American

"Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRESTED OF THE DAWS OF THE SELON.) M; SOUTH CAY-STREET, HEAR TRECUSTON HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1806

3000 bushels Corn, and .3000 ditto Exums SALT, for sale by BRISCOE & PANTRIDGE, 12, Bowly's wharf

July 28 400 boxes white Soap, IN complete shipping order, just received and for sale on accommodating terms. Apply

BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT, Or, AMOS BROWN & CO. July 23

Stages will Run to PECK'S INN, GOVAN'S TOWN; O commence on SUNDAY, the 27th inst .nt; eterts at 7 o'clock in the morn-. iug, and return at 11 o'clock; then at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and return at 6 o'clock in the evening. Passengers 50 cents each.

M. B. Starts from the Phoenix Inn, over . Philpot's Bridge.

HENRY D. COSSEY.

NANKEENS.

A FEW bales short Yellow NANKEENS, entitled to drawback, just received for sale by A M'CULLOH, 81, Market street;

Who has on Hand, A great variety of plain and fancy Mulmuls, Leno, Colonade and Book Muslins, with a grangel assortment of other seasonable DRY **COODS.**

A handsome new GIG, which will be sold low if applied for soon. d5teo5t July 23.

LOST

TETERDAY, a small-red MOROCCO Market and Calvert-streets, containing one Five Dollar Not:, and an order on captain Empy Dawson for five dollars, and sundry other papers of no use to any but the proprietor. Whoeversi de the same will be entitled to the five dollars on their leaving the book and other papers at this office, or

JOHN GREGG & CO. No 78, Pratt-street. "N. B. The name of the owner, D. Marshall, will be found in the book and papers.

> Hoffman & Baltzell, 201, MARRET-STREET

HAVE FOR SALE, OLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality D which they offer atreduced priese to close.

Also, just received German Linens rCalicoes. Cotton Cassimeres Muslins Bedticks Dimities. Hose, &c. Linens With every requisite article in their ineow on their nenal terms. Ac.

For Freight or Charter, The Ship FLORENZO, Capt. Wm. Lapham, Lving at John Donnel's wharf, Burthen about 2,000 barrels, or 300, bogsheads Maryland Tubacco; will be ready to receive a cargo in 4 or 5 days. Fur

terms, apply to BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS, or JOHM BOLTE. July 15

Owen Dersey

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and It the public in general, that he has engaged Theophilus F. Dougherty, as an assistant, who is authorised to receive communications from persons desirous of having business transacted in their office.

Deeds and other instruments of writing of every description will be promptly drawn by them on moderate terms. Mr.D. will continue as heretofire to translate, and interpret foreign jaulansdes.

TO BE RENTED, A large handsome Brick BACK BUILD. ING. situate in the neighborhood of Mr. Horne, not far from the new Market house, with a fine Lot and other conveniencies thereto attached. For terms enquire at the above office, July 24.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

CENTLEMEN, PAYING been solicited by a number of my triends in the city and county, to offer misself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a conscioumers that I possess the necessary qualifica-, stions to discharge the duties attached to that office. I now come furward and respectfully endicit your workes and interest at the ensuing election: assuring you, that, if I should become your chvice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom may have the honor to serve. JOHN KERNS

To the Voters Of the City and County of Baltimore.

OBNILEMBY, THE subscriberhavin devoted several years of his life to obtain a knowledge of the SHERIFF'S business and duties, as Clerk to the three gentlemen who have successively filled that office, and in that capacity endeawored to reader every satisfaction to the public. He hopes his character and conduct, or enquiry, will be firmed such as to meet the approbation of his sellow citizens, whose support he respertfully solicits at the ensuing election for BHERTE ; should be be successful, he pledges bindself to execute the duties of the office with industry, Adelity, and humanity.

