

**American,**  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser**  
 PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHIN,**  
 (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
 NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.  
 FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1866

**Landing**  
 From on board of the Appaquimink Packet,  
 5 pipes of proof Real Cognac Brandy;  
 1000 lbs. Sugar, and on hand,  
 500 lbs. Wool  
 40 lbs. Sugar, part first quality  
 80 lbs. Jamaica Rum  
 15 ditto Antigua ditto  
 20 lbs. 3 proof French Brandy  
 50 lbs. Coffee, 20 lbs. N. E. Rum  
 5 lbs. Molasses, 50 lbs. Whisky, Teas,  
 &c. Apply to  
 G. & J. S. YEAPLES,  
 June 2. eo2w

**For Sale,**  
 BORDEAUX CLARÉT, in hogheads,  
 120. in cases of one  
 and two dozen each,  
 ANNI-RED, in baskets,  
 German LINES,  
 English and Holland SAIL CANVASS, as  
 sorted,  
 Eastern WARE, in crates assorted,  
 Seaming, Sewing and Seine TWINE.  
 Apply to  
 JOHN SHERLOCK,  
 June 11. eo6t

**20 Dollars Reward.**  
 RAN away from the subscriber, yesterday  
 morning, 14th June, a dark male man  
 named TOM RANFALL, about 5 feet 10 or  
 11 inches high; 19 or 20 years of age; a stout  
 and well made fellow. Had on when he went  
 away, a shirt and trousers, the latter considerably  
 colored with tan, having worked a short  
 time at the tanning business; he had also on a  
 hat, with a black band in the top. His ears  
 were bored, and he wore a piece of twisted lead  
 in them. The above reward will be paid to any  
 person who will secure said runaway so that  
 his master gets him again.  
 JACOB MILLER, Tanner,  
 Old-Town.  
 N. B. Masters of vessels and others are  
 warned against harboring or carrying off said  
 runaway at their peril.  
 June 11. eo

**Caution.**  
 I HEREBY give an all persons from trust-  
 ing any of the crew of the Bremen ship  
 Maria Margaretha, as I will not pay any  
 debts of their contracting.  
 CHRISTOPHER DIERCKS,  
 Master of said Ship.  
 June 10. eo6t

**Painting & Drawing.**  
 LEWIS P. ...  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public in ge-  
 neral, of his arrival from Annapolis, where  
 he has resided and practised his art during  
 five years, in teaching drawing and painting  
 to the ladies and gentlemen of that city. He  
 begs leave to offer his talents to those ladies  
 and gentlemen, that may be pleased to favour  
 him with their employ. He also paints mi-  
 niature pictures in an elegant style, and on very  
 moderate terms. Desires elegantly executed.  
 He assures those who please to honor him  
 with their commands, that the utmost of his  
 abilities shall be exerted to give general satis-  
 faction. His lessons will be given on reason-  
 able terms. His likenesses will be as good  
 painting as could be expected from a higher  
 price, than what he intends to charge.  
 Frederick street, No. 40.  
 June 17. eo4t

**A. M. Culloh,**  
 81, MARKET STREET,  
 HAS just received for sale an Invoice of  
 ADELPHI COTT N, Marking and Sewing  
 14 HREAD assorted in pounds, balls, and  
 ornamented boxes of various sizes.  
 Also an extensive assortment of  
 Silk and Cotton Cambrays  
 Cheap Cartrich Muslin  
 Ditto Calicoes  
 India, Mulls and Book-Muslins  
 Irish Linens, and some extra fine  
 Long Linens  
 Bleached Russia Sheetings  
 Blue and White Handkerchiefs  
 Silk and Worsted Bindings  
 Best Webbing, &c. &c.  
 AND  
 Two cases of fancy Muslins, calculated for  
 the Spanish market, entitled to debenture.  
 May 17. eo

**Household Furniture.**  
 For sale by  
 SOWER & S. COLE, Auctioneers.  
 PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans'  
 court of Baltimore county, will be sold,  
 by public auction, on Saturday, the 21st inst  
 at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late dwelling  
 of Mrs. TULL, in Sec 11th street, between Gay  
 and South-streets,  
 ALL the Household and Kitchen Furniture  
 of Bridget Tull, deceased, among which are,  
 a number of Feather Beds, a large quantity of  
 Table Linen, some of which is entirely new,  
 and of an elegant pattern—and some handsome  
 pieces of PLATE.  
 Purchasers to the amount of thirty dollars or  
 upwards, will be entitled to a credit of six  
 months, on giving notes, with approved indor-  
 sers.  
 TO RENT,  
 THE late dwelling HOUSE of Mrs. Tull,  
 in Second-street; possession will be delivered  
 on the 24th inst. For terms, apply to  
 WM. GWYNN, Adm'r.  
 June 5th. eo6t

