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

For Sale,

63 quarter casks Malaga wine
30 casks Catalonia do. well adapted for the Spanish colonies.
A few boxes brown Havana sugars
30 hhds James River tobacco.
And
A few kegs Dutch herrings. Apply to
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS
July 10. eo7t||

New Bolting Cloths.

WARRANTED GOOD.

HOFFMAN & BALTZELL,
201, *Market-street*,
HAVE Received BOLTING CLOTHS, from No. 0 to 7, of the same manufactory of those of their former importation, which are now used in the most extensive mills in this state, and are superior to any other manufactory known—they are offered at their usual prices, &c.
Likewise on hand,
A full assortment of DRY GOODS, which being bought out of the usual way, are offered low. July 20. d3t-eo

For Rent,

On very *moderate terms*,
FIVE new *STORES* on Sharpe-street, now finished, and in perfect order—The largest is 45 feet by 22—The cellars all floored with stout plank, quite dry (being laid one foot above the ground); and the *whole doors* and *windows* well secured with iron fastening. For particulars apply to JAMES BUCHANAN.
June 8. mwf

For Sale,

A LOT, on which is erected a neat well-finished two-story House, with good back building, and a cellar, with an excellent well of water near the door, on Montgomery-street, Federal-hill, near the Observatory. For healthiness of situation it can be surpassed by none. If not sold by the first of August, it will be to Let on very accommodating terms to a punctual tenant. For terms apply at 55, St. Patrick's-row, Market-space.
JOHN BURK.
July 12. eo9t

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

From the Repertory.

REFLECTIONS ON THE WAR IN EUROPE.

Twelve years ago, the war that was kindled by the French revolution was represented to be exclusively worthy of the attention of Americans. While the French were pulling down their government, nothing seemed so fine as their very worst conduct, to the party who were leagued together to pull down our own. They called our eyes to the banks of the Rhine, where the battles of liberty, as they were fools enough to say, were fighting; and we roasted oxen for joy, because Pichegru took Amsterdam, and made the Dutch as free as the West-India negroes.

This sort of noise is a good deal hushed, for two reasons; one is, the jacobins have got their object, and our government is *down*—another reason is, the mask of French hypocrisy has dropped off, or is so torn in their scuffles, that we can plainly perceive the knave—faces of their liberty-loving demagogues. French examples are not now quoted, *now* when they are most instructive, because they really, in some degree, alarm and deter the dupes whom they lead. Asses trot the better in dangerous roads for wearing their blinders. Hence it is, that our lords and masters of Virginia affect to dislike all discussions of the political probabilities of the war, and to consider our curiosity as useless and badly directed. Our lazy masters are, in fact, so engrossed with the care of governing us for their own exclusive benefit, that they have not much relish for any other reflections; and besides all other considerations, Mr. Jefferson and his cabinet have a mortal dread of the power of Bonaparte, which has not been in the least abated by their experienced necessity, since the purchase of Louisiana, to court and flatter him. They are quaking with fear that he will require from them more assistance than they dare either to give or refuse him. They have yielded the point with regard to the trade with St. Domingo, with as much poverty of spirit as might be expected from the hero of Carter's mountain; and our seamen will be whipped and buried in dungeons or tucked up at the yard-arm, as the *great nation*, by its emperor, may think fit to decree. The trade is not denied to be lawful, yet its interdiction is better, no doubt, our patriots will say, than a war.

We have seen too how quarrelsome an act Mr. Samuel Smith was disposed to get passed for the protection of *our* seamen—that is, of British seamen, who were to be forcibly protected when they had deserted to our vessels.

In all this, and in every thing else, the power of Bonaparte crosses the Atlantic. It is childish to enquire what harm do we suffer by his making himself king of Italy. We answer, by his power he makes himself the king of terrors to Mr. Jefferson; and if we are not embroiled with England to please him, it is because, afraid as our brave rulers are of Bonaparte, they are still more afraid of getting into a war with England, that would instantly smash their popularity to atoms.

