American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1806

Molasses.

30 hhds. just received per Deagle's packet, for sale by JOHN RANDALL,
95, Bowly's wharf.

ALSO,
10 quarter casks LISBON WINE.
July 20 d4t*

Steel Pens Improved

UPON an entire new plan, far superior to the quill pen for neat, smooth writing, may be had from the manufacturer at Mr George Aiken's, No 72, Market street.

This PEN has been pronounced by several eminent penmen of this city, to be of very superior excellence. Such ladies and gentlemen as admire curiosities, may be gratified by applying as above.

May 15 AW&S2w

The Managers
OF ST PAUL'S PARISH LOTTERY,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they intend to commence the drawing of it as soon as that of the precincts market house shall have been finished. Tickets may be had of the subscribers and of various other persons authorised to sell; and prizes in the presbyterian and market house lotteries will be received in payment.

JOHN MERRYMAN,
MARK PRINGLE,
JAMES CARROLL,
WILLIAM LORMAN,
GEORGE GRUNDY,
ISAAC PHILLIPS,
GEORGE HOFFMAN,
GOVERT HASKINS.

December 28. Sa

Columbia Garden

WILL OPEN BY PERMISSION,
On Monday Evening next, the 23d instant,
With a grand Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Views, Transparencies, Feats of Agility, &c.

Mr. Leaman most respectfully acquaints the citizens of Baltimore that an arrangement of entertainment is made calculated for summer amusement.

Ballet Dances under the direction of Mr Durang. Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Hupfeldt, principal violin; Mr. Wolf, principal clarionet.

To commence with a discourse, song, and dance, called

Shelty's Travels;

In which Mr. Durang will give the descriptive song called a Dish of All Sorts, or Every Man to his own Tavern, ending with a dance by Mr. Durang and his pupils

Symphonies, Marches and a selection of the popular Airs performed by the band, chequered by variable pieces on the stage department.

Surprising feats of Tumbling on the Slack Rope by Mr. Durang.

After which a number of dances, to be enumerated in the next publication, the whole will conclude with the comic story and song, called

Yeokly Snip's Disaster;

Or, the Devil among the Tailors.

Allemand Waltz, by Miss Mullen and Mr. Durang

☞ Doors open at half after 6, concert commence half past 7, and conclude precisely at 10 o'clock.

*** Box half a dollar, pit one quarter.

Tickets to be had at the office in front of the house.

June 20

Education
AND REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that his present House in Franklin-street is too distant from the residence of many friends who wish to promote, and to encourage his usefulness—he has therefore engaged a commodious House in Lexington-street, the third door east of Howard-street, and next to that of Oliver Pollock, esqr For the present he will only pledge himself to accord with the following highly respectable vouchers—and that on Tuesday the 20th inst. he commenced in the house last mentioned.

P. EDWARDS.

Frederick-Town, April 25, 1806.

WE, the undersigned, having attended to and frequently visited the school taught by Mr. Patrick Edwards in this place, several of us having children under his management, feel a pleasure in publicly expressing our satisfaction of the progress made by all the children under his care, in the first rudiments of the English language, and the correctness with which they read; and it is justly due to Mr. Edwards to declare that their very performance surpasses our most sanguine expectations. Witness our hands.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH,
W. ADDAMS,
W. C. HOBBS,
JOSEPH SMITH,
JOHN M'PHERSON,
GEORGE BAKER,
J. DORSEY,
P. THOMAS,
WM. RITCHIE,
JOHN HOFFMAN,
B. JOHNSON,
J. GRAHAME.

N. B. The mode Mr Edwards teaches by, we think far preferable to any heretofore practised by any teacher.

Extract of a letter from Mr W. ADDAMS *to a respectable house in this city, dated Frederick-Town, April 25, 1806.*

"Mr. Edwards's method of teaching is entirely new, and only practised by himself: my children, that have been under his care, have made a most astonishing progress; particularly my eldest son, near six years old, who has been under the tuition of Mr. Edwards about nine months; his improvement is rather a prodigy in the tuition of children, he having only an ordinary capacity.

May 21 eo2t-law

A Wet Nurse Wanted

IMMEDIATELY, of unexceptionable character. Apply at this office.

June 18 d

FROM THE AURORA.

POLITICAL VIEWS.
No. VII.

Commerce of the Levant.