**The Subscribers.**  
 HAVE opened a store for 8 or 10 days only,  
 at No. 102, Market street, where they  
 are now opening the following articles, viz  
 1 trunk Damask and Serge Silk Slawls  
 1 do. Ribbons, 1 do. Saracen and Pelong  
 1 do. Silk Hose, 1 do. Chambrays  
 1 do. Thread Lace Gauze Trimming, &c  
 1 do. Waistcoating, 1 1/4 Cambric Dimity  
 1 do. Silk and Cotton Suspenders, 1 do  
 Chambray Cotton  
 1 do. Cotton Fringe, 1 do. Linen Pocket  
 Handkerchiefs,  
 2 do. Silk and Cotton Parasols, &c. &c.  
 N. O'BRIE, & Co.  
 June 18. eo6t

**Latest from Europe.**  
 By the brig Wilham, Capt. Warren, in 38  
 days from Liverpool, arrived yesterday,  
 the Editors of the New York Gazette  
 have received a series of London Papers  
 to the 4th of May, from which the fol-  
 lowing articles are taken:  
 LONDON, May 3.  
 The Lisbon letters by the Lisbon Mail are  
 very contradictory—Some of them express  
 great apprehensions with respect to the de-  
 signs of Spain and France, while others say  
 that the fears upon this head have greatly  
 subsided. The Popaze French frigate,  
 which had so long been in the Tagus, had  
 slipped out and passed the Star British sloop  
 of war in safety; the latter being prevented  
 from immediately following the frigate by  
 the batteries on shore, a circumstance which  
 is considered by some as an hostile interfe-  
 rence on the part of the Portuguese, but  
 which we cannot view in this light, when  
 we recollect that the neutrality of Portugal  
 binds her alike to protect alike the ships of  
 all nations within her several ports and har-  
 bors. An order has been issued by the Span-  
 ish government for removing all restraint  
 from American vessels trading to the ports  
 of South America.

The surrender of Cattaro to the Russians  
 continues still to be an object of complaint  
 on the part of France against the court of  
 Vienna. Though the number of the French  
 troops in Istria and Dalmatia, is represented  
 at not less than 35,000, and of course ca-  
 pable of expelling with ease the Russians at  
 Cattaro, who are said to be but a few hun-  
 dreds, is thrown on the Austrian Govern-  
 ment, from whose hands alone Bonaparte  
 will receive the possession. The military  
 commander of the post, Gen. Brady, and  
 the civil commissioner, Marquis Ghislieri,  
 are accused of having willfully given up the  
 place to the Russians, and even of having  
 invited and persuaded them, against their  
 inclination to take possession of it; seeking  
 merely to save and cover themselves, by a  
 pretext, from the charge of breaking the  
 engagements of their court, so as to involve  
 it in a war. The Austrian government is  
 thus called upon to punish Gen. Brady and  
 the marquis Ghislieri, as having traitorous-  
 ly given up its possession, a hazardous in-  
 volving it in a new war. It is called upon  
 at the same time to expel the Russians by  
 force—a proceeding which has a direct ten-  
 dency to involve Austria in a war with  
 France. To embolden to sovereign from  
 whose alliance Bonaparte has to dread the  
 most serious danger to his power, must be  
 the object of thus instigating and impelling  
 Austria to obtain by force, a restitution which  
 even without supposing France to have so  
 much as 35,000 men in Istria and Dalmatia,  
 or the Russians to have only a few hundreds  
 in Cattaro, the French ought naturally to  
 be the persons to attempt. From this de-  
 bate it is probable that the peace now exist-  
 ing on the Continent will not be of long  
 duration; that Bonaparte, if he ever is at  
 peace, is so only for the purpose of enabling  
 himself to renew the war with certainty of  
 doing more mischief; he wishes either to  
 have the opportunity of overwhelming Aus-  
 tria before she is prepared, or by forcing  
 that power to take any step against the Rus-  
 sians to dissolve for ever a connection,  
 which presents the most threatening aspect  
 to his schemes of power. Austria will,  
 in this dilemma, we hope, act with becom-  
 ing spirit and honor. The aid of Britain  
 will not be wanting to any nation disposed  
 to assert its independence, and to maintain  
 its honor.

