

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.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1836

French Dry Goods,
Just arrived from France, via New York.
2 boxes superfine French Linen Cambric
Pocket Handkerchiefs do. Colored Bordered and White
Neck do. do. do.
Superfine Men's White Silk Hose, opened clock
Do. Women's Black do. do.
A few pieces Silk Plaid, &c. &c. &c.
For sale cheap, for cash or approved notes at sixty days. Apply at No. 35, North Frederick street.
July 7

Frederick Hammer
HAS imported per the barque Unternehmung and ship North America,
PLATINAS
BRETAGNES
DOWLAS
CREAS A LA MORLAIX
CHECKS
SHIRTING LINEN, and a general assortment of other German GOODS.
February 26.

Dismore and Moore,
No 78, HOWARD STREET,
Have just received and for sale,
2 cases Roman
6 pipes 4th proof Cogniac } Entitled to drawback.
Brandy
10 pipes 4th proof and well flavored Bordeaux Brandy
18 pipes Holland Gin.
They have also on hand,
India Silk Romal Handkerchiefs
Calicoes and Chintz, and
Irish Downas Linens, which they will sell low, by the piece or package, to close sales.
may 31

Henry & Lindenberg,
No 24, BALTIMORE STREET,
HAVE received by the ships Fame and Sally, from Liverpool, an additional supply of
H. RAWAT, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c.
AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Waldron's Seythes
White Lead, ground in oil
Patent Shot, assorted.
And
Pewter in casks.
may 3

Mr Rodrigue,
A FRENCH PHYSICIAN,
HAS the honor of informing the persons sick of the consumption, that he pledges himself to cure them completely, and in a short time even those who would have been abandoned by their physicians as being thought incurable. His lodging is No 18, Wilks street, Fell's-Point, where he may be found from 10 to 12 in the morning, and from 3 to 6 in the evening.
His long destroying liquid, continues to be sold at Mr. A. Roman's, No. 147, Baltimore street.
July 5

Hoffman & Baltzell,
201, MARKET STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
ROLLING CLOTHS, of the first quality which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.
Also, just received,
German Linens
Cotton Cassimeres
Bedticks
Hose, &c.
With every requisite article in their line—low or their usual terms, &c.
Ten Dollars Reward.

Teacher.
GERMAN, who has been teacher for several years in the state of New Jersey, wishes to be employed again in an Academy or Boarding School, or as a tutor in a private family either here or in the country. He is well versed in History, Geography, Latin and Greek, and understands English, French and Italian not only grammatically, but speaks and writes them altogether correctly. With the Spanish language he is so far acquainted that he is capable of teaching it grammatically. A line addressed to C. E. K. No. 4, North Gay street, will be attended to.
July 3

Marshall's Sale.
United States, Maryland District.
BY Virtue and pursuant of an order to me directed from the honourable James Houston, Esquire, judge of the district court of the United States, in and for Maryland district, will be exposed to public sale at Van Wyck and Dorey's auction room, at the head of Frederick street, in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock.
16 bags COFFEE, Three bags COCOA & one BATTEAUX, for cash.
THOS. RUTTER, Marshal.
July 3

For Sale.
A NEGRO WOMAN that understands all kind of holycowk, and washes well. She is smart, sober and honest, and is to be had for want of employment. Apply at this
July 8

William Wilson & Sons
HOLLAND, Russia and Irish CANVARS,
Ravens Duck,
Tickleburgs
Osanburgs,
Checks,
Rouans,
Irish Linens
And a few tons Russia HEMP, of the first quality.
July 8

Will be Sold,
FOR ten years, a negro boy aged 20—His owners having no employ for him. To prevent unnecessary trouble, his price is \$300. Enquire of the printer.
July 8

NANKEENS.
Now landing from on board the schooner Federal George, from Boston,
10,000 pieces yellow NANKEENS, Entitled to drawback, for sale by
BEN. & GEO WILLIAMS,
No. 3, Bowly's wharf.
July 8

Superior Nankeens,
AND Superfine CLOTHS—most fashionable colours, just received,
For Sale by
A. McCULLOH,
El, Market street.
July 8