The public's humble servant, JOHN HUNTER. From the Refublican Advocate.

the Spanish provinces to the South of the | mands the expedition,) and this very iden talents of general Miranda.

own words, when he accuses the Secretary of State. On the arrival of Miranda at Washington, we are told he waited upon Mr. Madison, and informed him " that he desired to make an important and confidential communication to the government." How, in this case, was Mr. Midison to manage? Perhaps this important and confidential" business might relate to a conspiracy, to foreign war, or some other circumstance highly interesting to the United States. It, therefore, became necessary to hear what Miranda some plan that was forming against the country; he might in all likelihood disclose some scheme that was on foot in England, France, or Spain, to invade the United States. But still the Secretary of State acted with prudent circumspection. 'Before he gave audience to the officer of the government; and it was in the sequel. POCKET BOOK, supposed to be near | finally determined to receive Miranda's communication. Well; when Mr. Madison got to understand his object, what did he tell him? He consulted the presi- done, should be discreetly done. Now, Leander," however, was known, it seems, dent ag in: he told Miranda that the this word "discreetly" has much mean- in New-York, before she sailed. That president's sentiments " could not be ing in it. In order to understand it prodoubted;" that is, that Mr. Jefferson was perly, we must take the whole of the Ogden is a fellow that had been engaged a sound republican, and wisned well to text together. In the first instance, and deeply in the infamous St. Domingo any enterprize that was undertaken for | when Miranda entered upon the disclo- | trade. The public no doubt thought he the eman ipation of any portion of the sure of his project, Mr. Madison told him was litting out the Leander for the same human rate from thraldom and tyranny the government could not aid his enter- errand; and thus he violated the laws -therefore, his sentiments on that head | prize: He told him, also, with respect to | with greater security. were not to be doubted. " But (conti- | the citizens of the United States, that eve enterprize in which you are engaged." These are Ogden's own words, " Neither | gave a positive denial. All Mr. M.di | honour to send you enclosed the natural succor nor aid," said Mr. Madison, can be afforded you by this government. Could any reply have been more explicit? | the nation and the dignity of the govern- | developemen! Instead of a discourse con-Could a more pointed denial to Miranda's solicitation have been given? "NEITHER succor non aid." It was as plump a refusal as ever was given in the world to the request of any man.

Miranda next remarked, as Ogden informs Congress, that unless the government countenanced his project, individuals might not like to take a part with him. Did Mr. Madison, on this suggestion, reply, " Government will countenance your enterprize?" No. The Secretary replied, the United States was a free country, and every one might do what the LAWS did not FORBID." A more delicate reply never was made by man. It was likewise a true reply. In the United States whatsoever the laws do telling him that he had nothing to expect from the government; and even the citizens would not be permitted to assist him further than what the laws of the land (which include all treaties, the laws of nations, &c.) would justify.

these rebuffs, Miranda expressed his passage of the bill restricting intercourse and run the risk of being punished if he attempted to violate it.

Miranda, nevertheless, proceeded to adventurer went to Washington. assail the Secretary in another shaperanda (says the memorial) informed the his views, and if government should hriney he might, with the assistance of these "He had conserred with certain persons | ment. in New-York," before he went to Washington or had seen Mr. Madison; that is, went to Washington purposely to decive talked about nothing but a few supplies | all about the matter." -as if it were nothing but money, arms,

last quoted observation, that the mer- that though the government would not municating them to Ogden? The truth a British vessel is in every men

or provisions, he wanted.

