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SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. .. LETTER XI .- AND LAST.

I'HAVE explained my congressional conduct to the satisfaction. I presume, of every candid man in the district. In imi-Antion of certain characters, whose steps I am proud to follow, I shall now present my constituents with my general political creed; and they will then determine whether I am an apostate, or a republican

of unaltered principles. With the venerable subscribers of the declaration of independence, I "hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new governments."-Although I have been from my earliest infancy a firm believer in the christian religion, yet I detest the idea of a religion established by law, and cordially subscribe to the sentiments expressed upon this subject in the deciaration of the rights of the people of this state. I ber lieve the republican system of govern ment to be the best that ever existed in the world, and the constitution of the United States to be the best of all republican syeams hitherto. I believe that the immense territory and heterogenious population of the United States cannot be'preserved in a state of union under a system less energetic than the present constitution; it would be dangerous to make it more democratic, and I hope that it will never be necessary to make it more aristocratic.

I believe that Washington was the greatest warrior, and probably the most correct statesman in our country. I believe Adams to be a man of integrity and talents, but that the general system of his administration was wrong. I believe Jefferson is a man of great abilities, and a sincere friend to a republican form of government, and I shall support his administration, and that of every future President, during my life, and the constituted authorities generally, so far as in my conscience, I shall deem their measures calculated to preserve the constitution and the rights of the people. I believe we ought to have no political idols, and that every man ought to be at liberty to express his sentiments in a decent manner respecting the measures of government. I believe that some of the large states possess too great a degree of influence at the present moment, and that the small states ought to guard their rights with jealous vigilance. I believe that the doctrines preached by certain republicans of distinction, that men should adhere to their party in defiance —of their God, and that no regard should be paid to the private characters of candidates for office, are equally immoral and anti-republican, and destructive of religious, as well as of correct political principles; and sooner than embrace such detestable dogmas, I will abandon society, and wander in the darkest wild of solitude. I believe that the preservation of republican principles in the United States is inseparably connected with the exertions and talents of good and wise men, and not with the meanness of office hunters, and the madness of enthusizets. I believe that the American people are possessed of sufficient wisdom and virtue to support a republican goyernment, and I wish for the freedom and shappiness of mankind universally.

It appears to me that this cannot be called the creed of an aristocrat or a demagogue; it is that of an inflexible constitutional republican. Such as it is, it will guide and govern my conduct in every future moment of my life. I shall strive to be honest, not enthusiastic, inde-"pendent, not clamorous.—But I shall always be in some degree emulous of a particular trait in the character of Agricola, as described by Tacitus. "Scorning to disguise his sentiments, he always acted with a generous warmth, at the hafourd of making enemies."

I shall conclude with a quotation from a speech to the electors of Bristol in Edgland, by Edmund Burke, whose talents will always be the subject of admiration, as his political apostacy will be of

the nature of the charges brought against mon prison, among mad men, witches, me. I do not here stand accused of ve- I murderers, and people of every descrip- I

nality or neglect of duty. It is not said, tion; we are deprived of all communica that in the period of my service, I have, tion with the Americans in this port, and in a single instance, sacrificed the slight- God only knows what will be the result est of your interests to my ambition or of the unfortunate business. The report my fortune. It is not alledged, that, to is going about, although I put no configratify any anger or revenge of my own, dence in it, that all will be hung, God or of my party, I have had a share in forbid it should be the case; but we are wronging or oppressing any one man of kept in the greatest suspense on this any description: No; the charges occasion. I do not wish you to report against me are all of one kind, that I have pushed the general principles of general justice and benevolence too far; farther farther than the opinions of many would go with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression, and distress, I will think of this accusation and be comfort-

JAMES ELLIOTA

BOSTON, July 8.

OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From our latest London papers, which | that were taken have. by English journalists, that great quantar of the prison. ties of shipping have recently been contracted for by government, for the conveyance of Russian troops. This is propably mere conjecture. We have noticed the terms on which it is rejorted Bonaparte would be willing to negociate for a general peace. The very mention of such come, would probably stimulate, rather than relax the exertion of the hostile

It is not singular that Banaparte appears delighted with revisiting the plains of Marango. To a man, of his unbounded ambition, thirsting for military fame the recollection of scenes in which he gained such a harvest of laureis, must ever be dear, " whilst memory, holds her

Captain Mason, arrived here on Saturday, from Peint Petre. Guadaloupe, informs, that previous to the sailing of the combined French and Spanish fleets, from that place, they pressed on board their ships, a great number of the officers and scamen of the privateers then in port. and above twenty of the most skillful and experienced pilots in the island.

NEW-YORK, May 10.

By the brig Hero, from St. Yago.de Cuba, we learn that the negroes in the neighborhood of that city had revolted and committed great excesses. One gentleman whose plantation was burned and the overseer murdered, came passenger in the vessel. We have not leathest to what extent the insurrection had reached, but it is supposed to be considerable.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman in Point-Petre, (Guad.) tolkis correspondent: in this city.

GENTLEMEN, The moment has passed for great markets. Since the 10th, four arrivals with assorted cargoes; sugars will consequently advance a little; several regular trading vessels being daily expected. Part of the French fleet are at anchor at Port Louis,* debarking men. Every movement of this fleet, although conducted with policy, strengthens my opinion of their proceeding to Europe-Ireland apprehend is their aim, They have not attacked Antigua, as was reported, nor do I apprehend the colonies is their object; run er says, Nelson's sleet is in the neghborhood, but nothing has transpired, to give this report credibility. This coup is another of Bonaparte's decoy ducks to lead the strong fleet from the coast of Ireland and England, the more sensibly to execute his favorite invasion scheme. Some speculators who obtained permission to go with the fleet to purchase the plunder, will have the pleasure of changing the air and breathing the pure one of Ireland in the place of a poi sonous trophical one, by which they may benefit their health. The troops debarked are this moment marching into town, report says 12 or 1500 men. A report now prevails that the main body has proceeded to Barbados or Trinidad, no certainty of the truth thereof.

I remain, Gentlemen, &c. * Port Louis is an excellent harbor on the west part of the island. Point Petre, Guad. June 20, 1805. Mr. Jeremiah Powell-

Dear Sir, Having wrote to you once at sea since my unfortunate capture on the 9th of May last, by the Grand Decide, cruizer, l informed you of every particular relating to that unfortunate business. I wrote you in my former letter how it was owing to the Daphne's leaking, that the whole of the coffee was immediately after my capture taken out of the schooner onboard the privateer, myself and crew taken under her convoy; the schooner Mary, captain Bunker; Unity, captain Harding, and Sally, captain Gilpin, all. captured on the same morning of the 9th. The privateer then made sail for and "u And now, gentlemen, on this serious | arrived at this port on the 16th instant. day, when I come as it were to make up | On our passage we suffered all human my account with you; let me take to nature was able to sustain. Immediately myself, some degree of honest pride on our arrival we were put into the com-

the case too bad, on account of my friends in New York; but I assure you that is the case. Captain Wells, of the ship than a cautious policy would warrant, and Dolphin, of Philadelphia got admission into the prison to take two sailors out to man the ship, which he has brought here: be positively told us we were then under trial, but he did not apprehend that any injury could be done to our persons, as we were not armed. We are almost starved with hunger; and the Americans are not allowed to send any thing in to our assistance, and heavens only knows what will be the end of the affair. The Dapline has not arrived; the other three

are to the 25th of May, we have extracted | I shall extend my protest if I ever get all the articles of news, which appeared inviberty, and forward you copies by interesting or important.-No material the first conveyance. The prison we are alteration in the political aspect of Europe | confined in, is too had for any christian to has taken place. Nothing decisive is be in; we are by far worse used than the mentioned respecting the pending nego- | English sailors, and I see no prospect at ciation between Great Britian and Russ present to alter for the better. My mind sia. So many difficulties of cor, and the at present is in such agitation. I scarcely negociation has been so long protracted, know what I write: I shall write to you that it is doubtful whether any very effec- | by the next and every opportunity; it is tive operations can now be undertaken | by chance that I have this opportunity, as this season. It is mentioned, however, we are not allowed to send any letters out

> I am sir, your ob't servant, DAVID G. GILLERS.