Stone Cutters.
THE subscriber offers to stone cutters generous prices for piece work, or one dollar and seventy five cents per day
GEO. BLAGDEN,
Capitol City of Washington.
July 8

To Let,
A CONVENIENT two story brick HOUSE and GARDEN, situated in Bridge street, next door to James Wilson Esq. and lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd Buchanan. The terms will be accommodating to a good tenant. Immediate possession may be had by making application to
JACOB MILLE,
Near Griffith's Bridge.
July 8

Sale by Auction.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
THE Commissioners appointed under a decree of the honorable chancery of Maryland, to divide the property held in company, by Daniel Bowly and Thomas Yates, have now completed the division;
And by order of Gabriel Wood and Edward Harris, executors, (trustees of Yates and Campbell.)
The sale of Mr Yates's part, together with all the other property which he assigned to the said trustees, in the year 1830, for the use of Yates and Campbell's creditors, will commence at the residue war-house, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, on FRIDAY, the 11th of July, at 10 o'clock, precisely. The property is all in fee-simple, and consists as follows:
Four Squares on the east side of Jones's Falls, on the south of Wilks street, which are laid off into 9 lots, fronting on the Falls, President, Albemarle, Granby, Exeter and Fleets streets.
One Square bounded by the streets, Alice Ann, Exeter, and Albemarle, and on the south by the logging, being 316 feet on the Basin, which is laid off into 15 lots.
Four Lots fronting on Exeter & Polly streets, about 200 feet to the north of Mr. George Hussey's dwelling house.
Two Lots on Granby and York streets, opposite to Mr. John Ellis's.
Two Lots fronting on Albemarle and Granby streets, lying about 100 feet to the north of Wilks street.
160 feet of Ground, fronting on the south side of the Basin, near to Messrs. William Wilson and Sons' wharf.
All the remaining Lots, being part of Hampstead Hill, fronting on Market street, Fell's Point, and Baltimore street continued.
Twelve thousand acres of Land, lying on the river Buchanan, in Randolph county, in the state of Virginia, about 30 miles from Morgan town, which Lands were granted to the late doctor Thomas Bond, of Philadelphia, in the year 1783, in patents of 4 and 600 a res.
A tract of Land near Reister's town, being part of Hale's Venture, containing 72 acres.
And for the purpose of finally closing the concern, the trustees will sell 125,000 dollars of Morris and Nicholson's Notes, as also, all the book accounts, bonds, notes, &c. assigned to them by Yates and Campbell.
Plats and title papers, &c. are lodged at the vendue office, where every information respecting the property, may be obtained, previous to the day of sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
June 24

Sale by Auction.
The assignees of Thomas Yates being desirous of closing the concerns with all possible convenience, have ordered the following PROPERTY to be sold at auction, the 11th day of July, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, on terms which will then be made known:—
Four Lots of GROUND on Bowly and Yates's addition, in fee simple, and distinguished on their plat by Nos. 28, 29, 38 and 43, fronting on President street.
Five do. Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73, fronting on Wilkes and York streets, and about 80 feet on the Falls.
Five do. Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, fronting on Wilkes and Albemarle streets, about 120 feet on each.
One Lot of GROUND on Roger's addition, fronting on Water and Burke streets, and distinguished on the plat by No. 654, lying to the west of the sugar house.
The HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Enoch Bailey, opposite to the centre market-house, which is under lease to him for 10 years from January 1802, at \$483 per annum, with liberty to purchase the annuity, at a stipulated sum, any time during said 10 years.
5,000 acres of LAND in Botetown county, in the state of Virginia.
Four acres of LAND on the Belle-Air road, about 6 miles from the city, on which is a Frame HOUSE nearly finished, which was formerly the property of Captain Geddes.
Plats and title papers may be seen at the vendue office previous to the day of sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
June 25

Removal.
THE Merchants' Coffee House is removed to No. 36, South street, opposite Water street.

