

American,
AND
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.

MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1896

Havana Sugars.

55 boxes white SUGAR } Entered
21 do. Brown do. } to
of good quality. } Drawback.
AND AS USUAL,
Good FLOUR, for bakers and families.
Enquire at No. 18, McElderry's wharf.
JOEL MORGAN,
June 18 e04t

Mitchel & Kershaw,

No. 59, MARKET-STREET,
WISH to inform their customers, that in
consequence of having supplied them-
selves with a large assortment of Kid and Mo-
rocco at a reduced price, they will in future
be enabled to sell them shoes at the following
prices, viz:
Black Morocco spring-heels and bows \$1
50 cents—green morocco do. and fashionable
bows \$1 62 1/2 cents—red morocco do. do. &
fashionable bows \$1 62 1/2 cents—white kid
shoes trim'd, with fashionable bows and spring
heels \$2—high heel white kid & bows \$3—an
assortment of plaid kid, trim'd in fashion
\$1 75 cents.

ON HAND.

A beautiful collection of patent coped
kid shoes, which will be sold with full dress
bows, \$3.—Other Shoes of their own manufac-
ture, which will be sold as low as any in the
city, the New England shoes not excepted.
The above articles are warranted, and can-
not be equalled by any in the city.
A large quantity of spring heel'd kid shoe,
will be retained at \$1 per pair.
June 16 d7t

Henry & Lindenberger,

No. 24, BALTIMORE STREET,
HAVE received by the ships Fame and Sal-
ly, from Liverpool, an additional supply of
Hardware, CUTLERY, Saddlery, &c. &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Walden's Saws,
White Lead, ground in oil
Patent Shot, assorted.
Pewter in cases.
June 16 d7t

For sale,

BORDEAUX CLARET, in bottles,
Do. in cases of one
and two dozen each,
ANNISEED, in baskets,
German LINENS,
English and Holland SAIL CANVASS, as-
sorted,
EARTHEN WARE, in crates assorted,
Sewing, Sewing and Seine TWINE.
Apply to **JOHN SHERLOCK,**
June 11 e06t

NOTICE HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT by virtue of an order from the Or-
phan's Court of Cecil County, will be ex-
posed to public sale on the 10th day of July
next, at the Tavern house of Daniel Richards, on
lot of Elkon, deceased, all the personal prop-
erty of said deceased, consisting of four
sets of harness and harness, on a credit of twelve
months, with interest thereon—with a variety
of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, on
a credit of six months. At the same time, will
be offered for sale three HOUSES and LOTS,
situated in the town of Elkon, and on the main
street thereof; on one of the lots is an excel-
lent two story brick house, on the other is a
frame dwelling house and store house, and on
the third is a two story frame dwelling house,
all in good repair, and possession will be given
the 31st March next.

The purchasers of the houses and lots to be
entitled to a credit of four years, on giving bond
with approved securities, and paying interest
from the day of sale.

JOS. RICHARDSON, Executor.
Elkon, June 19 (20) e09t

Alexander Rodgers,

11, COUNTY WHARF,
HAS ON HAND,
A general assortment of GROCERIES,
which he will sell either wholesale or retail for
cash, or exchange for country produce,
Among which are the following, viz:
Jamaica Spirits, and Bohica Teas,
West India Rum, Coffee,
New England do. Chocolate,
Cogniac Brandy, Flour,
Accomac Peach do. Salt,
Holland Gin, Soap,
Whiskey, Candles,
Loaf, Lump & brown HERRINGS,
Sugar, Shad,
Imp. Young Hyson, Chewing Tobacco,
son, Hesson, & Oolong, &c. &c. &c.
He also receives goods on storage, and sells
on commission all kinds of country produce, &c.
May 31 e0

SHIPS' COLOURS

FOR ALL NATIONS,
MADE ON THE LOWEST TERMS
BY
Rebecca Young,

No. 22, ALBEMARLE-STREET, OLD-TOWN,
BALTIMORE, BETWEEN MARKET-
STREET AND PETERS-BRIDGE.
June 19 2awTh&S

Wanted Immediately,

ONE or two apprentices to the Book Print-
ing business. Good sense, integrity, a
pretty good education, and industrious habits,
will be indispensably necessary. Without these
qualifications none need apply, as the subscrib-
er is 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
June 19 d4t

SHERIFF'S OFFICE.

