

extent of territory may be learned from books which treat of that subject—our present views are confined to their maritime and commercial capacities.

Morocco has 150 sail, of which the crews are two thirds Moorish subjects, and one-third Italians, Spaniards, &c.

Algeria has 16 sail, owned by Jews and Arabs, and navigated principally by Genoese and other Italians, they sail with two sets of papers and Algerine passports—they have a vast number of small craft with lateen sails.

Tunis has 36 sail—many of them sail with commissions, equivalent to letters of marque, and some of them owned by Moors, Jews, and Christians resident in Tunis.

Tripoli has about 8 sail of small vessels engaged in commerce.

There are a few coasters and smaller craft belonging to these petty states, which are not taken into the account, because they are not actually engaged in the commerce of that sea. It may be useful, however, to give some idea of the commerce itself and how it is conducted by the Barbary powers.

The import and export trade of Algeria and Tripoli is, for the most part, carried on in vessels from Ragusa, and Trieste, and Fiume, and the ports of ancient Illyricum generally; Danish and Swedish bottoms are sometimes employed in this trade. But Morocco exports under its own flag, which is frequently seen in the ports of Lisbon, Cadiz and Malaga, to which it trades in cattle and grain; and supplies Gibraltar with provisions consigned to Moorish merchants who are protected there for the purpose. The Moors carry on a considerable trade to Constantino, Smyrna, Alexandria, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Leghorn and Barcelona—to these ports she sends annually, on an average, 200 cargoes, consisting of wheat, barley, bullocks, sheep, poultry, wool, hides, honey, bees-wax, &c. &c. and dollars and gold dust to the ports of the Levant.

To Algeria, from the ports of Oran, Arzew, Zeddes, Port Astoria, Brugia, and Bona, she supplies about 250 cargoes annually; of these 160 are wheat and barley only. The country round Algiers for 30 miles to the east and west, does not produce grain sufficient for the city. But the provinces beyond that distance are productive and send to Algiers, in saddles, small lateen sail coasters of 25 to 50 tons, who ply between March and the latter end of October; of these small craft there may be about 150 to 200 sail.

Of the export of Algiers 60 cargoes annually may be composed of cattle, hides, wool, oil, &c. but their chief trade is in grain from the provinces which they transport to Spain and Italy. They send considerable freights under the Russian flag to Alexandria, and Smyrna, to which they export cotton. While France & Spain are at war with Great Britain, the former nation carries on the commerce of the Algerines and Tunisians.

Beside her merchantmen, Tunis had from 70 to 90 sail of coasters, of which about 60 are vessels of 20 to 70 tons burthen, and all rigged with three lateen sails each; some have sails square on the mast; and in fair weather and light winds they all use sweeps and bow ches.

The commercial productions of Tunis, or exports furnish under the flag sufficient annually, for about 500 sail; consisting of grain, hides, oil, wool, wax, blankets, shawls, Moorish red caps, &c. which to the value of 150,000 dollars annually, are manufactured, partly from Spanish and partly from Tunisian wool. Constantine, a fertile inland province under the rule of Algiers, sends its productions to Tunis. The quantity of oil shipped from Tunis is greater than from all the other states of Barbary.

Though the territory of Tripoli is immensely extensive, having 1100 miles of a coast and 300 miles in depth, its commercial riches are a finitely below those of Morocco or Tunis or even of Algiers—the articles are of the same kind as the others excepting provisions; but fine sena, saffron and honey are among its valuable articles of trade. This territory raises hardly sufficient for its own subsistence; their ignorance of culture and their indolence combined, therefore, is the cause of frequent scarcities, and on such occasions, instead of profiting by experience and resorting to agriculture, they go to sea and capture foes and friends indiscriminately. It is obvious that with such a power so actuated, permanent security is not to be expected to be enforced by treaty.

This is a general outline of the condition and commerce of the Barbary states (for it must be remembered that no longer exists as an independent state, being now part of the empire of Morocco)—and it is easily to be perceived from their circumstances, that any one of the powerful nations of Europe, might have totally suppressed their depredations at any time, had they not been secretly upheld by some other.