In our preceding number, we gave an estimate of the export and import trade of Greece, with the other nations of Europe; and stated the various articles of Greek produce and industry which composed the materials of that commerce. The reader will constantly keep in mind that the whole scope of this investigation is directed to ascertain and to describe the magnitude of the commerce of the Mediteraanean, with a view to illustrate the policy which has grown out of the revolutions of the last thirteen years; to shew that the circumstances of Greece, and the whole of the Mediterranean render that theatre most easily acted upon by France, the most effective in its nature to repay the efforts made to obtain it, and the best of all others for France, seeing that she wants "*ships, colonies, and commerce.*"

This investigation is not merely curious, nor is it with a view to gratify curiousty only that it is undertaken; many men, and worty men too, are apt to be led away by the artful delusions of a nation and its emissaries, whose delusions, and whose emissaries, and whose alliances have convulsed every government on the European continent, and overturned three fourths of them; and who, more than once, by their emissaries and delusions, had nearly involved this in similar ruin; those by way of vengeance on or envy of our better policy, endeavour to set afloat opinions which are calculated to favor themselves and to alarm the unreflecting and the timid amongst us, and to afford means for the profligate and the servile to subserve their particular ends by the same artifices. We have ever made it a duty to resist prejudice and to expose deception; and it is with this principally that this discussion is undertaken.

We believe that *common sense* and *discretion* go largely into the policy and measures of the present ruler of France.

We do no apprehend that any project so absurd and repugnant to common sense, as the invasion of this country can enter into his policy.

Because, for example—he can obtain in Greece—"ships, colonies, and commerce"—which he could not get here if he were to come.

The materials and accommodation which he wants are at his door.

His measures all point out this policy—

If he wants cotton and tobacco they are to be had in Macedon. A heavy duty has been already laid in France, on tobacco and cotton—because the possession of Genoa, Tuscany, Naples and Venice—and the good understanding of France with the Barbary powers and the Porte already open to France the riches of Greece.

It is to render these truths interesting as they generally are, more palpable to the generality of readers, and to dissipate vain delusions, that we have conducted the discussion as we have done; though it will perceptible to the intelligent reader, that the policy which embraces the Baltic and the Mediterranean is also illustratad as we pass along.

Having generally stated the materials which compose the exports of Greece, we shall now go into a comprehensive view of the imports from the several nations of Europe. This view will perhaps give tenfold strength to the theory we maintain (not an imaginary theory—but a theory which is a regular induction from a series of corresponding *facts.*) We shall state the articles of the several nations in the order of their magnitude—

Germany—sends woollen cloths, linen, calico, muslin, glass wares, porcelaine, steel, copper wrought, embroidery, miscellaneous.

France—woollen cloths, worked velvets, embroidery, mirrors, clocks and watches, jewellery, arms, cutlery, liquors, syrups, paper, lead, small shot, colonial productions as sugar, coffee, cochineal, pepper, spices, Brazil wood, logwood.

Italy—woollens, fire-arms, glass, silks, velvet, paper, &c.

Russia—furs sables, ermines, grey squirril, black fox—and by the Euxine, hemp, tar, pitch, turpentine, timber, spars, yards, lumber and Asiatic productions, by the Caspian sea.

England—woollen cloths, chalons, callicoes, muslins, tin, lead, iron raw and wrought, clocks and watches, toys and jewellery, and colonial commodities as stated under the head of France.

Batavia—woollen cloths, and articles similar to other nations.

A brief view of the commerce of each of these nations we shall now endeavor to sketch from the authentic sources.