they were convinced the business would y and encouragement, and that it would not duped Smith and his other associates to We cannot consent to suffer a single be lucrative. And here it is evident the be opposed." Now every candid person his letters from Washington; and to suffer week more to pass by, without at empt- Secretary of State could only have spoken | will see at once, that this is a quibble. It ing to arrest in its progress the nefarious in allusion to a legal act on the part of the is not stated that Mr. Madison said so; attack upon the administration of the ge- merchants; for he had before remarked, but that Miranda understood the converneral government by the federal party that "every one might do what the Liws sation in this way. And is the "underthrough the merium of Sam. Ogden. Al. did not forbid." The merchants might standing " of Miranda to be evidence of roady had innumerable paragraphs made land their money to Miranda, or have aid- what was the disposition of the govern their appearance, impeaching the recti- ed him as they pleased, but they were ment? If such had been the fact, would rude of conduct of our rulers; already subject to the vengeance of the laws of there not have been some words uttered, had inuendo, and insinuation, and even their country if they violated them. By expressive of such intention in the governexplicit declarations, announced to the way of drawing from Miranda the names | ment? But we are not presented with a world that Miranda had received aid of his accomplices, he enquired who the syllable. General Miranda understood from the United States' government in persons were that he had conferred with. | the affair to be on this footing ! and on the prosecution of his project of invading Col. Smith, captain Lewis, (who com- this wretched basis does Ogden and his United States; already had the gall, and tical Samuel G. Ogden, were mentioned spleen, and venom of tederal rancor by Miranda. "Aye," said the Secretary, poured out a full poial of wrate on this " they are fit persons for your purpose." score upon the constituted authorities; So says Ogden's memorial. And Mr. | Miranda brought his explanatory letter? when, to cap the climax of their ture stude, Madison sarcastically added, that " it | Was it not Rufus King? that paltry lead-Sam. Ogden is pushed upon the stage would be better for Ogden than the St. | cr of the federal band, who so gallantly with a memorial, affording only strong Domingo business." This very Ogden, abused the government on a late occasion? evidence of his own credulity, or knavery, reader, had before this period been en- It is believed to be him. And did he not and convincing proof of the in riguing gaged in a scandalous and bucconcering draw Ogden into the scrape? This letter traffic with the St. Domingo negroes, to | was " communicated to the Secretary of This memorial, like a suicide, cuts its | the injury of the reputation of the nation | State !" Well; what did it discloss? It own turoat. Let us examine Ogden's in foreign countries. " It will better for | could have revealed but little of Miranda's Ogden, [said the Secretary] than the St. | views indeed; for the memorial directly Domingo trade!" A cutting sarcasm. afterwards states that Miranda himself in-Of Col. Smith, Mr. Madison observed, formed the Secretary of his project; so that he was better calculated for a roman- | that here is an evident paradox. Howtic military enterprize than for a custom- ever, to proceed—finding his plan of obhouse officer. This might be true enough. | taining succor from government trustrat-Miranda thinking, from the tenor of this | ed, Miranda found it indispensably necesremark, that he could indirectly get the sary to resort to fiction, in order to keep Secretary to assent to his project, observed up the spirits of his adherents. Accord ed " that Col. Smith would go with him, | ingly we find him writing to Col. Smith if he could have leave of absence." The two letters, one dated Dec. 11, and the adventurer knew that if " leave of ab. other Dec. 14. 1805. In the first says sence" were formally granted to Smith, "the business is on the topis;"-what had to say; he might probably develope | the government would make its If a party | business pray? And why direct to " Mr. to his enterprize. Mr. Madison, howe Molini" As to the "business," Mirand. ver, directly replied, that such permissi- clearly affected mystery. The address to ons " could not be granted." Thus was " Molini" must have been to avoid the Miranda met and opposed at every turn ; jealous watchfulness of the government; thus was his attempt upon the govern- for had I tters been noticed passing from meet his reward without doubt. ment completely overthrown; and thus New-York to Washi gion directed to was he compelled to resort to fiction to Miranda government might have suspectfor igner, he consulted the first executive support his enterprize. This will appear the intrigues of the foreigner, and have

ed with an intimation on the part of the their whole scheme. Secretary of State, that whatever might be son's observations and remarks were uni- and civil history of Chill, of which we form and consistent with the neutrality of conversed at Wahinigton." Here is a therefore, he told Miranda, that whatever that Mr. J. fferson has conversed about was done, must be "discreetly" done. the "natural and civil history of Chi-And how " discreetly?" Why, that he h"-stimulated by that Lunable thirst the Secretary had told him; that he must | gu shed him. Agam, "If ever the happy do nothing to compromit the neutral cha- | prediction which you have pronounced racter of the co-ntry; nothing but what on our dear Columbia, is to be acomplishin strictness would be good faith towards | ed in our day, may Providence grant that our ailies. This might be the meaning it may be under your auspices, and by of Mr. Madison, allowing him to have I the ginerous efforts of her own children." held the language ascribed to him; and | By this we learn that Mr. Jefferson had

meaning. his partizans, and at the same time de- arise out of the generous feelings and ceive the government, he wrote to Smith | m ignanimous sentiments of its own peo- that victory permits y it to do? It so, the not forbid any one may do. It was still to Mr. Melini." In the second letter, America; for it would be absurd to say of Prussia did more, the English troops keeping Miranda at a distance; and Miranda informed Smith explicitly of the that any revolution effected there, could had arrived in Hanover ... 80.000 French of absence, or to have any thing to do son. with the adventure. "I am persuaded connivance of Smith in them, before the