HENRY TRAPPALL begs leave to in-
form his friends, and the voters of the
city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he
will still continue to act as a candidate
for the office of Sheriff, and he again respect-
fully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at
the ensuing election.
May 27

Columbia Garden

WILL OPEN BY PERMISSION,
THIS EVENING,
With a grand Concert of Vocal and Instru-
mental 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, princi-
pal clarinet.

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

Shelty's Travels;

In which Mr. Durang will give the descrip-
tive 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, checked-
by variable pieces on the stage department.
Surprising feats of Tumbling on the Slack
Rope by Mr. Durang.

After which

A number of Dances, &c.

To conclude with the comic story and song, cal-
led

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 com-
mence 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

**THREE THOUSAND
Bristol Porter Bottles**

FOR SALE,
Enquire of Peter Shauckrey, at Enoch Bay-
ley's, Marsh Market.
June 21 d4t

For Philadelphia,

The Sloop
TWO SISTERS,
S. Stewart, master;
Being a staunch vessel, with
good accommodations; will sail in a few days.
For freight or passage apply to the captain on
board at Smith's wharf, or to
JOSEPH SMITH, Harbor Master.
June 21 d

A Wet Nurfe

WITH a fresh breast of milk, may hear of
agreeable situation by making an immedi-
ate application to the editor of the American.
June 21 d4t

To Rent

THE STORE and WAREHOUSE, No. 1,
South Howard-street, adjoining the store oc-
cupied by Messrs. Jesse Eichelberger & Co.
with a good cellar beneath, and all in good or-
der. Possession may be had the 1st of July
next, by applying to
PETER FORNEY.
June 21 d8t

For Sale,

A quantity of PRIME BACON, just received
from the state of Ohio. Apply at No. 352,
Market-street.
June 21 d6t

**A FEW HUNDRED
12 inch Marble Slabs,**

For sale, apply to
WM. BURKE,
At Messrs. W. L. & J. Barney's
June 20 2aw

Molasses.

30 hhd's just received per Deagle's packet,
for sale by
JOHN RANDALL,
95, Bowly's wharf.
ALSO,
10 quarter casks LISBON WINE.
July 20 d4t

C. S. Konig

HAS on hand and offers for sale, on very
moderate terms, and liberal credit for ap-
proved paper, or in barter against Coffee or
good Maryland Tobacco,
200 pieces Platillas,
1000 Bretagnes,
250 Cholets,
100 Listados,
50 Dowlas,
14 boxes fine Hempen and Flaxen Ossa-
burgs,
4 bales bleached Hessians,
10 bales two bushel Bags.
Also,
6 pipes 1st proof French Brandy.
may 12 d3t-2aw9t

ENGLISH

Cheese and London Porter.
A FEW very fine double GLOUCESTER
CHEESE on retail, and a few casks excellent
LONDON PORTER, to be disposed of by
the cask or dozen. And a general and well
selected assortment of GROCERIES, prin-
cipally laid in for the consumption of private
families, for sale by
LEDUC & BONNEFIN,
No. 168, Market-street
may 28. d3w-4t

5 Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Baltimore,
a sorrel HORSE, about fifteen and an half
hands high; eight or nine years old, one of his
hind feet white; a star in his forehead; switch
tail; and some white under one of his fetter-locks;
trots and canters; lame in his right shoulder
when he went away; has lately been used to
the dray. The above reward will be given, and
reasonable charges paid, if delivered to the
subscriber at No. 60, High-street, Old-town.
WILLIAM DEW.
June 21 e06t

Notice.

CAPTAINS of vessels and others who may
have left quadrants, spy-glasses, or com-
passes to repair with the late Elias Sweeney,
Fell's Point, are requested to immediately come
forward to any one of the subscribers, and prove
property, pay charges of repairing, and take
said articles away, as it is our intention to close
the concerns of the estate, agreeably to the time
granted by the orphan's court.
JAMES RAMSAY,
ANDREW HANNA,
Executors to the estate of E. Sweeney.
June 21 d4t

From the Aurora:

POLITICAL VIEWS.

No. VIII.

COMMERCE OF THE LEVANT.

The woollen trade affords a very excel-
lent criterion of the proportions possessed
by the several nations in the general com-
merce of the Levant. The linen trade
appears to be comparatively insignifi-
cant, that is, *linens* the produce of flax
and hemp.