Let no person that remembers Mr. Madison's famous commercial resolutions, in which he proposed to fight for France by a war of regulations, let no such person deny the effective and dangerous influence of the preponderant power of France on the peace and safety, the honor, and, let us add, the honesty of our government. For, be it remembered also, the ever-to-be abhorred project of confiscating British debts grew out of the same passion for France and hostility to England.

Nor is the loss of that silly fondness, a security for spirited and independent councils in America. Our rulers are of a sort and character to act from their fears, and their fear is a much more steady cause of action than their love. Of course, we are to expect that the vast power of France will not cease to manifest itself to the injury of our trade, to the oppression of our brave seamen, and to the infinite disgrace of the government to abandon them.

Let us then dare to survey this huge Colossus, about whose legs we have the honor to creep.

There was a time when the people of France were really infatuated with the notion of republican liberty. They say themselves it was a delusion, and passed away. But it lasted long enough to break down and destroy every thing in France that was not military, and by its contagion in Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Italy, to enfeeble and divide all the force that ought to have resisted France. The conquests of France have flattered the national vanity, and, by accumulating the spoils of so many nations, to fill up the void that was made by the destruction of commercial and manufacturing capital. Instead of the opulence of the crowded mart or busy workshop, the country was filled, like the camp of Attila or Tamerlane, with spoils and trophies. The naval superiority of the British, by destroying their trade, has contributed to decide and prolong this exclusively military character of the French.

We are then to view France as a political phenomenon, not less tremendous by her having renounced every trade but that of a conqueror, than by her colossal size. Like the old Romans, and, indeed, like every other nation, intoxicated with a passion for conquest, the French are completely military, and their ardor is a kind of fanaticism, such as made the successors of Mahomet, the monarchs of the east.

The Romans, in like manner, contended, for almost five centuries, with the petty nations of Italy, their equals in valor, their inferiors only in discipline. In this hardy school, they were trained for conquest. But after they had gained the dominion of Italy, they never again contended with their equals.

The Carthagenians, though sustained for sixteen years by the transcendent genius of Hannibal, were almost equally enfeebled by their spirit of commerce, and their spirit of faction. The Macedonians, like the modern Prussians, had a fine army, a full treasury, and a state of but moderate extent, hemmed in by jealous, hostile neighbors. In conquering them and the rest of Greece, the Romans found the Etolians and some other states ready to accept chains, and to impose them on their countrymen. The light of Greece, the most refulgent the world ever saw, was quenched with its liberty. Egypt was so sunk in vice, that it fell without a contest. Antiochus, the great king of Syria, had an infinite number of men, few soldiers. The glory and the spoils of his conquest were greater than its difficulty. Gaul, the modern France, was filled with barbarians, who had not the sense, nor, perhaps the power, to unite against Cæsaer, and they fell in succession. Spain resisted longer and more desperately, but not as a nation combined to resist an invader, but by endless partial insurrections, to throw off its chains.

The power of Mithridates was too recently formed, and composed of states too near barbarism, to contend with Rome, yet, for many years, he proved her most dreadful foe.

Thus, it was, that the chief difficulties, in conquering the old world, were really surmounted before Rome was known to have formed a design, or, perhaps, was conscious she had it to undertake.

