Virginia is undoubtedly purely republican. My God! What republicanism! Nearly one half of the people in a state of menial and four-fifth's of the remainder in civil slavery! One man in four or five an elector. My blood chills—I tremble for my country! I know—yes—*know* that deep laid plans exist against the constitution of the union.

I care not how extensively this information is diffused, if it is kept out of the newspapers. We have sixty or seventy orders of the day, and scarcely a question is taken without several day's debate. If the session be not made permanent, it will not be that business is wanting.

Your sincere friend,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

Mr. ———.

(No. 3.)

Washington, February 15, 1804.

DRAR SIR,

Messrs. Randolph and Alston have been arrested, and bound to keep the peace within this district. The injury Mr. Alston received, was, however, of so atrocious a nature, that *there must be a duel.* Mr. Hampton, averse to disturbing the councils of the nation, will, it is said, suspend his challenge till the end of the session. The difficulty between Mr. Randolph and myself has been accommodated by the intervention of Messrs. Bryan and Nicholson, Mr. R. having denied any knowledge of the letter in question.

Yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

(No. 4.)

Washington, February 27, 1804.

SIR,

I enclose you a set of revolutionary resolutions, by Mr. R. the great inquisitor and censor, and not only of the judicial department, but of the state governments. In the opinion of many republicans, they tend to the destruction of state sovereignties.

The great principle involved in these resolutions, has already been decided against Mr. R. by 62 votes to 56. But he is too good a republican to submit to a majority. Only one member from New-England votes with him on this question.

Yours,
J. ELLIOTT,

P. S. These resolutions involve also an open violation of the plighted faith of the nation; by the convention between the United States and Georgia—by which we became possessed of the Mississippi territory, the United States are pledged to appropriate five millions of acres to satisfy the very claims which Mr. R. says we must resolve not to satisfy.

(No. 5.)

Washington, March 9, 1805.

SIR,

The bill for satisfying the Georgia claims has passed in committee of the whole by a majority of eleven, and the substance of this revolutionary resolution, was rejected in the same committee, by the same majority. The resolutions are still before the house, but I shall this day move their postponement or total rejection. Mr. R. is more furious than ever, and has poured the full vial of his wrath upon Col. Lyon and myself—he called us "the *Bear* of the arctic & *Lion* of the torrid zone." He threatens to resign the dictatorship. Severel alterations which to my knowledge have been projected in the constitution, calculated to destroy the remaining weight of the small states, will now be kept back for a season.

From present appearances I shall not vote for the impeachment of judge Chase—but we have not all the testimony. I am a friend to the independence of the judges, but a greater friend to the rights of the people.

Yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

Mr. ———.

(No. 6.)

Washington, March 12, 1804.

SIR,

The revolutionary resolutions have been postponed to the next session, except the first and second, which were abstract propositions. Col. Lyon created much admiration by a very able speech against the resolutions.

Yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

Mr. ———.

(No. 7.)

Washington, March 14, 1805.

SIR,

I imagine that the republicans in your quarter will not find much fault with my speech in favor of the impeachment of judge Chase. I shall be obliged, however, to vote in the negative ultimately, as the question will be taken upon *several* articles, to all of which but *one*, I am opposed.

If I have sometimes "failed in arrangements," it may be imputed to this, that contrary to the practice of all other speakers, I always trust for manner as well as matter, to my extemporaneous powers; I have never used a single note, or commit to paper a single word of my speeches before delivery.

Yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

Mr. ———.

(No. 8.)

Washington, March 17, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Of col. Lyon's "plans" I know nothing—I will tell you the truth, but not the whole truth, about certain "designs against the constitution." Perhaps it is wrong to call them *designs*; most of those who entertain those views are honest; they believe we have reached the age of political perfectability.

1. To carry the election of president to the people. How will this affect the small states? Take Vermont and Pennsylvania; Vermont gives six electoral votes; Pennsylvania 20. Carry the election to the people, and the weight of Vermont relatively to Pennsylvania is but a fraction more than as 4 to 18.—2. Reduce the period for which senators are elected to two years. How will this affect the small states? It will render the senators less independent, and in time the mere tools of the large states. Something of this kind is already discoverable. A republican of distinction has been heard to say that Virginia might as well send 4 senators and Rhode-Island none, as for each to send two.—3. Limit the office of a judge to five years. This needs no commment.

I shall always be devoted to the cause of liberty: but I am decidedly of opinion that the union of the vast territory and heterogeneous population of our country cannot be preserved under a system less energetic than the present constitution. The moment when we have added a world to our empire is a very improper one to seize for the purpose of rendering our government almost a perfect democracy. Yet such views are entertained by our southern and Pennsylvania brethern.