The linens of Silesia, Carinthia, Bohe-
mia, Lower Austria, and a considerable
portion from Belgium, found their way
to the Levant; from 1000 to 1500 pieces
and found a market; some of these were
ornamented with needle work to the taste
of the country; but the trade has fallen
off, perhaps owing to the universal in-
roduction of cottons, and the cotton cloth
being at once more comfortable and health-
y. The damasked linens, Vienna,
Trieste, Venice, Ghent, Brussels and
Holland, and other parts of the low coun-
tries, with grotesque figures and variega-
ted borders, continuing their value and
are in demand; but in the best periods
of the linen trade, England sent none, and
the whole of that commerce did not ex-
ceed 400,000 dollars.

The cotton piece goods of Asia, by
their cheapness and profusion, appear to
have obtained the preference of the uni-
verse, to have superseded linens in all
warm climates and to a great extent in
cold climates; their flexibility, the ab-
sorbent quality of the cotton, the facility
with which it is cleaned and bleached;
wrought into various patterns; and stain-
ed with various dyes, renders the trade
in cotton one of the most important arti-
cles that enters into universal commerce,
and it promises to be the most durable
and co-extensive with the manufactures
of iron.

The cotton goods consumed in the Le-
vant, cannot be easily conceived by those
who have not an acquaintance with orien-
tal habits and manners. The stained
cottons called calicoes, which are in uni-
versal demand, require patterns of a taste
peculiar to the country; those which
fashion produces in Europe would not
find a vent in the Turkish empire; a taste
as barbarous and outre, as that of the
Chinese (epithets which they bestowed
perhaps with equal justice upon the taste
of Europeans) prevails in Turkey, and the
Greeks who abhor their tyrants, are their
slaves in this particular.

For a considerable number of years the
cotton goods and silks, the calicoes, mus-
lins, and the infinite variety of East In-
dia cotton goods were furnished at the
Levant by the route of the Red sea, Diu-
da, Suez and Egypt—by the Gulf of
Persia, Bussrah, Aleppo, and Damascus.
But the growth of this commerce be-
came so great from the cheapness of
transportation by the caravans, compar-
ed with the heavy expences of navigation
round the Cape, that the English resident
merchants who were not in the service
of the company, the Americans and
Greeks who are numerous dispersed
throughout India, were able to rival the
goods brought by way of England and un-
dersell them.

Sir Robert Ainsley, the
English ambassador at Constantinople
was directed, in 1779, to put an end to
this traffic, and he accomplished it by
hiring a tribe of the vagabond Arabs to
way lay the caravans. The history of
this extraordinary transaction, though
not immediately, is remotely connected
with the subject of the trade to the Le-
vant, and merits notice on that account.

The caravan which was intercepted
set out from Suez, at the head of the Red
sea, in the first week of January 1779,
and several English officers and other per-
sons who were on their route over land
for Europe, and had recently landed from
two vessels at Suez accompanied the car-
avan, among others a M. de St. Ger-
main from the island of Bourbon in the
east African ocean. Their route was
by Cairo. Five leagues from Suez the
caravan was attacked by the hired Bedou-
ins, and a rich caravan became their
prey; the travellers had no sort of arms;
and were of course incapable of resist-
ance; they were all stripped stark naked &
left in that condition in the sandy desert,
but not otherwise molested; a few made
their way back to Suez in that deplorable
condition; of eight who thinking to reach
Cairo, seven perished: by hunger, thirst
and heat of the sun; M. de St. Germain
alone survived of these; and during three
days and nights. This execrable strata-
gem put an end to the traffic of India
through those channels, and the only
overland intercourse with India, of any
importance, has been since conducted
through America. But the market en-
creased for English goods, and gave en-
couragement to the establishment of cot-
ton manufactures in Germany.

In the commerce of the Levant there
were disposed of, before the French re-
volution, *twenty thousand pieces of muslin*;
manufactured in Saxony, Bohemia, Up-
per Austria, and the Swiss cantons of
St. Gall and Appenzel. The cottons from
which these were all manufactured was all
the produce of the Levant—a fact which
is worthy of the consideration of the
American cotton planters, and of those
merchants who have shipped cotton as a
good cargo for China.

The calicoes of Austria at one period
had the greatest run in the Levant; those
of Saxony at Constantinople alone; but
those most generally coveted throughout
Greece and Turkey, were manufactured
at Plevin in the district of Veighland in

Upper Saxony; the revolution terminat-
ed the competition of the French, who
supplied from *Avignon and Bears*, cali-
coes of brighter tints than the German,
and of a finer texture; their patterns al-
so were accommodated with a happy in-
genuity to the fashion of the country, and
were rapidly out selling the Germans,
when the revolution suspended their in-
dustry and their corruption.