**TRIAL OF LORD MELVILLE.**  
 Fourth day, Friday, May 2.  
 The attendance of spectators to day was  
 as numerous as on the first day, particu-  
 larly of Ladies of rank and fashion.  
 The witnesses examined yesterday were  
 chiefly persons belonging to public offices.  
 In the course of the examination several  
 legal objections were taken by Mr. Adam &  
 Mr. Plumer, Lord Melville's Counsel,  
 which were answered by Sir S. Romilly &  
 Sergeant Best. Some discussion took place  
 between the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of  
 Cumberland and other Peers.  
 This morning was chiefly consumed in  
 the examination of witnesses, who were all  
 gentlemen belonging to Banking houses.—  
 Mr. Trotter was not yet been examined.  
 The trial is expected to last much longer  
 than was supposed—some say a month or  
 five weeks.  
 It was yesterday said that the convoy ap-  
 pointed to sail with a fleet to Louingen, had  
 been countermanded.  
 A letter from Deal states, that a very  
 heavy cannonade was distinctly heard there  
 about five o'clock on Thursday morning.—  
 As the sound came in a direction off Bou-  
 logne, it was conjectured that Commodore  
 Owen's squadron had begun his spring plan  
 of annoying the French batteries.  
 A house of great commercial importance  
 in this city, we are sorry to state, stopped  
 payment yesterday. The name of the  
 house is Bogle, French, Burrows & Can-  
 ning.  
 Consols 60 3/4. Omnium 2 1/4.

**From the Aurora.**  
**POLITICAL VIEWS.**  
 No. VI.  
 There is no political commercial fact  
 more true, though it is not generally so  
 conceived, than that the piratical fleets  
 of Barbary, have been the destruction  
 of the commercial prosperity of the Ita-  
 lian states. The divisions and civil dis-  
 tractions, the ruinous effects of feudal  
 ambition, and the revolutions to which  
 that fair portion of Europe was expos-  
 ed by the ignorance and the rivalships  
 and usurpations of families, after the

disruption of the empire of Charlemagne  
 ne, and by the extirpating wars on the  
 pretext of religion under the Guelphs  
 and Ghibelines, no doubt contributed  
 their share to the misfortunes and the  
 decline of Italy in commerce. But no-  
 thing can be more evident, (and it is  
 pertinent to the discussion which we  
 have undertaken) than had Italy been  
 under a single government, or had the  
 little governments into which it was  
 parcelled, been only united under a gen-  
 eral defensive confederation, like Swis-  
 serland; the Barbary piratical states  
 could not have triumphed in the ruin of  
 Italy and the disgraceful plunder of Eu-  
 rope.

Italy appears now likely to obtain  
 under the dominion of the modern chief  
 of France, the unity and power which  
 she lost by the imbecility of Bernard  
 Bon of Charlemagne; and time alone  
 can determine whether Bonaparte will  
 suffer the existence of the Barbary  
 states, or employ them against other na-  
 tions as they have been employed by  
 them. The current of events alone  
 can determine this issue. But if fortune  
 continues to be as auspicious as she has  
 hitherto been, the world will be releas-  
 ed from this reproach to civilization,  
 this satire on the pride and pretended  
 power of nations.

That the commerce of Italy will be  
 protected from molestation by Barbary;  
 we have already said assurance. The  
 flag of France falls unmolested and with-  
 out tribute—the Genefe had fearfully  
 fixed the seal of union to the federal  
 empire, before her captive citizens  
 were liberated. Italy will then furnish  
 seamen and commerce, under the flag of  
 France, let us look to the various coun-  
 tries and seas celebrated in ancient his-  
 tory, generally comprehended under the  
 designation of the Levant, or the inner  
 basin of the Mediterranean; let us pass  
 in review with sufficient perspicuity,  
 though without the close detail of sys-  
 tematic geography or statistics, the fates  
 of commerce, the depots in which is  
 placed the Levant trade, the quantity  
 and quality of the mercantile produc-  
 tions, and as far as is practicable in a  
 brief sketch the multitude of articles,  
 and the general distribution of the trade.