CHARLESTON, July 2. F

The following information is communicated by a gentieman littely from Africa, in order to afford the American merch. his a knowledge of the usual preatment which may be expected at Corec.

C. Mackay, late commander of the schooter Susan, of this port, had taken from him, on his arrival at Guree, two hogsheads of tobacco, and upon his remonstrating, was told that the governor would have it, and at his own price; this was submitted to, and the paying it made in government bills, which he was o'd. ;ed to soll at fitteen per cont. di count.

Capt. A. McCiure, of the ship if alzen. of this port, arrived at Gorce the Bid of January last. The Lark sloop of war, commanded by captain Langiord, lying there, sent a boat on board the Horizon, and impressed three of her seamen. Capt. McCoure exposurlated with the captain of the sloop of war, and with the commandant of the place, upon the impropriety of their conduct, as they were real Americans. Capt. L. replied that that was immaterial, as he wanted men and must have them. Capt. M'Clure got his ship under way after this, but something respecting the men not being settled, severid shots were fired by the sloop of war and the fort, at the Horizon, two of which strick her side; she was brought too, and a boat from the sloop of war sent to bring her into harbor.

Capt. McClure was brought on shore, and after being some time detained at the commandant's house, was permitted to proceed, with the detention of three of his seamen. Six were at first detained, and three afterwards aestored.

Capt. M-Clure informed the governor and the captain of the sloop of war, that he should protest against their conduct in the first port at which he touched.

We notice in a Savannah paper, an advertisement of the sale of the British ship Golden Grove, and brig Ceres, and their cargoes, consisting of Naval Stores and Lumber, prizes to the Spanish privateer Artrivido, condemned by the tribunal of Augustine. The sale is to take place on the 17th July, near St. Mary's.

Wanted, BOY that can come well recommended to A attend in a retail store. July 10

A small sum of Money TATANTED on loan, for which a premium more than is usually received for bank stock will be given, payable quarterly, and mortgage security if required. A line directed to G. W. and left at this office will meet with due attendance—no, broker need apply.

July 12

d2teo2t

July 12 Warm, Cold & Shower

Back of the Court-house, and near the foot

HE subscriber informs his friends and the. public generally, that since his last publication of the 14th of May, he has got six baths more in operation, with the addition of a reservior, containing from 10 to 14,000 gallons of pure spring water, continually flowing from a spring at the foot of Chapel-hill, known to the inhabitants of Baltimore by the name of the

Spaw Spring. N. B. The following Baths is now in full preparation for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen, viz.

The Society BATHS, will accommodate three persons, without any interference. The MAMMOTH BATHS, large accommoda-

The FEANKLIN, the most approved plan. The VIRGIN BATHS, four in number, upon a plan entirely new, with the most enticing accommodations.

tions for two persons.

July 12

The TRANSIENT BATHE, appropriated to persons who do not regularly attend Finn's source of health, activity, amusement and physical happiness.

Attendance from day, light till 10 P. M. eve-

WILLIAM PINN. N. B. Milk and fruit punch, with other refreshments, as usual.

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1805.

The United States brig Syren, Steward, sailed from Gibrattar May 7, for New-York, and was afterwards spoken in lat. 36, long. 17, 57.