Venice formerly furnished the Levant
with glass of every kind as she formerly
supplied all Europe with her polished
mirrors.—France had outstripped her in her
manufacture of mirrors both in size and
transparency, in the fineness of the plate
and the perfection of the polish and the
silvering: England has attempted to rival
France in this branch, but hitherto with-
out success. The Germans superseded the
Venetians in the inferior glass trade,
which however was of a different species
of articles from those used by European
nations.

The crystals of Bohemia, vases, chan-
delliers, glass globes, shades for tapers, lan-
terns, and some other fanciful articles,
were furnished in abundance from Ger-
many. The French supplied the smaller
glass wares, and Venice supplied only
the common and ordinary kinds; par-
ticularly glass beads, which the Turkish
women and other female subjects of Tur-
key use in the decoration of their persons;
but a great proportion of the coarse glass
manufacture finds a vent in Egypt and
Arabia, and along the African coast.

In works of iron and steel commonly-
called hardware, the English surpass and
it may be said supply the whole world.
The Turks whose taste for fine wrought
hardware is not so powerful as their love
of money, purchase hardware of an in-
ferior quality, because the patterns are near-
ly the same and the German is of a lower
price.—The English made steel also is
preferred to the German, though the
steel manufactures of Vienna obtained a
very high repute. Under this head may
be comprehended fire arms, of which
England furnished a much less quantity
than the superiority of the arts would
seem to teach us to expect; a few arti-
cles made by the order of the English
ambassador for presents, and incidentally
a few cases of pistols find their way to
the Levant. The French before the
revolution, who studied the wishes of those
whom they sought to lay under the contri-
butions of commerce, supplied ornamented
arms in considerable quantities. But
from Brescia, a city of Italy 32 miles
north west of Milan, the Greek market
was annually supplied with thirty cases
of arms; the usual price of eight dollars
for a firelock, and from ten to twelve for
a pair of pistols, shews either of two facts,
that the articles must be extremely cheap
or of inferior quality; but Brescia is as
much celebrated for its fire arms as Tele-
do or Ispahan for sword blades—the Ven-
etians furnished nearly as much as the
Brescians. The Turks prefer barrels of
polished iron, and in this the Venetians
gratified them; the French arms being
bronzed, or as the gun-smith technically
calls it saugued, which is an operation
performed by holding the bright iron or
steel over a clear fire, and employing, a
small portion of oils until the heat pro-
duces the degree of colour required.
The Turkish armourers have no know-
ledge of this art, and their habitual indif-
ference to such things induces them to pre-
fer the polished arms though more diffi-
cult to be kept bright, than the bronzed,
which cannot be uniformly cleaned as they
usually clean arms, with pumice or a
file. They prefer stocks ornamented
and inlaid with silver and gold, and bar-
rels ornamented at the breach in the same
way.

The trade in clocks and watches was
beyond belief great, in the Levant; and
the English possessed the market in the
greatest proportion. There were sold
annually at Salonica thirty dozen, of
watches, at Constantinople 300 dozen, in
Syria 400 dozen, and in Egypt 250 dozen;
and from the prices on an average un-
like the fire arms of Brescia, they must
have been of the good kind, the average
being from 80 to 120 dollars, this trade
alone yielded to England a million of dol-
lar a year; they are made for the mar-
ket, with dial plates suited to the coun-
try, and with triple cases, the outer of
tortoise shell; the two inner cases of
silver; gold watches not being in request.
The principal competitors of the En-
glish were the Genoese, who having be-
come their competitors all over the world
in this article may be presumed not to
neglect a market so productive, & which
had doubled in fifty years, and it is prob-
able will increase, for wherever civiliza-
tion is, *time is a precious article*; and
though the Turks may not be our equals
in the cultivation of the arts and the
application of time, yet as they pray at
five stated times, every day, watches
must be both necessary and economical.
In the numerous articles of silk manu-
facture the Italians carry on an immense
trade in Greece and Turkey, and they
have maintained it against all competition
from the reign of Mahomed II. in 1453,
when the arts were banished from Greece
to Italy, and took refuge under the house
of Medicis.

The celebrated Florentine satins of all
colors, the Florentine taffetas, and Mantu-
an silks, known by the name of *Mauini*;
the damasks of Genoa, which with gold
fringe, form the furniture of the Turkish
apartments, the coverings of sofas & the
hangings of their arcades; the silk gauzes
of Bologna and Venice; the galloons
and embroideries which go into the com-
position of scarfs and turbans, and those
square and oblong pieces of ornamental
dress which are (improperly, because it
is the peculiar name of the *Cashimircan*
garment) called *sharls*; but the manu-
factures of Lyons, before the revolution,
had entered into a formidable competition
with the silk manufactures of Italy; the
workmanship of Lyons was superior to
all but the satins of Florence and the
Genoese damasks, to which nothing can
be superior of the kind. In the commerce
of silk England has no other part but in
the raw article which she carries from
Smyrna, and upon which, until the im-
portations were made from China, the
English silk manufacture wholly depend-
ed.