France in like manner has been for many centuries exercised in arms. She has had to contend with all her neighbors, her equals in valor, her inferiors in military institutions and spirit. Thus a nation has been educated for the conquest of the world. Spain once her superior, is now her vassal. Austria, her rival, is chained to a prison floor, by her hatred of Prussia, her dread of and, perhaps, her still greater dread of Russia. Fear and policy will both make her subservient to Bonaparte, unless he should perfer the active assistance of Prussia to that of Austria. He seems to have the best grounds to expect that if Russia should be his enemy, he will have one of the other two for an ally. On this supposition, we can scarcely conceive of efficient alliance against France on the continent of Europe. While its numerous states were independent, and the safety of each was the care of all, the ambition of France was more troublesome than fomidable. In this school of policy and arms, this gymnasium in which all strenuously contended, and in turns excelled, France like a prize-fighter, acquired the hardiness, the dexterity and the force that have made her the victor. The revolution has suddenly opened her eyes to contemplate her situation, and all her ardour is awakened by perceiving that already more than half her ambitious work is done. Less fighting, less hazard than her rivalships with the house of Austria have cost the Burbons, will make her mistress of Europe from the Baltic to the Hellespont. With sixty millions of people in France and its dependencies, half the populations of the Roman empire under Trajan, she has twice the force. The Russians like the ancient Parthians, are the only enemies on land, and they are too distant to be formidable.

The other states of Europe, England excepted, are more than half subdued by their divisions and their fears.

It is absurd to suppose that this power, so tremedous to every lover of his country will be inert for want of pecuniary resources. The Dutch and Italians sow, and the French reap. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves.* Old Rome, after the conquest of Macedonia, subsisted for more than a hundred years by tributes without taxes. Mahomet, Zenghis Khan, and Tamerlane did not stoop to ask their collectors of taxes, whether they should conquer Asia.

Nor will the people of France grow weary or ashamed to rise and throw it off. They are nothing, the army is every thing. Besides, they are really proud of the glory of their master, and from their very souls rejoice in the distinction of their chains.

Can it be, some will say, that the man who basely fled from his brave comrades in Egypt, the man red with assassination at Joppa, the obscure Corsican, an emperor only by his crimes, will be preferred to the Bourbons? Yes, the army prefers him. The revolution like a whirlwind, has swept all the ancient hierarchy, nobility, and land proprietors away; and the new race have an interest to maintain the new establishments of the usurpation. Did the populace of Rome ever shift their government because an usurper had obtained the purple by money or by blood? No—as soon as men perceive that there is a force superior to their own, they desist from making any efforts against it. The proud Romans were as passive in the yoke as the Dutch are now.

The destinies of the civilized world then obviously depended on their ability to resist this new Roman domination. Russia has no fears of being subjugated, and for that very reason will act with less zeal and less faithfulness in what ought to be the common cause against France. She will pursue the projects of her ambition, and seek agrandizement in the S. of Europe, and as a naval power. Hence it is to be feared her coliation with England will not be cordial enough to be successful; and the only sort of success that is of any moment in this discussion is the reduction of the power of France. Russia aspires to an influence in the German empire, which cannot fail to alarm and disgust both Prussia and Austria, and hence it was that she lately interfered in the affair of the German indemnities. She also seeks a footing in the Mediterranean, preparatory to her designs against the Turks. It was on this account she wished to occupy Malta, and that she now fills Corfu with her troops. Those are selfish and dangerous schemes, which England cannot second or approve.

If, nevertheless, Russia should obtain of Prussia and Austria that the one should be neutral and the other an associate against France a continental war is to be expected In case English money and an English army should aid the allies, Bonapart would find his supremacy again in hazard.

But England, the great adversary of France, cannot become a military nation in the sense that the French are nor, is it to be feared, in that degree that the crisis absolutely requires she should. Her commence binds her in golden fetters. An artisan or a farmer is worth probably one hundred pounds sterling to the nation. To make such men soldiers, great bounties must be paid, and great sacrifices suffered. To feed and provide an English army is also very expensive. Want and military fanaticism crowd the ranks of Bonaparte, and their enemies or their allies provide their subsistance. Unfortunately too, Mr. Pitt yielded to the pressure of the moment, and accepted the delusive services of his half million volunteers. It is impossible he should think these men of buckram fit to withstand the men of steel, if they should invade the island.