The peace which Spain ignominiously concluded with these pirates, appears to have been submitted to with views that have merited the name of a humiliating treaty. It was contemplated by the ministers of Spain to exclude every nation from the commerce of the coast of Africa, or Barbary, and to concentrate in Cadiz the whole of the commerce from the gulph of Cyrene west of Alexandria to Morocco on the Atlantic. The treaty, which was to accomplish this great monopoly, was concluded by the court of Spain; by which it was agreed to pay a million of dollars, to alter the flag of Spain, and to release all Algerine prisoners in Spain without ransom. The negotiator only obeyed

his instructions from Cadiz, for he had sagacity enough to discern that to say to an American gentleman that at the time that Spain, whilst intending to exclude the northern nations from that commerce, was only encouraging new depredations on herself and all the world. And the observation was so verified, for Algiers immediately made war on Sweden and obtained 200,000 dollars; on Venice; on the Dutch; on Denmark; and at length upon Spain herself, against France war was also commenced, quieted and renewed, France gave no quarter, and the demolition of the city, which had been before effected, was on the verge of being re-accomplished, when Algiers submitted, and continued to respect the French flag until the events of the revolution exposed her flag to their rapacity once more; they took 17 sail of Austro-imperial ships, 20 Greeks, and 34 British passing between Gibraltar, Malon, Corsica and Malta, but a squadron under admiral Nelson soon restored the English flag in those seas, though with the sacrifice of the ships that had been captured.

The disappointments of Spain only induced her to resort to the tributary policy, by which she has since maintained an influence prejudicial to other powers, it is stated, and on very good authority that she, at a particular period, endeavored by her interference to prevent a settlement with the United States, the high without success, and it has been hinted that what she failed to accomplish at Algiers she succeeded in at Tripoli. These views will afford some useful light on the general commerce of the Mediterranean and the Barbary states particularly. But the most important trade next to that of the Italian, Spanish and French coasts, is that of the interior Mediterranean or Levant, which originally ran along the coast, or where the sun rises, is now understood to mean all that part of the Mediterranean within the island of Malta, comprehending the coasts of Syria, Egypt, Asia, and European Turkey, &c. and the ancient Greek Archipelago. Since the Porte became subject to the influence and fear of Russia, and France could not yield Turkey her former countenance, the free navigation of the channel leading to the Euxine opened in a manner not known to Europe. In 1804 one thousand and six hundred vessels, Greek, Russian, Austrian and Russian, bore the cargoes of wheat in the Euxine and transported them to Spain, Portugal, and Italy. The wheat of Poland which formerly passed by the waters of the Bug to Thorn, Coss, Danzig, Marienburg, and Koninsberg; down the Warta to Stettin; by Memel, Riga and Mitau, into the Baltic; as soon as Poland was occupied by Russia, the channels of export were changed to the Dnieper and the Bog, by which rivers they were conveyed to Odessa and Ankerage, and the new establishments at Cherson; the ports of the Taurida or Crimea; with the colonization of the Kuban and the cultivation of the shores of the sea of Aseph, furnished a resource for commerce, that has been heretofore buried in the barbarous superstition of national selfishness and jealousy. The failure of the crops in Barbary and Sicily at this critical period, gave a new spring to the commerce given to life by the opening of the Euxine. The present number we shall conclude with an estimate made in 1804 from the experience of several years of the cargoes that might be procured annually in the ports of the Mediterranean Levant.

At Constantinople, 500—the Greek Islands 3000; Gulf of Venice 3000; Naples 2500; Marseilles 1500; Sicily, Sardinia, and Corsica, 2000; Spain within the straits 2000; and the export trade of Barbary 750 to 800. This general estimate, the result of many years' experience may afford some idea of the magnitude of the commerce of that quarter. In our next we shall go into a detail of the commerce of Greece.

### America.

AND  
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISE

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1806

FOR THE AMERICAN.

On the 9th inst. the Court of Appeals held its first session at Easton for the Eastern Shore, under the new organization. We understand the court did not choose a clerk, as it was equally divided on the two candidates, who were James Early, the former clerk for the Eastern Shore General Court, and Mr. Gisson.