The nomination of gov. Clinton was made in secret conclave by four or five members a greate while ago. It is a part of the well known Virginia plan always to give us a president from that state.

Col. Barr, has many respectable friends in both houses, but it was necessary to set him aside for the present. Virginia commanded and it was done.

I am sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and humble servt.
JAS. ELLIOTT.

Mr.———

P. S. Both Judge Olin and myself have experienced much difficulty in voting for the impeachment of Judge Chase.—We shall probably be obliged to vote against the articles, as they will charge him with ten times too much. J. E.

(No. 9.)

Washington, Mach 19, 1804.

SIR,

In my last I intimated that the Rhode Island senators were considered as devoted to the views of Virginia. I meant no imputation on the character of those gentlemen, they are upright: and their coincidence with Virginia perhaps merely accidental.

It is certain, however, that there are many modes of *republican* influence and intrigue, of which none but those, who have like us "a view of the whole ground" can form an adequate idea.

Yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

(No. 10.)

Washington, November 15, 1804.

SIR,

Your notice of the election of electors was very acceptable. Mr. Noyes is indebted to my activity and influence in Gilford, for his elevation to public life, and he knows it very well. Mr. Shepenson is similarly circumstanced. These gentlemen are among my bitterest persecutors. "Father, forgive them, forgive them, for they know not what they do." They are poor and want offices. I am poor also, but I will never sacrifice either principle or friends for the "loaves and fishes." I shall live and die an undeviating friend to the rights of mankind. Ingratitude may affect my sensibility, but it cannot make me a villain.

Your friend and humble servant,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

(No. 11.)

Washington, February 3, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

Again is the union of honest men triumphant. The acquitial of the supreme court in Pennsylvania, is the sure harbinger of the downfal of Duane, and jacobinism in that state. Had the judges been condemned, articles of impeachment against governor M'Kean himself were already cut and dried for immediate use.

After the most strong and disgraceful congressional debate, ever known, of four days duration on the Georgia claims, the friends of *correct principles* have prevailed, by a small majority, in the fullest house we have had this session—ayes 63—noes 58. Mr. Randolph has delivered several phillippics, more violent than those of Robespierre, in the bloody times of France. In return, he has been called by republican speakers, an ape, a monkey, a slanderer, a calumniator, a madman, an ambitious popular leader, a despotic demagogue, a popular tyrant, &c. &c. He has accused the post-master-general of crimes and misdemeanors, and that officer has demanded an enquiry into his conduct. I shall move to confine the enquiry to the charges exhibited to Mr. Randolph, for I have ascertained that if it should go to his whole official conduct, federalists will unite with the violent republicans, upon the question, and he will most assuredly be condemned. My speech, which will soon be published, exhibits a clearer view of the Georgia business than has before appeared. Colonel Lyon observed in his speech, that he was "grateful to his God, for having given him the face of a man, and not that of an ape or a monkey," (Randolph had called him a jackall) and that "the head of the gentlemen from Virginia was fuller of political projects than Don Quixotte's was of windmills, castles, dulcineas and all the pomp of knight errantry." General Staunton, of Rhode-Island, said his vote would not be influenced by the "wheedling of sycophants or the frown of tyrants." The northern members are treated by the junto with the most superlative degree of contempt and insult, both in and out of doors.

I am, sir, with respect and esteem,
Your most obedient servant,
JAMES ELLIOT.

(No. 12.)

Washington, Feb. 28, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

We have this moment killed Duane. We have taken his exclusive right as printer and stationer to the government, and decreed it to the lowest bidder, whatever may be his politics. Every New-England member voted for the resolution.

A new daily moderate republican paper is soon to commence at Baltimore. There are already between 6 and 700 subcribers, the two first of whom are Thomas Jefferson and Robert Smith.

Ever yours,
JAMES ELLIOTT.

For Sale,

AN elegant SADDLE HORSE, goes well in harness. Enquire at C. J. Myers's tavern.

June 8. eo

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 1.

As the yellow-fever is very prevalent in most of the West-India Islands, and has been already introduced into one or two seaport towns at the eastward, it may not be amiss to republish the following directions from a physician how to arrest the progress of the disease after it has already made its appearance.

"To prevent this disease from spreading in a city where it has been introduced, it is necessary to adopt very *decisive measures*, even though they produce *partial evils*, as it regards the convenience and interest of those citizens whom they may most affect. In whatever part of the town the disease appears let it be known, that it may be avoided. Let all the cloaths which the sick person wore be immersed in water, and his bedding burnt. Let the house in which he lay be well ventilated, the floors and walls washed with vinegar, the ceiling white-washed, and the house evacuated. But this is not all, the two or three adjoining houses should also be evacuated immediately."