The French frigate La Clorie, of 42 guns, from Guadaloupe, on a secret expedition, with a number of troops and one General on board was spoken on the 24th

By an arrival at Charleston, from Nassau, the Editors of the American have received from their correspondent, the Royal Gazette of the 25th June, from which the following articles are extracted:

DECREE OF THE COURT OF VICE-ADMI-EALTI,

Of these Islands, in the case of the American brig June, captain Packard, from the Havanna and Maianzas, to Providence, (R. I.) and sent in by the private armed vessel Maydower, capt. George

This was the case of an American vessel, taken on a voyage from the Port of Matanzas, in the Island of Cuba, to Rhode Island, in America, with a cargo of Molasses and Sugars.

It appeared that the vessel had first gone to the Havanna, where she had taken on have constantly distinguished your public board a part of her cargo, and from thence His., from the dawn of our revolution. proceeded to the Matanzas, where she shipped the remainder, with which she faithful testimony of the valuable services was proceeding to America, when she was captured and sent in for adjudicati-

On the part of the Captors it was con tended, that by going from the Havanna to the Matanzas, which port neutrals never were allowed to enter for the purposes of Trade, in time of peace, the vessel rust be considered as engaged in a new and unusual Trade, only allowed therenow by Spain, in consequence of the pressure of hescitaies, which entire y precluded the l possibility of carrying on that trade in her Arm versels, and that the property was therefore liable to confiscation.

On the other Land, it was alledged, on behalf of the Claimant, that the voyage was parketly fair, and such as a Belligerent had no right to interrupt.—That the documents were all formal and regular; and that the versel and cargo ought to be restoted.

His honor the judge by his decree, ordered further proof to be addicted, to prove that neutrals during peace had been permitted to enjoy the trade in which tais vessel was engaged, (reserving the right of ultimately deciding upon the question -how far such a Trade is allowable during Lostilities) and left it open to both parties to enfer into such proof.

Extract of a letter from Grand Turk, (Bahamas) dated June 1.

" About four weeks ago 2 stout French privateers, a brig and and a schooner, arrived in our channel, under American colours, and at first much alarmed the inhabitants. They captured one of our boats coming from the Caicos, and after endeavouring in vain, to persuade one of the nagroes belonging to her, to become their pilot, they purchased and paid for a turtle at a very liberal price, and released their boat. On the next day they anchored at the point of a reef between Salt Key and this Island, and we having heard that they had captured some time since the Bermuda sloop Polly, Joel, master, a boat was sent on board, which returned with capt. Jeel and his mate. The commanders of these vessels professed their intention to avoid disturbing the inhabitants of this place, declaring they were in search of Americans trading with the Blacks of St. Domingo. On parting, they fired a salute, which we returned, and they proceeded to cruize in the Caicos passage, having fully kept their promise. Such liberality deserves to be known, for the credit of our enemics.

On the appearance of the Privateers, Government started the idea of declaring martial law, but it was lost on a division in the Cabinet."

We understand, says the Portland Gazette, that Commodore Preble has instructions to build two small vessels in this port for the Mediterranean service. I wo others are building under his direction in Newburyport.

The combined fleet .- Captain Stone, arrived here yesterday, from Canton, spoke the ship Mount Vernon, of and from North Carolina, June 15, in lat. 26, 2, long. 61; and was informed, that the day before the Mount Vernon fell in with the French and Spanish fleet of 22 sail, and that they, were then about 50 leagues to the north, or in lat. 28, 52, long. 61, 30. Bermuda lies in lat. 32, 20, long. 64, 50; the fleets, therefore, must have borne S. E. by S. from that Island, and about 270 miles distant. We are of opinion they are bound back to Europe; as they were working up into the latitude of Bermuda to clear the trade winds, and will most probably passover the south part of the Grand Bank; and then bear away for. Toulon or Cadiz. Boston faper.

British fleet at Antigua:—Captain Le- ment such as must interest and engage ett. arrived here yesterday, from Mar- the heart of every beholder. vett, arrived here yesterday, from Martinico, spoke on the 10th June, a British privateer from Antigua, which informed, that there was at that port, a Prifith seet I Post for the first time on British ground.

of forty eight sail of the line! The next day, captain L. fell in with 8 sail of British vessels steering for Martinico.