On the 16th inst. the court commenced its session at Annapolis for the Western Shore, and on the same day elected Thomas Harris, jun. clerk; the gentleman who has for some years past conducted the business of the Western Shore General Court in a manner so satisfactory to all. On the choice of this gentleman we take the liberty of congratulating the citizens of the state, and especially of the profession. Nor is it an office of slight difficulty, or of trifling consequence; but on the contrary is one arduous in its nature, and important in its influence. We do not hazard a conjecture in asserting that Mr. Harris has not an equal in Maryland, nor a superior in the United States in the accomplishments requisite to a complete clerk.

His citizenship is rapid and beautiful, he possesses industry and fidelity, has great intelligence and quickness of apprehension, and is constant and obliging in the performance of his duties. We understand he has collected numerous and valuable notes of arguments and decisions on the most important subjects of legal discussion, and that he continues to take reports of cases, which are litigated in the court of appeals. We earnestly hope he will give some of them at least to the public, with the least possible delay. A greater benefit could not be conferred on the profession, and indeed on the community. The highest courts in Maryland have always been distinguished for their learning and ability; yet we have none of their wise opinions in print.

We learn the court of appeals, at which all the six judges are present, are now preparing rules and orders for regulating the practice in all common law courts of the state, so as to simplify & facilitate the management of causes, produce uniformity throughout the state, and remove all complaints of unnecessary delay in the administration of justice.

Already we begin to taste the fruits, and enjoy the advantages of the new organization of the judiciary.

The sale of the late Marquis of Lansdown's collection of Paintings, took place in London in March last. They brought upwards of nine thousand pounds. A portrait of WASHINGTON, by Stewart, was sold for 375 guineas.

The chain of telegraphs between London and Plymouth will be completed, and fit for working in about a fortnight. In clear weather information will be communicated from London and Plymouth (a distance of 220 miles) in about twenty minutes.

**Natural History.**—There is now a cat in Lancaster that is nursing two mice which she caught, with the same care she would bestow on kittens. This very peculiar circumstance is attributed to her own kittens having been taken from her a few days before, and drowned. The extraordinary propensity of the cat in question, may, perhaps, have originated in the cause thus assigned; but we have known an instance of a cat which had no kittens, having manifested a similar attachment to mice. In the case just alluded to the cat had only to mew at the holes leading to the retreats of the mice, and she was instantly surrounded by a whole family of them. If any stranger entered the apartment where the singular scene occurred, the cat shewed the utmost anxiety to hasten and protect their retreat.

[London paper.]

**DIED,** at about half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. N. HANNA, consort of Mr. THOMAS HANNA, Merchant of this city. In the death of this religious and truly amiable lady, the poor have lost a generous benefactor, her husband an affectionate wife, and her children a loving and tender mother. Her indisposition was that of the most lingering kind—a consumption, which she labored under for many years, but particularly for the last 12 months, during which time she was totally confined to her bed, still awaiting the call of her Maker, to bring her to that home, which, with many a breath, she ardently sighed for.

### Marine Intelligence.

#### PORT OF BALTIMORE ENTERED.

Sch'r Henrietta, Fearson, Curracoa  
Cleared,  
Ship Serpent, Russell, Leghorn  
Hope, Dawson, Liverpool  
Brig Three Brothers, Fitch, Guadeloupe  
Sophia, Carman, Amsterdam  
Sch'r Lavater, Watts, St. Thomas  
Harmony, Lockman, New York  
Sloop Criterion, Drinkwater, Salem

Erom the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

Arrived, schooner Mohawk, Austin, 22 days from Arquin—Sugar and Coffee—Jonathan Hudson. Left no vessels there. At Anx Cayes, brig Antelope, Gray, for Baltimore, to sail the 8th instant. The remaining vessels at Port au Prince and other ports in the Bite, were to sail the 1st inst. in a fleet. The schr. Revival, Hebrun, for New York, sailed in company rotting. Passed two or three northern schrs. in the bay bound up New York, June 16.