The commerce of Germany extends through every part of Greece; and the emperor Joseph very wisely made it an open commerce; and though the Greeks took advantage of this to engross a great proportion to themselves of the German trade, Germany was nevertheless benefited; and the trade embraces such a multitude of points, as to have escaped in many instances the observation of the other parts of Europe. The last war between Austria and Turkey caused a considerable revolution in the trade. During its interruption, the goods which before found their way by the Danube, were deposited at Salonica and shipt for Trieste. Salonica became, therefore, the emporium of German commerce. They drew from Macedonia a prodigious quantity of cotton, which was transported by land to Semlin, thence by the Danube to Vienna, from whence it was distributed to Switzerland, the Valteline, Constance and Basle Asowa in the Bamat of Temeswaer, is on the same line with Semlin, and behind Le Hermanstadt and other places in Transylvania. The woollens sent from Germany are *imitations of English manufactures*, and therefore called *Londrins*, of which there are a *coarse* and a *fine* sort.—The German cloths are superior to the French, and have superceded them in the Devant, as the French superceded the English in 1750 under Maurepas, and kept the market till 1782; and the Germans supplanted them in 1785. But the German woollens which have been most successfu in Greece and Turkey, are those known by the name of *Leipsic drapery*, because generally purchased at the Leipsic fair; they are serviceable, but are more sought after on account of their colours, which are gay and fantastical, such as suit warm climates. These are not made up in large bales, but in pieces, which render them convenient for land carriage. The *finest of those cloths are manufactured at Aix la Chapelle* (no longer a part o Germany, but of France!) and at Clermont.

As we are on the article of woollens, perhaps it may be serviceable to go through that branch of trade as it relates to the different countries—and so of other articles.

The principal woollens of Italy were manufactured and exported by the *Venetians*, (no longer a part of Austria or Italy—but now a part of federative France,) the finest of these are called *Seys*, in great demand on account of its fineness and thickness, and being impervious to rain, is used for cloak and *beniches* or the body coat of the Greeks. The *colours* of cloths are matters of the first consideration in all eastern countries, and this passion or partiality also prevails in Turkey and Greece; the woollens of Venice are pre-eminently beautiful, their coquelicots are immitable; the Venetians also manufacture *imitations* of the English cloths called in Greece Londrins, but were not so successful as the French; the Venetians, however, sold annually of woollens of every kind to the value of 28,000 dollars—the sales of Germany were about 800,000.

The principal export of woollens from France, was through Marseilles, which had indeed a most injudicious monopoly of the Levant trade, which must now of necessity cease, even were the policy of France governed by men as blind as the successors of Colbert and Maurepas—Venice, Livorne, and Genoa, will be the competitors of Marseilles. The woollen manufacture of Languedoc, under the imbecile administrations of Louis XV. and XVI. like the whole system of French economics, was in a progressive state of decline. The dissipation and vices of the court, obliterated every call of national interest and pride. The revolution was only the crisis of this disease, which ended in the excision of the morbid members and the renovation of the body politic.

The cloths of *Leipsic* were the most successful rivals of the cloths of *Languedoc*—yet from Marseilles there were shipped annually to Greece to the vlaue of about 250,000 dollars.

The woollen trade of Batavia consisted of a species of cloth stronger than the *Londrins* and finer than the Leipsics; they were in much request, the amount about 50,000 dollars annually.

The commerce of the English in the Levant, being like that of Marseilles in France and the India commerce of England, a monopoly, accounts for the circumstance that after all her naval power and all her commercial genius, she is only superior to Batavia in the amount of her commerce with the Levant.

The English Levant or Turkey company, was erected under the pragmatic reign of James I. in 1606. The members swear on admission they will not lend either their name or their adventure to any person, and they engage by the same oath to receive only the productions of Turkey in exchange for the value furnished in productions of England.—A system so absurd at once accounts for the langour of the English Levant trade, and shews that it is not so much a due knowledge of the actual riches of the Mediterranean, which actuates the political and military movements of England in the Mediterranean, as the *interest* and *influence* of another *monopoly*, that is, the East-India company—but we are discussing the woollen trade—of the Levant.

The English woollen trade flourished until the year 1731, when *Maurepas* who appears to have caught a spark of the genius of Colbert, gave a spring to the industry of Lanquedoc of Carcassone, Nismes, Abbeville, and Chalons, and by a sedulous and successful imitation of the English cloths, and the care employed in the manufacture of Serges and Chalons cloths, the French commerce prevailed; the English assortments were at first of the whole quantities assorted, in three colors, and equal proportion of green, blue, and red; latterly the demand had been wholly for the blues. Another description of English cloths called in the Levant *Mabouds*, which are the same that we call *broad cloths*, are in the greatest demand in the Levant and all Turkey. The high price of these superfines is the only obstacle to their universal use in all Greece.—The French have contrived to rival the English in these articles in the East Indies, and by the imitation of the *lead marks* of the English manufacturers, to sell French superfines *as English*. Much of these French superfines are introduced into the United States at present, and are sold in the *same way* to accommodate old prejudices—*as superfine English.*

A few years ago Mr. John Humphreys an English merchant at Constantinople, conceived the idea of manufacturing *Shalloons* for the Turkey market, which would supercede the French.