SPANISH INCENDIARY.
In the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday there is an article, which on the face of it bears the impression of this little malicious political incendiary—whom the indulgence and liberality of the people whose government he abuses, of whose hospitality he is unworthy, and who would have been served like his countryman Sancho in any other country than this for one twentieth of the unworthy conduct of which he has indulged in the United States.—We shall copy the article, and we shall subjoin such remarks as may serve to illustrate this arrogant Spaniard's conduct and motives—our remarks we shall subjoin as notes.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.
COMMUNICATION.—The National Intelligencer, at Washington, and the Aurora of this city, have lately attempted to refute the imputations against the administration relating to Miranda's expedition. The feebleness and incoherency of these productions, show rather the difficulty of the task on the part of the writers, than the purity and integrity of their employers. We shall content ourselves at present, with opposing to the silky sophistry of the one and the boisterous scurrility of the other, the following facts: (1.)

1st. It is a fact that Miranda has been, and is an outlaw in Spain for more than 20 years past, and that this circumstance was long ago perfectly known to Mr. Jefferson. (2.)

2d. It is a fact that Miranda arrived in this country in November last, and that the administration were immediately acquainted with the object of his errand to fit out an expedition from a port or ports of the United States to revolutionize Carraccas. (3.)

3d. It is a fact that previous to Miranda's going to Washington a friend of the president warned him, in an indirect manner to beware of Miranda. (4.)

4th. It is a fact that Miranda went down to Washington some days after the opening of congress in December last, and that although well known as an outlaw of a government at peace with the United States, yet this adventurer was cordially received by both the president and secretary of state. (5.)

5th. It is a fact that the man divested of all character from any foreign power, and only known as a political swindler for many years past, was not only well received at the house and table of the president and secretary of state, but that he also held frequent long and secret conferences with them both. (6.)

6th. It is a fact that the day previous to Miranda's leaving Washington he dined with the secretary of state, and that immediately after dinner, and when some of the company were yet at table, Mr. Madison and Miranda were closeted together in the next room for a considerable time. (7.)

7th. It is a fact, although the president and the secretary of state, were acquainted with Miranda's object of fitting out an expedition from the United States against the Spanish Main, his motions were not watched, and that no orders were given to the collectors and other officers of the federal government, to be vigilant over his conduct, so as to defeat any attempt of his to commit the peace, honor and interest of the country, as it was their duty to have done.

8th. It is a fact, that Miranda immediately on his return from Washington to New York, set himself at work with an activity and frankness, which indicated a confidence of not being interrupted, and the certainty that his considerable expenses would not become useless by any superior official interference. (8.)

9th. It is a fact, that the official and sociable communication or intercourse had not ceased to exist between the secretary of state and the minister of Spain; that their visits, during Mr. Madison's residence in Philadelphia, were frequent; that he dined at the minister's country house; and that every day previous to Mr. M.'s return to Washington, the minister of Spain was engaged to dine with him, although he could not accept the invitation, owing to a previous engagement. (9.)

10th. It is a fact, that from that period to the minister's journey to Washington, no circumstance did occur which could alter this reciprocal friendly intercourse. (9.)

11th. It is a fact, notwithstanding the friendly footing on which they parted at Philadelphia, and that no incident of a disagreeable nature had taken place in the interval, the secretary of state sent to the minister of Spain, a few hours after his arrival at Washington, a lettre de cachet, or an order to quit the city. (10.)

12th. It is a fact that the legitimate minister of a power with whom we appeared disposed to live with peace and good harmony, was thus publicly insulted, a traitor, an outlaw of that very power, had been friendly and cordially received by the officers of the government. (11.)

13th. It is a fact, that timely, official representations were made to our government, to send the Hornet, then ready for sea, after Miranda's vessel, with the intimation that this marauder was to touch at a port in St. Domingo, previous to his enterprise against Carraccas; that the application was disregarded, and no effectual measures taken to defeat one of the most odious attempts which disgrace the annals of civilized nations. (12.)

14th. It is a fact, that had the Hornet, or any other vessels been sent after Miranda, the expedition would have been destroyed in its bud, our national honor retrieved, and the blood of our fellow citizens, prisoners at Carraccas, spared, by this step, as just as it would have been politic. (13.)

The foregoing are incontestible facts—their lists could be increased. We abstain from all observations & comments, they are too obvious, and we leave them altogether to the reader. C.

REMARKS.
(1.) Little Sancho Panza knows very well that the Aurora is as independent of the general government as it is of the governor of Syracuse, and that the executive of the U. States never has interfered, nor has it a right to interfere with the publications in this paper—and tho' the little imitator of Baratarian majesty may shelter himself with confidence behind the law of nations and the character which he was once recognized under, he cannot shelter himself from public contempt, nor from the detection and exposure, of this dishonest trick.