Arrived, ship Ceres, Riker, in 5 months from Canton. Sailed in company with Huron, Moulthrop, of New Haven for Hamburg, parted Feb. 14, in lat. 13, 4, long. 102, 8. Feb. 17, in lat. 15, 33, long. 97, 19, spoke ship Persia, McNeil, from Baltimore. April 30, in lat. 5, 58, long. 19, 53, spoke ship INDEPENDENT, JOHN-SON, of BALTIMORE, from the coast of Africa for Charleston, with SLAVES, all in good health. May 1, in lat. 4, 19, long. 21, 40, spoke ship Montezuma, Dashields, from Baltimore for Calcutta.

Brig Hannah, Van Duym, 25 days from Point Petre, Guad.

The Gentlemen styling themselves Citizens of the Republic of America, who have agreed to dine together on the 4th of July, next, in order to celebrate in a rational manner, the birth day of the Independence of their country, on the ground adjoining the seat of Mr. Samuel Vincent, are requested to meet at the house of Mr. David Ruton, on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. in order to appoint a committee agreeably to the terms of subscription, to make arrangements for the day.

### William Merryman

Inform his friends and the voters of the city and county at large,  
THAT he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election.

WE, the subscribers, of the city of Baltimore, do hereby certify, that Mr. William Merryman has acted towards us, as his creditors, in an honorable and upright manner—and has settled with us, we believe, to the utmost of his ability, and much to our satisfaction.

We are convinced his failure in business proceeded not from his own misconduct, but from those misfortunes incident to trade. And further, after the insolvent act was passed in his favor, he shewed no disposition to use it to our injury, but made us, his creditors such liberal propositions as to convince us of his correct intentions towards us.

Peter Hoffman & Son  
John Walraven  
Luke Tiernan & Co.  
George Hoffman  
G. & John Conroy  
Gulshan & Lamont  
W. & L. Wetherell  
Philip R. L. Erix  
Walter Jenkins, Jr.  
Jas. Chalmers, jur. for  
W. Jenkins & Co.  
John Chalmers and  
Kent & Browne  
Son.

### Sale by Auction.

ON FRIDAY,  
The 20th inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will sell at the premises, on terms which will then be made known,  
A handsome new two story brick HOUSE, completely finished, fronting on the west side of Eutaw-street, a little below Lombard-street, and adjoining the house occupied by Mrs. Dorsey. The lot is in fee simple, fronting 30 feet on Eutaw-street, and extending back 90 feet, with the convenience of a six-foot alley.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

A Good Tailors,  
WELL skilled in cutting out, may obtain a job by applying at this office.

**Exhibition at the Pantheon,**  
THIS-EVENING,  
By the pupils of the Harrison-street Academy.  
Tickets to be had at the Academy this-day, at 12 o'clock, and at the Pantheon.  
June 19

**For Freight or Charter,**  
The Schooner  
RISING STATES,  
Captain Burton.  
A very substantial, fine vessel, burthen about 1200 barrels flour, nearly new, well fitted and found, and will be in readiness to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the master on board, at Smith's wharf, or to  
ISAIAH MANKIN,  
Who has for sale on board said schooner,  
45 barrels nice Mackarel,  
25 Tin Cases  
1 box men's fine Hats  
A few hundred weight Cheese.

**For Havanna,**  
The regular trading Schooner  
ELIZA VICKERY,  
Stephen Vickery, Master.  
She will commence loading on Wednesday. For freight or passage apply to the master, at his dwelling in Granby-street, or on board, in Frederick-street dock.  
For Sale on board said schooner,  
A few boxes Havanna SEGARS.

A QUANTITY OF  
GREEN COFFEE,  
In bags, calculated for retailers. For Sale by  
JOHN S. HOBNE.

**SHIPS' COLOURS.**  
FOR ALL NATIONS,  
MADE ON THE LOWEST TERMS

Rebecca Young,  
No. 22, ALBEMARLE-STREET, OLD-TOWN, BALTIMORE, BETWEEN MARKET-STREET AND PETERS-BRIDGE.  
June 19

**Wanted Immediately,**  
ONE or two apprentices to the Book Printing business. Good sense, integrity, a pretty good education, and industrious habits, will be in indispensably necessary. Without these qualifications none need apply, as the subscribers are determined to receive only those who can be of mutual credit and advantage both to their employer and themselves.