The Chalons (or vulgarly called *Shalloons*) is an imitation of what the French call Serge, manufactured originally at Chalonssur Marne; in this article the English fairly superceded the French by the superiority of their manufacture, their fineness and evenness of texture, and brilliancy of colour—in this article the English traded to the amount of 180,000 dolls. and for Londrins, it was computed 15,000 dolls. for superfines or *Mabouds* at 74,000 dolls.; and in all 270 000 dollars. This is a general view of the woollen trade, in which the rival nations have opposite interests, and in which the accession of the woollen trade of the Netherlands—of Genoa, of Venice, of Batavia, must now all be thrown into the balance of the French commerce.

The *discerning reader* requires no more than the prefentation of the indisputable *facts* given in these papers to his understanding—the mercantile men needs not to be told where at no remote day the American commerce is to find its *best market*—if there are any so besotted as not to see, or to shut their eyes against the light of truth, and the inevitable progress of things—be their folly their own chastisement—the order of providence will not be retarded—and whatever vanity or selfishness may propose to deceive itself—commerce will find its own level, the common sense of the world will prevail over infatuation—and the imbecility which attempts to retard the progress of the universe by cunning or deceit—will find that the vanity and selfishness of human atoms, are not competent to resist the decrees or to suppress the voice of the creator.

From a Halifax paper.

HALIFAX, ss.

On the fourth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and six, before me the subscriber, one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Halifax, personally appeared Daniel Trask, and William Patterson, jun. of Wiscusset, in the state of Massachusetts, mariners, seamen belonging to the American brig Ranger, John Patterson, master, lately sent into this port for adjudication by his majesty's ship Leander, Henry Whitby, Esq. commander, and made oath—that after the capture of the said brig Ranger by the Leander aforesaid, the deponents were taken on board of her, where they remained about 30 days; that about 20 days after their being on board, a ship hove in sight on the starboard bow, and the Leander immediately made all sail under French colours, firing at the same time all her upper deck guns on the starboard side, in order to bring her to; that the ship which the Leander was in chase of, still continued on her course, upon which the Leander wore round, and fired seven guns under English colours from the larboard side; that the ship immediately bore down, and proved to be the ———, an American ship, from Charleston, bound to Liverpool in Great Britain; that after the said ship had come under the lee of the Leander, they fired two nine-pounders at her, and one of them struck her forward and the other aft; that the captain of the Leander ordered the master of the American ship to lower his yawl, upon which the master replied "that he did not think his yawl would swim;" that he then ordered him to hoist out his long-boat, upon which he lowered his yawl, (not being able to put out the long-boat,) in which he came on board the Leander, with two of his seamen, in a very leaky state; that after the American ship was within hail, they continued to fire swivels and small arms from the quarter-deck of the Leander at her, while they were leaving the boat; that the two seamen who came on board with the captain were ordered on the quarter-deck, and a sight of their protections demanded by Henry Whitby, the captain of the Leander; that upon their delivering them into his hands, Daniel Trask, one of the deponents, saw him tear them in pieces, and throw them overboard;—that during the time the captain of the American ship was under examination on the quarter deck of the Leander, a boat was lowered from her and proceeded on board the American ship, and in a short time retured with two of her seamen; that the two seamen who came on board with the captain of the American ship, and whole protections the said Henry Whitby had destroyed in the manner beforementioned, were detained on board the Leander, and are now on board said ship; that the captain of the American ship, after being detained about three hours on board the Leander, was permitted to go on board his ship in his own yawl with the two men who came on board in the Leander's boat, and immediately made sail.

And the said William Patterson, junr. further saith, that he heard the officers of the Leander say, that the reason given by the American captain why he did not bring to on their first firing at him was their chasing him under French colours, he having English property on board.

DANIEL TRASK,
WILLIAM PATTERSON, junr.

Same day sworn to before me,
JAMES STEWART,
Notary Public and Justice of Peace.

BOSTON, June 14.