and thereby hange a tale.- "General Mi- in one of his letters, "act with much caution?" Does this appear as if govern- was to allay all suspicion; he states that Secretary that he HAD conferred with ment was concerned in the affair? "Act "he conformed in every thing to the incertain persons in New-York respecting with much caution, " says he-evidently tentions of the government." What were to keep the eyes of government from his | those intentions, as expressed by Mr. Mavately make him a small advance of mo- preparations. "Act with much caution- dison? No aid, no succour, and that the direct to Mr. Molini"—the matter is too citizens must not violate the laws. This she did to Holland, Spain and France. persons, find the supplies he wanted." | clear to admit of doubt of his having ac- | was the intention: The memorial admits Here Miranda opened the secret budget. | ted with out the knowledge of govern- | it; and Miranda tells Mr. Madison that

Indeed, it is probable that Miranda discretion!" port or harnor of the United States. H. been Pitt's tool. But Rufus king knows the sailing of the bounder.

fellows rest so serious a charge ugainst the administration.

But who is the gentleman " of the first consequence in New-York, " to whom caused him and his accomplices to have We are told that " the conference end- | been arreste , and thus have overthrown

The "extraordinary equipment of the might be; but was her destination known?

malignity cannot torture it into any other | been predicting the luture destinies of this country; aweit with rapture on the To encourage, therefore, the hopes of prospect of its greatness, which was to

(says the foreigner) that no more will be -In which he says, "The important conobtained than what is already imparted, cerns which I then had the honor to com-What had been " imparted?" Why, a municate to you, I doubt not will remain Urging his purp se, notwithstanding complete rejection of all his plans—he a profound secret, until the final result of was told that on succor nor aid, pecuma- that delicate affair." If hy, if governlears of his scheme being frustrated by the ry or otherwise, could be granted him- ment, through Mr. Madison, had assentand that the citizens might do what they | ed to the adventure, and that claudestinewith St. Domingo. What said Mr. Ma- pleased, provided they did not violate the ly, need Miranda have enjoined secrecy di on to this? Why, that "the bill might laws. Miranda tells Col. Smith this fact upon the Secretary? No. He wanted to not become law"-which implied, at the | in his letter of Dec. 14. In this letter like. | keep the government in the dark, and to | It will here be seen that Pruksia always same time, that if it did become a law, the wise, he talks about "our worthy com- make the Secretary believe he had not adventurer must take the consequence; modore; which plainly evinces a com- proceeded further in the business:-He land. mencement of his operations, and the adds, "I have acted upon that supposition here, by conforming in every thing to the intentions of the government, which And, why does Miranda say to Smith I hope to have apprehended and observed with exactness and discretion." he will conform to it " with exactness and

These letters were received time ehe had already laid his plan with his co- the government. He might there be pre- nough at Washington, Ogden says, to adjutors in New-York, and had gone on | tending to solicit aid, whilst his coad- arrest the solling of the Leander, if goafterwards to the seat of the general go- jutors were actually getting the enterprize | vernment had deemed it proper to do so. vernment to endeavor to procure a sup- in readiness. Where did, he get money How could government scize a vessel, with it have proceeded to the sound. ply of money, or at least the countenance | to charter the Leander? Did he not bring | which they did not know was equipping | less he held up to the view of his confe- highly probable that the scheme is alto- not say a word about any equipment. derates this flatttering hope. But mark; gether British, and that Miranda's ap- They talk about Chili, and the happy

But the memorial says, the Secretary those letters? That's the rub. If Miran- produce of their respective counties of State and Miranda parted " with the da had written them merely as parting only an ordinance, similar to the Eng-Mr. Madison told him, in reply to his understanding, on the part of Miranda, memorials, what need was there for com- glish navigation act.) By this repeal,

chants would advance him money when aid his enterprize, it met its approbation here breaks out. Mirarida had alreas r at New-York, he wrote these two letters to the President and Secretary of State. He purposely makes them mysterion - 1.1 order to delude his adherents the mine surely. He talks, to this end, about ganerous efforts, and communicating important concerns, and quotes poetry-A more complete hunibig -- or a more miserable set of dup's than Ogden, Snith, &c. were never laughed at.