The *velvets* of Italy properly belong to
this branch—those of Genoa, Lucca, and
Pisa, surpass the whole world; the velvets
of these cities are lighter, closer in grain,
softer, have a brighter lustre than any
others, their colors have never been
equalled, though various efforts have
been made in France and in England to
rival them; the Italian velvets are beside
cheaper than the inferior velvets of other
countries. Fagon a celebrated Lyonnese
manufacturer, said, that if they could
equal the velvets and Damasks of Genoa,
it would be necessary to build another
city along side the old one. The home
consumption of velvets in France before
the revolution, amounted to a million of
dollars, and the pagantry of the French
imperial court, appears to portend extra-
vagance in dress equal to any former
period. The sale of velvets in the
Levant amounts annually to 400,000 dol-
lars.

The competition of the Russians in the
Levant, in the articles of *velvets* and other
silks, with the south of Europe, is a
circumstance so curious that we passed
the general trade of Russia over in our
review, in order that we might pursue
the general trade which differs from all
the rest of Europe, after we had touched
this branch in which they are rivals.
The Russian empire furnishes silks of
every kind; taffetas, gauzes, bolons,
Persians, gold thread and gold lace;
there come also *velvets*, and which ap-
proach the perfection of the Genoese,
closer than those of any other nation.
Russia owes these riches of commerce to
her inroads on the borders of the Caspian,
and the banks of Teflis and the whole
range to the borders of Hindostan may
be said to furnish these resources. The
silks of Cassan, Asrachan, Gulan and
Mazouderan, which formerly found their
way by the Caravans of Ezerum and
Tallis to Smyrna, have lately found
their way by Russia, and in their manu-
factured state by the Danube and the
Luxine to Constantinople. The goods
deposited at the capital entered the
Levant, other portions passed into Ro-
mania by the provinces of Wallachia and
Moldavia, and so south to the Danube
by the markets of Sclimia and Ozangavia.
But let it be observed the *Greeks* are the
sole agents in this commerce. The
Russians are too stupid to take any part
in it. The Russian trade in silks and
velvets in the Levant, is computed at
60,000 dollars.

Furs are the chief staple of the
Russian commerce in the Levant, as well
in Greece as in the whole of the Turkish
empire. The various articles of this
commerce would require a separate
essay, and they are sufficiently familiar
to us, to render a detail unnecessary, at
the same time that this article does not
come within the scope of our immediate
discussion; there being no competition
in these articles with the nations of
Europe.—The fur trade of Turkey yields
Russia annually about 960,000 dollars.

These outlines might be extended to a
multitude of particulars in the vast range
of commerce, but as our views have been
rather confined to the demonstration of
truths, which though existing have either
not been generally known or not duly
appreciated, we consider what we have
stated as sufficiently full and decisive on
the subject.

There is one simple view, which we
shall however add—the French commerce
in the Levant was at its most prosperous
height at the commencement of the re-
volution, or rather between the years
1785 and 1791—the aggregate of the
French imports and exports in 1782 was
48,000,000 livres—or 12,000,000 dollars
in 1790 it rose to 70,000,000 of livres—
or dollars 18,000,000. In the year 1669
the ministry of Colbert, it was only
3,700,000 livres, or short of 1,000,000
dollars.

Will the sagacious men who rule
France, and who have left all the politi-
cians and statesmen that have hitherto
existed in the back ground, will they
advise adventurers in search of mercantile
wind mills on this side of the Atlantic,
while they have at their doors losses to
retrieve, rivals to counteract—means to
consolidate and secure the whole com-
merce of the Levant. Those who in-
dulged in such reveries—may reconcile
them to their sickly or wayward fancies.
We cannot reject reason and the evidence
of our senses—out of complacency to the
chimeras of great men or small men who
occupy high places.

This is to give Notice,
THAT I intend to petition to the Justices
of Baltimore County Court, or some one
of them, for the benefit of an act of Assembly
entitled "An Act for the relief of sundry in-
solvent debtors," passed at November session,
1805.

June 2 **JAMES MATTISON.**
lawt