Mr. S. Blodget, jun. in his annual statistical table, states the number of banks in the United States in 1805 at 72; bank notes in circulation, 15,000,000 dollars; metallic medium, 18,000,000 dollars;—free persons, 5,156,000; slaves, 1,024,900; total population 6,180,000; total increase in 1805, 180,000; militia, 1,100,000; navy, 24 vessels, carrying 574 guns; seamen, 66,000.

It is reported that general Wilkinson has been removed from the office of governor of Upper Louisiana.

At the last term of the superior court in Grafton county, (N H) Josiah Bournham was found guilty of the murder of Joseph Starkweather, jun. and Russell Freeman, Esq. Tuesday the 15th July next, is the time appointed for his execution.

June 15.

Arrived, the brig Tropic, Speaks, 15 days from Savannah. Brig Nancy, captain Hall, 15 days from Alexandria; and two other schooners from *Baltimore*, names unknown.

The Susan and William was boarded on Sunday last, in lat. 39, by the British frigate Squirrel, and had three men put on board, belonging to a schooner, owned at New Haven, from St. Eustatia, which they had taken and sent into Halifax.

Captain Williams, in the brig Julian, from Mocha, arrived here on Sunday last was boarded by his majesty's ship the Cambrian, and treated with the greatest politeness. After she was boarded, and parted company, the Cambrian again brought the Julian to, and sent on board fresh meat, potatoes and lime juice, for the relief of captain W's. crew, that were then very sick with the scurvey. The captain of the Cambrian requested to know of captain W. if there was any thing else he was in want of, if so he would supply him with much pleasure. Captain Williams adds, that his men were much relieved from their disorder by the refreshments he received from the Cambrian, but in a more particular manner from their eating the raw potatoes he sent them.

Cleared, *Three Friends, Howes, Baltimore; Abigail, Nicherson, do* Ships New Galen Hinkley, London; United States, Harding, Amsterdam; Balah, Atkins, Malaga and a market; Frances, Pratt, Amsterdam; brigs Betsy, Latthrop, Rotterdam; Aurora, Stephens, Copenhagen; schooner Three Sisters, Ryder, Halifax; Retaliation, Holbrook, Madeira; Brazil, Caud, Windsor; Amelia, Lockhast, Horton; Benefit, Collin, Copenhagen; Glyde, Taylor, Cayenne and a market; Delaware, Louis, Bay of Honduras.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Arrived the British brig Æolus, Evans, in 22 days from Newfoundland in ballast.

The Three masted schooner Urania, Backus from Barbadoes, St. Lucca, Martinique, and 14 days from Antigua.—Left at Barbadoes 20 days since, an Alexandria and an Easton schooner. At St. Pierres, 18 days since, schooners Mars, Lynch, and Fox, the former to sail in 12 days. At Antigua, a small ship with French passengers, from New York for Martinique, detained; brig —, Hillyard, of New York, do. Great Forbes who was in the brig, took up a schooner, and sailed for New York 14 days since. No news of the capture of Miranda's schooners.

The schooner Friendship, Griswold, in 5 days from Philadelphia.

A report was in circulation at Barbadoes, when the schooner Urania left there, that the province of Carracas had declared in favor of general Miranda.

NATCHEZ, May 6.

We mentioned in our last that a regulation was lately made by the Spanish government of West Florida, prohibiting persons travelling through that district without a passport. We have since received from an official source a copy of this regulation which we now present to our readers.

Don Charles de Grandpre, colonel in the Royal armies, governor, military and political, of the place and district of Baton Rouge, in West-Florida, &c.

Whereas experience has shewn, that the toleration consented to in the district of this government, for the free passage of travellers, has been abused by the introduction therein of ill famed, idle vagrants, with bad intentions.—Therefore it being important for the public peace, and in conformity with the establishments at all times—to prevent the consequences that might result therefrom, we have commanded and do command all officers civil and military, as well as all vessels of this jurisdiction, that they do not under any pretext whatsoever receive nor admit any of the aforesaid, unless they present that indispensible requisite a passport, in form, granted by legal authority, otherwise they are to cause them to return in search of that document which must identify the persons so travelling.

That this provision may be made public and have its due effect, we command that divers exemplifications thereof, in the three languages, Castillion, French and English be affixed in all the places of greatest resort, to the end that the same may come to the knowledge of all persons.

Given at the seat of government of Baton Rouge, the 15th April, 1806.

CHARLES DE GRANDPRE.