In times of great danger, popular notions are often worse than frivolous. The volunteer force is factious, expensive and useless, as every soldier knows. But it is worse. It has made the nation unmanageable, puffed them up with a vain dependence on the show of force, a show as empty as the army of Crœsus made, and has made their rulers afraid to impose, and the people unwilling to bear the necessary burdens of real soldiership. The strength of a modern state at war is in its *soldiers*, not in the trappings of the peaceable apprentices, who are arrayed in scarlet, to act the comedy of an army. England consumes its men and means to act the comedy, and is thus chained down to the expence and the despair of a defensive system.

Had she an efficient disposeable army of one hundred thousand men, one third of whom could be employed in expeditions or in co-operations with continental allies, the cause of Europe and the civilized world would not be quite desperate. If the enslaved nations would exert half as much force to recover their liberty as the French will make them employ, to subjugate the yet unconqured states, the contest against France might be renewed with hopes of advantage.

Let not the men in power in America, deceive themselves. If Bonaparte prevails, they will be his vassals even more signally than they are at present. The trade of this country has already twice been made the spoils of France. The insolent aggressor is obstructed by the British navy, and not by his friendship for us or respect for our rights, from repeating and extending his rapacity and violence. Least of all, is he restrained by any opinion of the force of our nation or the spirit of our government.

A House-keeper wants a place

Who can come well recommended. Apply at this office.
August 6. d3t||

2500 bushels Alum Salt,

For Sale by
JOHN & SAMUEL STUMP.
August 5. eo3t||

To be Rented,

For one or more years.
THE LARGE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, at the north west corner of the market space and Water-street. The situation is extremely well calculated for an EXTENSIVE GROCERY, or MEDICINAL STORE. Likwise adjoining to the above, a handsome STORE. Enquire of the printers.
April 22. eo

Just received,

Per sloop Elfrida, from New-York,
95 casks English Gun-Powder
93 barrels prime Beef
2 do. prime Pork.
ALSO ON HAND,
White and brown Havana Sugars
Havana and Cuba Segars
German Linen
Two and three-bushel Bags, &c. &c.
GERARD TOPKEN & CO.
65, Bowly's wharf.
July 26. eo6t

Benj. & Geo. Williams

Have received per sloop Malinda, captain Webb, from New-York,
100 barrels prime pork
25 do mess do.
25 do. navy mess do.
They have on hand,
300 pieces ravens' duck
50 do. Russia do.
35 bales India goods, suitable for the West-India market, and entitled to drawback.
4 boxes Florence silks
450 barrels 1 and 2 Boston Beef
200 barrels Mackarel
100 kegs hogs' lard
50 do. butter
50 boxes mould candles
50 do. soap
80 tierces and half tierces rice
20 pipes Cogniac brandy
10 do. Bordeaux do.
10 do. Spanish do.
5 do. Holland gin
8 hogsheads 4th proof N. E. rum
1 hogsead West-India shrub.
July 18. eo9t||

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

By the Friendship, captain Don, arrived yesterday, we have received a New-Orleans paper, of the 28th June. We perceive nothing new in it, but the following pompous account of the arrival of colonel Burr.

New-Orleans, June 28.

We are happy to announce the arrival in this city, on Wednesday last, of colonel Burr, (late vice-president of the United States,) and suite, all in good health. We understand he will make only a stay of ten or fifteen days amongst us, when he will depart for the western country, and will spend the latter part of the summer and the fall, in Kentucky.

There is a report in town that the President has *called the senate together* immediately on business of importance to the nation.