JOHN W. BUTLER,  
Corner of Gay and Water-streets.

**Will be Published**  
At 10 o'clock THIS DAY,  
And may be had at Fryer & Clarke's, printing office, corner of Market-space and Second-street; Messrs. Samuel Butler, Warner & Hanna, Geo. Keatinge, C. J. Byrne, Pratt-street, and James McHenry, at the office of the American

**THE CELEBRATED SPEECH**  
OF  
Mr. Henry Grattan,  
ON THE MOTION OF MR. FOX, IN THE  
IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT,  
FOR THE  
**Irish Catholics.**  
Correctly printed from the Dublin copy, comprising 8 octavo pages.  
Price 1s 1-2 Cents.

From the DUBLIN EVENING POST.  
Many of the members belonging to this country who spoke in the debate, distinguished themselves in a manner highly honorable to their characters as patriots and Legislators. The speeches of Colonels Hutchinson and Dillon excited uncommon interest in the House, and the Empire at large must ever peruse with awe and admiration the eloquent appeal of Henry Grattan, delivered with an ardour not abated by years, nor disconcerted by a Legislature, new to him, but of whose body he should continue to form a distinguished & leading ornament. The silence, the attention, and anxiety evinced when he rose to deliver his sentiments, are described by the London Editors as unrivalled. "His eloquence" says a ministerial Print, "is of a distinct species from the eloquence of any other man—he stands alone—and he is able to stand alone."—This honest acknowledgment (from an adversary) of Mr. Grattan's stupendous talents demand no comment—it is incontrovertable.

**Health-Office,**  
JUNE 18, 1806

THE board of health, having ascertained by experience, that the mode heretofore pursued of removing the house dirt and kitchen offals, by the carts employed for that purpose, has been inadequate to the end they had in view. Resolved, That from and after the 23d inst. all house keepers at an early hour in the morning, and during the warm season shall have their house dirt and kitchen offals disposed at the sides of the streets, to be removed by carts, which are provided for carrying the plan into full effect.

The board beg leave farther to recommend that the mode practised in former seasons of watering some sections of the city, be more generally adopted by the citizens at large. The expense of employing persons to water the streets twice a day with a watering pot—when defrayed by each house keeper, will be trifling. The benefits to be derived in comfort and health immense. It is the only means of lessening the excessive heats, continually accumulating from brick walls and stone pavements, and admitted by all to be unfriendly to human life.

The measures which have been recommended for the preservation of health—is the interest of every citizen to assist in carrying into effect. The board therefore rely with certainty upon the aid and co-operation of their fellow citizens, flattering themselves with the pleasing hope, under divine favor of preserving the health of the city.

By order of the Board,  
ASHTON ALEXANDER, Pres'd.  
ADAM FONARDEN, Secretary.  
By house dirt, is not meant any shavings or offals of any trade or business, nor the cleanings of any yard, warehouse, or cellar, but that which accumulates from one day to another.

**To Let,**  
A Capital STAND for the GROCERY BUSINESS—Enquire at No. 6, Bowly's wharf.  
June 6.

**Sale by Auction.**  
THIS DAY,  
The 19th instant, at half past 9 o'clock, will be sold at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, a variety of  
DRY GOODS,  
And 2 packages of Pocket Books, plated ware, &c.  
And at 12 o'clock,  
74 hds } Mucos do Sugar  
81 barrel }  
43 boxes white Havana do.  
148 bags good coffee  
30 bags } Cocoa  
6 hds }  
12 pipes Cogniac Brandy  
27 quarter chests Imperial Hyson and Young Hyson Tea  
30 hds. Molasses  
96 quarter casks Lisbon and Malaga Wine.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
And at private sale,  
50,000 lb. of excellent Green Coffee  
15 pipes of the first quality Madeira Wine  
20 pipes Lisbon and Port do.  
50 boxes white Sugar  
T. C.