It is difficult to classify the various  
 productions which are dispersed from  
 the Mediterranean throughout Europe;  
 if we were to attempt discriminating  
 European, Asiatic, and African, there  
 would arise confusion, because the same  
 kinds of merchandise are brought from  
 the three quarters of the old world.  
 A geographical classification will not do;  
 we must therefore take the subject up  
 as it presents itself in a miscellaneous  
 way.

We shall first endeavour to enu-  
 merate the various countries, seas and  
 rivers, which border on the Mediter-  
 ranean coasts.

The countries, seas and rivers which  
 pour their tribute into that great reter-  
 voir.  
 The quantities which the different  
 nations export from particular ports of  
 the Levant, and their imports into that  
 quarter.

And finally a specification with mil-  
 cellaneous notices of the various spe-  
 cies of productions, which compose  
 the principal portion of that commerce.

The views we are now to take, em-  
 brace none of the territories already oc-  
 cupied by, or ceded to France—the im-  
 pole being to examine how far the situa-  
 tion is calculated to afford "ships, co-  
 lonies and commerce" to France.  
 The shores of modern Albania, (part of  
 the ancient Illyrium—the theatre too of  
 Cæsar's glory) is the fairest point—Epi-  
 rus and Achaia and the Morea—the  
 gulphs of Lepanto, Coron and Napoli  
 di Romania, in the Morea, Engia, Ne-  
 gro-pont, Salomichi and Costeffa—on the  
 shores of Europe; present the outlines  
 of colonization.

Further on the days of Thafio, and  
 the key and peninsula of Gallipoli—  
 the Dardanelles, and Tea of Marmora,  
 open by the Bosphorus, the Black Sea  
 into which the tributary Siret and Pruth  
 pour their streams through the majestic  
 Danube; the Dnieper, the Bog, and the  
 Neopier, threw their various riches into  
 the Euxine, destined to pass by the Dar-  
 danelles to the Mediterranean. On  
 the Asiatic shores Trebifond & Siope,  
 Burfa, Smyrna and the thousands of  
 parts from thence to the gulph of Sata-  
 lie. The islands celebrated but unnum-  
 bered, where a protecting and wife go-  
 vernment alone is wanting to renew the  
 population and outstrip the splendor of  
 ancient Greece.

Within the coasts here hastily glanced  
 at, rather than described, is compre-  
 hended all ancient Greece, but above  
 all Macedonia and Thessaly because oc-  
 cupied by Greeks; contiguous thereto  
 the ancient Dacia—north of the Da-  
 nube, Turkish Moldavia, Wallachia,  
 Bessarabia, containing 50,000 square  
 miles; ancient Mysia now called Bul-  
 garia and Servia, together with Bosnia  
 south of the Danube, 52,000 square  
 miles. The northern part of ancient

Greece, comprehending Macedonia,  
 Thessaly, Achaia and Beotia, 28,000  
 square miles; Taret, Albania, Croatia,  
 Dalmatia, & Epirus, 14,200 square miles,  
 the peninsula of Peloponnesus, or the  
 Morea, 7,500 square miles; these are the  
 countries, which, without touching the  
 provinces of Romania or Bulgaria, af-  
 ford at least resources for commerce;  
 and if not all, certainly sufficient for  
 the establishment of potent collections.  
 As our particular anticipations concern-  
 ing Greece and Macedonia as the  
 French evidently have directed their  
 arms and their treaties to that point,  
 we shall in the first instance direct our  
 speculations in the same way.

The divisions commonly given in  
 books of geography, of the Turkish pro-  
 vinces in ancient Greece, exist no where  
 else but in those books; for subject to  
 constant mutation and to the caprices  
 of chieftains, who, the government be-  
 ing destitute of science, requires no re-  
 gard to it or to its laws from the in-  
 ferior officers. Greece has four Turk-  
 ish governments or pachas of the super-  
 ior kind, their governments are called  
 the Pachalicks of Tapoliza, Ne-  
 gro-pont, Janina, and Salonica. The  
 first of these comprehends the whole of  
 Peloponnesus or the Morea; the se-  
 cond over the island of Egipt; (the an-  
 cient Eubœa) ancient Beotia, and the  
 eastern part of Phocis, Lepanto (or  
 Nappaetus.) The pacha of Janina go-  
 verns the whole of ancient Epirus; and  
 that of Salonica, the whole of Mace-  
 donia.