Neither can he under the inflated verbiage of the creature who makes English of his Irish productions, escape the charge of being scurrilous when he dares to impeach the "purity and integrity" of the executive of a government to which he was sent, not for the manufacture of scurrility but to promote better ends.

(2.) The little Barbarian, like his great prototype, the Knight of the Barber's Razor—conceives the whole world to be under his government; if he was as well acquainted with the nature of free government as he pretends to be, or as ignorant of civility as a man pretending to be a gentleman ought to be, he must have displayed his ignorance or his want of candor; he could not but know that our government and laws do not extend to any territory, which is not under our government, or which is not under the jurisdiction of our government, or which is not under the jurisdiction of our government, or which is not under the jurisdiction of our government.

He could have known that there is not any authority in this country by which Miranda could have been tried, or brought even to account for any conduct of his in the Spanish colonies, even if his conduct had been of a dishonorable nature, which it is not believed to be, any more than the conduct of George Washington, Benjamin Franklin, and even Thomas McKean once was—and they have been once to their lives at least outlaws, and John Jay another outlaw on that day, was recognized at the court of Madrid, even while an outlaw.

For argument we will admit, what we shall not allow it to be—a fact—suppose our government had made a treaty with every little of Miranda's designs—suppose they had been in the simplest and most satisfactory manner fulfilled—the fact—What then? In the first place, the government vests no authority in the administrators of it, to interfere with any man's pursuits, when they are not hostile to this country—suppose them to be fully apprized of this alleged fact—were they yet our consideration.

As Spain thought our revolution laudable so might the members of our government think of the revolution in South America. Again—it may be said, that though our government had no power to arrest Miranda, or to prevent ships being fitted out, the destination of which was necessary for a port which it was not illegal to sail for; yet that as an act of friendship between nations in amity, and with an accredited minister on the spot, the government might have communicated its information to this we answer, that the late administration's conduct towards this government has been so long of such a nature, as to forbid any other respect than was due to the quality of an ambassador that it has been insolent and contumacious in various instances, and that it could not be presumed that such a man so conducting himself could be deemed worthy of the confidence of our government; nor was it a fair trade evidence of the friendship of Spain, putting at that related to the Mississippi and our plundered merchants out of the question, that any nation could mean well towards a traitor, whose countenance and maintenance such a political incendiary as its late ambassador he is.

Finally, it could not be expected by Spain that the conduct which her government encouraged on our southern frontiers, should be returned by any confidential act.

(4.) Supposing that to be the case—the whole is answered above—and after all this intricate fraud might with every appearance of plausibility be a real enemy—for if it be true, and he was not an enemy of the president, how came Sancho to know the fact.

(5.) The little Barbarian is a great stickler for etiquette, from his lofty ascension of ideas, between the streets of the Florida and the morose and garrulous vanity of the King of the clod-hoppers, he cannot conceive any idea of power but in robes stiff as buckram, or that men in office can or ought to condescend to act with politeness and hospitality to a stranger, who, to say the least of him, is a man of talents and energy; though in his recent expedition very probably he has been the instrument or the dupe of Pitt.

(6.) If it be true that the secretary of state had long and secret conferences with Miranda—is it not obvious that the Spaniard must employ spies?

(7.) Is it true that the secretary of state was closeted with Miranda while a company was at dinner there—how came the Spaniard to know it? Does he hire spies to go in the garb of gentlemen or of ladies to Mr. Madison's?

(8.) The 7th and 8th articles cited facts, are answered in the preceding observations—and in a single remark—the government had neither the authority nor the power to interfere with any acts not contrary to known law; and our government abhors and the freedom of our people forbids the detestable system of espionage—no man can be a traitor or impleaded in his lawful pursuits but under a legal oath made before a magistrate—the familiar of the inquisition and the torture are not among the machinery of American government.

(9.) If Mr. Madison had not been tolerant and liberal to an extreme, he never would have set or stood under the same roof and in the same company with Don Sancho, after the experience which he had, and the information which he repeatedly received of that man's intriguing character.