**Sale by Auction.**  
Will be added to the sale This Day,  
22 horseheads New Orleans Sugar,  
10 casks London refined Salt Petre,  
2 do. Rhenubarb, in root,  
1 do. Gum Aloes (Barbados),  
30 do. Juniper Berries.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
June 19

**Sale by Auction.**  
Will be added to the sale This Day, at 12 o'clock,  
35 hds. of good St. Martinique Sugar, on a liberal credit.  
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.  
June 19

**Sale by Auction.**  
On SATURDAY,  
The 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, at the present dwelling of Mrs. Marcan, in Calvert-street extended, will be sold,  
A VARIETY OF FURNITURE,  
Consisting of,  
Tables, Chairs, Bureau's, Sideboard, looking glasses, Carpets, Beds, Bedsteads, and eight day time piece, &c.  
AND  
A variety of kitchen furniture.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY Auct'rs.  
June 19

**LONDON**  
Porter and Fort Wine,  
Sweet received and for sale  
100 doz bottles London BROWN STOUT, of very superior quality,  
20 cr. casks PORT WINE,  
30 boxes fresh PRUNES.  
JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS.  
June 19

**To the Public.**  
THE subscriber having as a physician made it his constant study to contribute as much as in his power, to the welfare of mankind—now takes the liberty of exciting the attention of the public, on a preservation, which in Spain, and other Transatlantic countries has proved of much efficacious services towards the averting of contagious diseases in general, and the Yellow fever in particular. The acid steams arising from salt-peter or common salt, impregnated with strong oil of vitriol, intermingled with the air, and thus penetrating wherever there is the introduction of this element is unobstructed, destroy themselves by the infection, & he it may have taken upon its residence. The appropriate chests and other requisite apparatus, will be provided for, and a concise direction be given by the subscriber, if in the space of a fortnight, a sufficient number of gentlemen would incline to patronize the execution of his scheme, and to cover the necessary expenses, by a subscription of Five Dollars each.

In a short time, the subscriber will be able to show the proceedings of this experiment to any person desirous of being acquainted with the same at his residence.

The subscriber further begs leave to inform the public that he will receive at his house, and board such patients as stand in need of an unintermitting medical attendance to effect and complete their cure. He will also continue to attend strictly to the commands of those who will honor him with their confidence in his professional life.

Dr. J. P. FALGUEROLLES,  
Botanical Garden, New Belle-Air Road.  
Subscriptions for the above mentioned purpose will be received by Mr. C. Morneville, North Gay-street, and Messrs. Dorry & Sievers, Market-street, Fell's-Point, where those who wish his attendance or advice may enquire for him.  
June 19

**Sulpher and York Springs.**  
THE subscriber begs leave respectfully to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the city of Baltimore, and the state of Maryland generally, that he has taken and completely fitted up for their accommodation, those well known Sulpher or York Springs, lying in Adam's county, in the state of Pennsylvania, about 60 miles from Baltimore, 14 from Carlisle, and 10 from Gettysburg, the county town of said county. The beneficial effects so often experienced from the use of those waters, so much celebrated in the removal of various complaints, incident to the human frame; such as Rheumatic, Bilious affections, &c. &c. of which the most ample and satisfactory testimony can be given. The numerous and effectual cures produced thereby have been experienced by thousands who have heretofore visited those springs are reasons that induce the proprietor to believe any further descriptions unnecessary, suffice it to say, that the situation, independent of the qualities and properties of the water, in removing complaints and restoring health, is equal if not superior to any in the U. States, as an agreeable and pleasant retreat during the summer season, and a fine society from almost all parts of the continent. And he flatters himself from the extreme pains he has taken, in preparing accommodations, together with the moderation of his charges, he cannot fail in giving satisfaction. Gentlemen and their families can be accommodated in an elegant private house, fitted up by Mr. Isaac Velt for that purpose; in short every thing in his power shall be done to please.

A line of Stages will run from the house of Mr. Hostetter, North Howard-street, Baltimore, to the Springs, twice every week during the season, for the convenience of those choosing that mode of travelling—the charges as reasonable.

The public's most obedient servant,  
NIMROD MAXWELL.  
June 19