Arrived yesterday, the brig President Jefferson, Towne, of Kennebunk, in 76 days from Alicant and 56 from Gibraltar. Spoke May 24 the ship Bonnetta, of Salem, 24 days from Messina for Petersburgh. 27th, schr. Jane, 32 days from Boston for Marseilles; Malaga bearing N. W. June 25, in lat. 28, 30, long. 40, ship Pallas, Edwards, 12 days from Boston for Calcutta. July 8, in lat. 42, 15, long. 53, schr. Louisiana, Lombard, 7 days from Boston for Rotterdam. 14th, in lat. 43, 25, long. 46, 30, schooner Hiram, Hooper, 5 days from Marblehead for Bilboa. 29th, in lat. 40, 6, long. 72, 50, ship Pyomingo, Shedden, one day from New-York for Marseilles.

Same day, the schr. Hunter, Rogers, in 17 days from Point-Petre, (Guadaloupe,) and 15 from Antigua. Sailed in co. the *ship Canton, Bartlett, for Baltimore*; brig William, Lovell, Newburyport, and schrs. Martha Crawley, Tate, Charleston: *and Rewastico, King, Baltimore, arrived.*

Same day, the British schr. Cynthia, Albury, in 12 days from Naussau, N. P.

Cleared, brigs Rolla, Clapp, Trinidad; Acteon, Mason, Teneriffe; schr. West-Indian, Newton, Dominica; sloop Betsy, Eve, St. Thomas.

The brig Ann Williams, in 20 days from St. Pierres Martinique has arrived at New-London. She left there the brigs Antelope, to sail in 15 days for New-York; Fair American, in 4 or 5 days for do. Mark and Mary in 8 or 10 do. Markets bad. Sugars high.

The schr. Hope, has arrived at Barbadoes in 23 days from New-London.

Extracts from New-Providence papers to the 19th instant, received by the schooner Cynthia.

Nassau, N. P. July 9.

Arrived, brig Two Brothers, Vaughan, Philadelphia, 11 days; schooner *President, Brown, Baltimore*, 37; sloop Enterprize, Yellowley, New-York, 12.

Arrived on Saturday, his majesty's brig Goelan, John Ayscough, esq. commander, out 30 days from Port Royal. She has detained and brought in here the American ship Venelia, belonging to Walsh, Tophift and Cassen, of Boston. The Venelia had on board lumber, provisions, shoes and sails (said to be no larger than 10d). Captain Walsh is supercargo of the Venelia.

July 16.

Arrived, ship Patent, Barough, London and Bermuda, 68 days.

Cleared, brig Two Brothers, Vaughan, Philadelphia.

The ship Juliana, of Boston, detained by the sloop of war Goelan, has been cleared, and sailed for the Havana on Saturday.

The schooner President, Brown, will sail for Baltimore to-morrow.

The Enterprize, Johnson, has sailed for Florida, to load with wrecked mahogany, and may be expected here in a few days, from whence she will proceed immediately for New-York.

His majesty's sloop of war Stork, captain Geyt, sailed yesterday on a cruise.

Arrived, Spanish brig Nelo, formerly the Nelly, of New-York, purchased there about ten months ago. She was proceeding from the Matanzas to the Havana, when the May-Flower, captain George Johnson, fell in with and captured her. She is a fine new brig, but has nothing on board but eight puncheons of rum. Twelve days ago, when the brig sailed, the May-Flower was left in chase of a ship. On Monday last, captain Kelly, the prize-master, discovered a vessel on shore at Little Bahama; sent the boat to her; found her a schooner, with the foremast cut away, mainmast thro' her bottom, and sails on deck—had dry goods and flour on board, and *Perseverance, of Baltimore*, on her stern. Nothing was taken out of her by the people of the brig. From the place where she was cast away, the crew were supposed to have been saved. The Nelo spoke, on the 11th instant, a ship, captain Hall, 22 days from New-York, for New-Orleans.

July 19.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JULIAN, OF NEW-YORK.

Arrived on Wednesday, the schr. Jason, Lightbourne, with part of the cargo of the brig Julian, Crooker, belonging to N. York, cast away on one of the Florida reefs. She sailed from the Havanna on the 5th inst. and on the night of the 9th ran aground. She had a valuable cargo, consisting of upwards of 600 boxes of sugars, and a quantity of coffee. Six or eight of the wreckers fell in with the brig a few hours