The surface of Greece contains 6150  
 square leagues, of these Macedonia con-  
 tains 2070; Epirus from Durr to the  
 Gulph of Arta, 1700; and the northern  
 part of Greece 2380.

The population of Macedonia is a-  
 bout 700,000, or 370 to a square league.  
 The country of Zagora (the ancient  
 Hætion) presents the greatest, as the  
 Morea and Epirus presents the least,  
 proportion of the population of Greece.  
 In Hætion 613 persons are computed  
 to a square league, in the Morea not  
 more than half that number. Thes-  
 saly contains 800,000 persons; but  
 but Epirus which is double the extent,  
 has only 400,000. Etolia, Phocis and  
 Beotia, have scarcely 200,000; and  
 the population of Attica, does not ex-  
 ceed 200,000. The Morea, whose sur-  
 face is 1200 square leagues, has less  
 than 300,000 inhabitants; and the po-  
 pulation of the whole of ancient Greece  
 is estimated as short of two millions.

Macedon, Thessaly, the eastern parts  
 of Phocis and Beotia are fertile coun-  
 tries. The soil of Attica is light, and  
 adapted to the production of barley and  
 olives; but the Morea is susceptible of  
 every species of cultivation... its valleys  
 or bottom lands produce wheat, and its  
 mountains abound in pasturage. But  
 Epirus every where mountainous is  
 comparatively sterile.

The agricultural productions of Ma-  
 cedon alone, are worth all those of the  
 rest of Greece. Productions of industry  
 are more equally distributed. The most  
 industrious province is Thessaly, next  
 Macedonia, and to progressively, Epirus,  
 the Morea, Attica, and last of all that  
 part of the Beotia, called Livani—the  
 rest of Beotia, Phocis, and Locais, have  
 no manufactures.

We shall here enumerate the various  
 articles of produce exported from these  
 countries—raw cotton of various kinds  
 tobacco of different kinds; wheat and  
 other grain; raw silk; sheep's wool of  
 various qualities; bees wax and honey;  
 olives and oil; grapes, vermillion, hare  
 skins, opium, gums and drags, camels'  
 hair, goats' hair, buffalo hides, tongues,  
 copper, opiment, hartshorn, peltry,  
 galls, box wood, oak, beech, ash, pine,  
 elm, fir, masts, yards; spars, of the ma-  
 nufactured kinds the red cotton of  
 Greece is in great demand in the south  
 of Europe; they have morocco leather  
 of the finest tints, carpets, velts; besides  
 these the general production, of Africa  
 and Asia, and northern Europe, which  
 pass through the Levant, enter into the  
 composition of their exports, from the  
 activity of the Greeks and Armenian  
 merchants.

We shall here give a general estimate of  
 the value of the Greek imports and exports,  
 between the various nations of Europe, es-  
 timating the current piaster of Italy which  
 circulates in Greece at the value of a Span-  
 ish dollar, which is rather above the value  
 in relation to the exchange.

Greek exports. To and from Europe.	Greek imports.
Dolls.	Dolls.
4,663,000	Germany at large, 1,554,550
1,310,000	France, 1,163,000
1,150,000	Italy, 644,400
1,000,000	Russia, 960,000
558,320	England, 558,320
140,000	Batavia, 100,400

By which it appears that the whole of the  
 Greek exports to European nations, a-  
 mounts to nine millions of dollars, while the  
 importation does not amount to one half the  
 sum; which leaves a balance of the sur-  
 plus in favor of Greece; and this receives  
 specie.

(To be Continued.)

**From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.**  
 MIRANDA.  
 We had determined, from the peculi-  
 delicacy of the subj. ct, to have abstained  
 from all remarks relative to the alleged  
 implication of the administration in the  
 expedition of Miranda. As a prosecution  
 is still depending before a court of justice,  
 the issue of which may be attended with  
 serious consequences to the accused, we  
 thought it became the press to avoid ex-  
 citing popular or party prejudice to their  
 possible injury. For it was no difficult  
 thing to foresee, that the effect of any vir-  
 le political collisions on this topic would  
 naturally tend to increase the public in-  
 digation towards men, who have taken  
 pains to furnish the character of those  
 who candidly possess the public confi-  
 dence. In this purpose we should still  
 persist, but for the numerous attempts  
 which are, as we think, unfairly making  
 in the federal prints to sow suspicious de-  
 rogatory to the honor or prudence of se-  
 veral members of the administration.  
 These efforts seem to require a concise  
 notice. In the remarks, however, which  
 we shall offer, we shall pursue a course  
 purely defensive, nor offer more than shall  
 appear to us necessary to guard the pub-  
 lic against these misrepresentations.