As to Mr. Jefferson's knowing Miranda when he was Minister at Paris, and that he then approved of his design of emancipating his countrymen from the Spinish yoke, it may be true. Mr. Jestersan is a republican—he wishes freedom and happiness to the world. But whatever he may have done as a private individual, we have clearly shewn that as the chief ruler of this nation, he has acced in this business with good faith towards Spain. As soon as it was known the Leander had sailed, a dispatch bout was sent off to advise the Spanish government of the circumstance, and to put the Spamards on their guard.

Much as the author of the memorial abuses the Secretary of State, help is more cause to curse Miranda, who avealed his name to Mr. M. 150.1. The acute Secretary caused the culpri s to be arrested, as soon as he knew what was going on-and they will be , unished for violating the mass of their country, notwinstanding the weining f Ogden, and his affectation of ignorance.

Col. min his no excuse whatsoever. Il ought to have mior and government of the ret. He did not although he was anaveyor of the port of New-York: And it behaved him, at leas, not to have acted with ut written orders. II was indifferent to the trust of his country, and he will

Thus taking ell that Ogden states for truth, achive seem how this virulent memorial destroys itself. But every man will allow that the memorial must be nightly colored, if it does not contain very many faishoods.

LONDON, May 24.

With respect to the policy of Frussia, the French government have lately published some curious notes upon his Britannic majesty's declaration with respect to Hanover. They state " that the court of Berlin declared positively, in the first instance, against M. Novosilsow's proposition, and rejected all participation in Yes, yes! but Elicanda wrote a letter plans form d'against France; that count nued the Secretary of State) government ry one was at liberty to do " what the resident " cleven days before the Hauguitz was sent to Bruin to mediate a can afford neither succor nor aid to the laws did not forbid." To his application Leander sailed!" Granted. What does, peace; that he arrived there before the for leave of absence for cel. Smith, he I at letter contain? He says" I have the battle of Austerlitz, and demanded, as a preliminary step to all negociation, that a uspension of arms should be agreed upon, Lo. aparte consented-the emperor Alexander refused. Messes. Stadion and ment. When they came to a parting, cerning his intended enterprize, we find Guilay, who arrived at Brunn before the battle, refused in armistice also. Thus Haugwitz's mission w sat an end. After the battic, what was the daily of Prusmust do nothing inconsistent with what for information which has ever distin- sia? To offer her mediction in consequence of the treaty of Poisdam? But her mediation has been disowned, and Austria had begun to negociate without ner. Take part against Franc! She had not entered into so senseless an engagement. Under these circumstances, her language was worthy of a great power.

" Do you wish, she said to France, the destruction of Austria? If so, the continent is snaken Will you place that power upon a colid basis, & not exact all _"The business is on the tapis-direct | ple. It certainly could not relate to South- | treaty of Petsdam is fulfilled. The king refusal of government to grant him leave | he under the auspices of Mr. Jeffer- | in Holland under prince Louis, were ready to murch against them. -not a man He also writes a letter to Mr. Madison | would have escaped, and it was to be leared that Franc: would not r sist tie temptation of taking 15 or 16,000 English in a net. The king of Prussia granted them his special protection; entered into different conventions with them to protect their departure; desired them to re-embark, and they did re-embark."

The notes proceed to "ask for the production of the convention at Potsdam." refused with disdain subsidies from Eng-

By occupying the electorate, "Prussis, sit is added, "ensures the tranquility of her frontiers and the repose of her people, and does what becomes a good prince. Whereas, instead of beginning by regufar and prudent proceedings, and demanding explanations, England, upon a verbal note, and animated by that piratical spirit which never quits her, begins by a declaration of war, and does to Prussia what Vessels are to be taken, a flourishing commerce to be pillaged-every thing must yield to such considerations-it is by war they must begin."

GOTTENBURGH, May 23. A convoy from Leith arrived this

morning; several vessels which came

The misunderstanding between this of the executive to his project. Doubt letters of credit from England? It is for such an enterprise? The letters do kingdom and France, causing an impediment to the navigation of Swedish vessels, his majesty the king of Sweden, all this time Miranda uttered not a word | plication to our government for money | destinies of Columbia, and secreey, and | in order to encourage foreign ships to about fitting out his expedition in any was wholly a farce. He had once before discretion; but not a syllable concerning trade to his ports; has been pleased to take off the prohibition from foreign And how came Ogden in possession of hottoms, which confined them to the