Admiral Collingwood's squadron of 12 sail of the line, had sailed from England, at the last dates, to reinforce ford Nelson, in the West Indies.

The following address was presented to the Hon. Robert R. Livingston, by the Americans in Paris.

"TO ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, Esquire,

Late Minister Plenifiotentiary from the U. nited States of America, in France.

"The subscribers, citizens of the United States at Paris, beg leave, (on your voluntary retirement from your late eminent situation) to address you, sir, with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem, for the noble and dignified manner in which you have represented the United States in France; and from the great and various benefits they have derived from your embassy.

"The satisfaction you have long anticipated in returning to your native country, will be greatly heightened by the pleasing reflection of having served it honorably and advantageously; in contributing to its aggrandizement and prosperity, the increase of its commerce and its respect among patiens.

"These important benefits, are the result of those patriotic exertions which

" At the same time that be bear this you have during your residence here, rendered to our country in general, we cannot refrain acknowledging with gratitude the generous hospitality and great civili- ties and attentions we have experienced individually, from yourself and family.

" May your passage to the American shore, be prosperous, and may your days be numerous and honpy in the cargovinent of those i mors, which you have so cininently merited, and which will not fail being rendered you by a grateful people."

MELANCHOLY.

On Friday afternoon, the 21st last. Mr. SLAID was returning from Ballston-Springs to his home in Galway-had not proceeded farbefore his horse was hights ened by the fall of a gun, which the nad deposited in Lis carriage; in which affright the carriage was upset-Vir. Staid, as he related, felt considerably shocked by the fall he thereby sustained, but soon recovered, put his carriage in order and preceeded about two miles from the Springs, to an intimate acquaintance of his in Milton, a Mr. Dibble, where he alighted, accepted an invitation to take ten; and penlated not only the accident which had befallen him, but entered into familiar conversation on various topics. After tea he invited a daugeter of Mr. Dibble's to ride home with Lim and spend a few days with Lis family, to which Miss Dibble assented—I hay had not proceeded a mile when Mr. S. observed " I believe I shall not live to arrive home." these words, dellvered with a tone of voice that was " never to utter more," shocked Miss Dibble—she cast a look to his face—discovered his situation, and requested him to give her the lines—they were no sooner deposited in her hands than Mr. S. laid his head in her lap and fainted. He was immediately taken to a Mr. Gregory's Inn, and Physicians called, who, on examination, found some blood vessels were broken in his head. He continued in a swoon a short time and expired. Mr. Slaid was a middle aged man, in the full activity of life—he has left an agrecable partner to mourn, with society, his untimely disco-[Ballston frafrey.]

LONDON, Mar 20. This beautiful and accomplished young Lady (a native of Baltimore in America) arrived at Dover on Sunday last, about a quarter past one o'clock, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Patterson, and Suit. In England she found a pleasing asylum-the day which brought her to Dover was uncommonly fine, and being Sunday, the inhabitants made such an appearance as must have impressed on the mind of the distinguished stranger, the most favo ! rable idea.

The concourse of people assembled to see Madame Jerome Honaparte land was almost past calculation. - Mr. Sheffington, who happened to be at Dover for the benefit of his health, was the gentleman who had the honor of handing Madame Jerome Bonaparte ashore. Her reception was such as must have been highly gratifying to her feelings; every person, of every rank, seeming anxious to offer the greatest and most willing respect which lay within the compass of their power. Mr. Skeffington, who was previously known to Mr. Patterson, went on board an hour before Madame Jerome Bonaparte disembarked, and has continucd; from the first moment of her landing, to offer the most unremitting attention and politeness. The personal. attractions of Madame Jerome Bonaparte have been reported through every part-of Europe; nor has her elegance bien too much celebrated. Her figure is about the middle size; her countenance siteet and expressive; and her general deport-

It was about a quarter past two o'clock when Madame Jerome-Booknarte sieps