The nature of the course hitherto pur-  
 sued by the opponents of the administra-  
 tion has not escaped the vigilance of the  
 nation. Wherever, from the peculiar cir-  
 cumstances attending any particular mea-  
 sure of importance a degree of secrecy  
 has attached to it, the most unfounded  
 charges have been made. Thus in the  
 instance of our foreign relations, where  
 considerations of dignity and duty for-  
 bid a disclosure of the circumstances  
 connected with pending negotiations, party  
 and violence has been used to seize the oc-  
 casion of imputing the worst motives, and  
 of doing up most unbecomable infer-  
 ences from the silence of the administra-  
 tion. Instead of ascribing to them the  
 pursuit of that honest policy which has  
 most invariably characterized our go-  
 vernment in its relation to other powers,  
 every thing has been presumed weak and  
 vicious—until proved to be wise and virtu-  
 ous—thus throwing the burthen of proof  
 on those who were criminated, instead of  
 the accusers.

The present case is in no small de-  
 gree analogous. There are not, probably  
 any facts in the possession of the adminis-  
 tration that require secrecy, or whose dis-  
 closure would prejudice our interests or  
 betray the confidence reposed in us by  
 others; there are, probably, on the con-  
 trary, circumstances in their possession,  
 whose disclosure would not only vindicate  
 them, but throw a dark shade of suspicio-  
 n to say no more, on their calumniators.  
 The question, however, presents itself;  
 how small a disclosure be made? By  
 whom and to whom shall it be done?

It is not high to be the practice  
 of the executive government to submit  
 directly to the nation the grounds on  
 which it has taken its measures; much  
 less has it been usual to come out with  
 a declaration that it has not done that  
 which it is fully charged. From the ne-  
 cessity of secrecy, under such circum-  
 stances, calumnies, after having lived  
 their day, have been suffered to perish at  
 their own hands. This has hitherto been  
 their invariable fate. May not the exe-  
 cutive then, in the present case, be the  
 case in the present instance? Is there a man  
 so infatuated as sincerely to hold the opi-  
 nion that such comes to the President, or the  
 Secretary of State, in a misapprehen-  
 sion of the facts, that they have had no partici-  
 pation in the acts of Miranda? There is no  
 man can be so foolish. There is not an  
 American, who considers the national  
 honor as implicated in the dignified  
 deportment of his government, that would  
 not blush at such a humiliation. It is  
 enough for the administration to know  
 that they possess the confidence of the  
 nation, which is to them the strongest  
 assurance that their conduct will not be  
 condemned until proof is adduced of its  
 incorrectness.

Where then, we demand, is this proof?  
 That Miranda has fitted out an expedi-  
 tion from the port of New York, is a fact;  
 that he enlisted men and carried warlike  
 stores is also a fact; that the destination  
 of this expedition was some one or more  
 of the Spanish provinces in South Ame-  
 rica, is extremely probable. But that the  
 administration had any knowledge that  
 he was about to carry these intentions in-  
 to effect; much less that they had any  
 knowledge of any overt acts, subject to  
 the annulment of the laws, or which  
 required their interposition, time enough  
 to have prevented the expedition, has not  
 been proved, and we will venture to say  
 cannot be proved.

Almost the whole of the grounds on  
 which these charges have been built  
 have been drawn from the memoirs of  
 Messrs. Ogden and Smith, at this mo-  
 ment under prosecution, for an infrac-  
 tion of the laws of their country. These  
 men declare their belief that the expedi-  
 tion was favored by the administra-  
 tion. The degree of credit which such a  
 professed belief merits, cannot be  
 very large, when viewed as their refuge  
 against the accusations preferred against  
 them. But waving this point, and ad-  
 mitting their professions to be sincere,  
 on what basis are they founded? Ex-  
 clusively on the representations of Mir-  
 anda to them. That he, who stood in  
 need of their aid, who was using them  
 as his instruments, should endeavor to  
 instill into them such a belief, is by no  
 means surprising. But that they should