It is certain that Gen. Moreau will soon arrive in this country: he has sailed from Cadiz in the ship New-York for Philadelphia.—Respectable persons of that city have been engaged in procuring a house for him; and that of Mr. Leguen, at Morrisville, near Trenton, is taken for that purpose.—*Petit Censeur.*

Arrived on Saturday, the ship Otis, Phillips, of Boston, in 45 days from London. Passengers, Mr. Callahan, Mr. Valcarcel, Mr. Joel Barlow and lady, Messrs. Patterson, Wallace, Hay, Ashhurst, and 19 in the steerage. Left ship William. Murdock, of Alexandria, to sail in 30 days for Philadelphia; ship Planter, for Norfolk, in 5 days; brig *Calypso, Davey, of Baltimore, for India, in 20 days; ship Smallwood, of Baltimore, uncertain.* Sailed in company, brig President, of Boston, for Teneriffe. A ship had arrived in the Downs in 35 days from Philadelphia. Met two other American ships going up. Spoke, July 17, on the Banks, ship Calumet, 40 days from Rotterdam for Boston. August 1, in lat. 39, 48, a large armed ship, 70 days from the Isle of France for Providence, full of passengers.

Same day, the brig Friendship, Don, in 24 days from New-Orleans, and 28 from the Belise. Passengers, capt. Borrowdale, Messrs. Rogers, Watson, Burt, M'Shane, Whiting, Peterkin, J. Watson, Bartlet, Barton, Horsey, Williams, Jackson, Gray, Cayley, and 30 in the steerage. The ship Howard, of New-York, had arrived, in 70 days from Greenock. *The ship Comet, of Baltimore, had arrived from Liverpool.* The brig Sophia, Hastie, had arrived, in 60 days from New-York. The ship Thomas Wilson, of Philadelphia, from Liverpool, was aground on the pass at the entrance of the port. The brig William had arrived from New-York. The brig Hercules had arrived in 25, and the ship Joseph, in 26 days from ditto. The brig Thetis, and schooner Kitty, Brewster, from ditto, had also arrived. The British sloop of war Bacchante was off the Belise, watering; a brig and a schooner in co. Spoke, July 31, in lat. 38, long. 74, the three-masted schooner Urania, 13 days from Martinique, for New-London. Off the Matanzes, snow Pallas, from New-York for Havana. The sloop Brutus, Bunce, had steered for Liverpool.

Same day, the sloop Matilda, Dodge, in 15 days from St. Pierres, (M.) The ship Hope, Eldridge, sailed for New-York 6 days before; and schr. Franklin, for ditto. Spoke, July 29, in lat. 33, long. 79, brig Mary, Talbot, from Exuma, for New-London. 28th, in lat. 29, long. 72, *ship Fame, 14 days from Baltimore, for New-Orleans.* 27th, in lat. 28, long. 72, sloop Patty, Corey, 8 days from New-York, for Tortola. Off Cape May, a schooner 13 days from Tusks-Island, for New-York. Sailed in co. with the brig Fair American, for New-London. The Matilda has been gone only 43 days.

From London.

The ship Otis, captain Phillips, which arrived at this port on Saturday evening, brings London papers to the 17th of June—seven days later than before received.

From these papers it appears that in the house of commons the 11th of June, the subject of the impeachment of lord Melville commenced; and after an animated discussion the house divided, 195 being for the impeachment, and 272 against it. Majority 77. When this was decided, a motion which had previously been made by Mr. Bond, for a criminal prosecution to be instituted against lord Melville, was taken up. For the criminal prosecution 238—against it 229. Majority 9. On the latter question lord Sidmouth (late Mr. Addington) and his friends voted with the opposition against ministers. Lord Melville will then be obliged to stand a trial at the court of king's-bench; where the reports of the secret committee of the house of commons had already been presented.

The following articles are from the papers:

LONDON, June 12.

Yesterday being the day fixed for the motion for an impeachment against lord Melville, a great croud assembled, at an early hour, in the avenues of the house of commons. At 12 the doors were opened, and a severe pressure ensued. The gallery, of course, was filled in a few minutes. In the early part of the day an opinion prevailed, that Mr. Whitbread would open the debate; but about 3 o'clock it was said, that lord Viscount Melville would be previously heard in his defence. This excited a great degree of expectation, and a great number of persons crouded into the lower lobby, and also lined the stairs to the gallery of the house, which commands a view