(10.) Under any other government, instead of being ordered out of the city—he would have been shot off before the sun went down.

thankfulness for indulgence, then for treating with mildness, what ought to have been punished with indignant severity.

(11.) Nothing can be more obvious than that the little incendiary is very anxious to provoke a war between Spain and the United States.

(12.) Our ships are not at the orders of a Spanish minister—and the insolence of the miserable whittier who dares to insult the American public with such insulting complaints, is really disgusting.

(13.) We forbear employing the terms in which we might be justified in expressing our abhorrence and reproaches, on the scandaous allusion to the unfortunat and deluded men who have been seized at Carraccas—the public feeling and the general execration of every American will speak for us.

We had proposed stating a few facts per contra—but we shall postpone it for the present number.

From the American Daily Advertiser.
Mr. Poulson,
Not having observed any answer to the communication in your paper of the 28th June, respecting the prohibition of woollen cloths—I don't address an answer to that communication, but only add a few ideas on the subject, and should they eventually prove useful to the community, I shall be fully gratified.

The clause in question is so expressed as to require very considerable explanation, and in my idea of that importance as to make it a duty in the collector of each port, to obtain from the proper authority of the government, (probably the secretary of state) what is the meaning of the clause in an act passed last session, "to prohibit the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandize"—and to have the result of such enquiry, communicated without delay to the collector of each port of entry, that the merchants may be informed and thus enabled to regulate their importations.—They are a class of citizens that I flatter myself are entitled to every candid information, as they contribute very considerably to the revenue of the country, viz. Woollen cloths whose invoice prices shall exceed five shillings sterling per square yard."

Permit me to state what is the most probable meaning of the above clause—that no cloths can be imported of a better quality than at the rate of five shillings sterling the yard square—that is a cloth of six quarters wide—containing 7s. 6d. 7 do. 8s. 9d. 8 do. 10s. 7 eighth 4s. 4d. 3 quarters 3s. 9d. and so in proportion to the different widths. But if it is really meant the square yard, as expressed in the bill, then the best cloths can be imported from the number of square yards that will be required to make a yard square, or 56 inches wide and 36 inches long; this is a material point and requires the most explicit explanation of authority. Yet further, the above clause prohibits "woollen cloths" only without adding all goods of which wool is the material of chief value. This being attended to in the other articles of prohibition, it may therefore be presumed, that cloth only is meant to be prohibited—if so, every article manufactured of wool, may lawfully be imported—such as coatings, triz, kerseymeres, baize, serges, flannels, blankets, &c. &c. Lately articles have been imported of which wool is about one half and cotton the other, these articles come under the prohibition or, can these be imported at a donee price, whatever that may be fixed, in consequence of cotton goods not being prohibited at all?

I flatter myself this hasty sketch will at least induce others, more conversant on this subject, to put it in that point of view, that it may be fully defined and understood by every importer in the country.

AN IMPORTER.
WASHINGTON CITY, July 7.
THE ANNIVERSARY OF OUR INDEPENDENCE was on Friday celebrated at this place with the usual demonstrations of joy. At sun rise a salute was fired from the Navy Yard, where, during the day the national vessels were dressed with the colors of the U. S. and those of nations in amity with us.

About noon another salute was fired from the Navy Yard. About the same time a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen collected at the House of the President, to congratulate him on the return of a day so intimately interwoven with his feelings and glory. After having partaken of a rich variety and liberal supply of refreshments between two and three o'clock the company separated.

During this time a detachment of the militia of the District of Columbia, consisting of the horse, the artillery, the light infantry and detachments from the battalions companies, the whole under the command of Major Sprigg, paraded north of the President's house. The line was formed at about half after 12 o'clock, and when it was reviewed by Col. Van Ness, and went through the usual fringes and evolutions. They then paid the President of the U. S. a marching salute, which was received by him, attended by the Secretary at War. The troops then returned to the ground of review, where they were again formed; after which the officers of the day walked on the President.

At 4 o'clock a respectable company, honored with the presence of the heads of Departments, other officers of government, and strangers of distinction, set down to an elegant dinner prepared by Mr. Stelle—Mr. ROBERT BRENT acting as President, and Captain TINGEY