

...this subsistence otherwise than by the United States? At a time when England can scarcely find where to maintain her own existence and supply her navy, when she sees the price of corn rising every week in her markets, and is even uncertain whether she shall in future be able to receive any from the ports of the continent of Europe, can any other than the most factious spirit raise a doubt whether America shall be allowed to carry on a trade become evidently as indispensable for the colonies as the air they breathe? Yes; that famous navigation act here so improperly alluded to, was made for the splendor of the English navy; but its author, Cromwell, was doubtless not at that time aware that England would colonize the whole cluster of islands in the Atlantic. The moment the colonies become in want of the continental powers, every other consideration should give way to this imperious reason—The colonies being the soul of trade, the navy exists only by their means, as without their support, the boasted wooden walls of England would soon fall of themselves. Hence no motive should impede their being abundantly supplied with every thing necessary to their maintenance. This would be the time for other nations also to frame their navigation act; it is now that the United States and the continental powers of Europe might agree together. They would require neither ships, nor money, nor bloodshed to bring down that immense and frail scaffolding raised upon the rights of their commerce. England never ceases vaunting her maritime superiority, to comfort herself for the losses which are preparing her inevitable fall; but never was she more dependant than since she appears to impose such hard laws on other nations; she stands in more need of their help in proportion as she extends her conquests. It is with the wool and iron of the north that she secures the wide ocean to forge the chains and yoke of India; it is with the corn of the continent of America that she supports the West Indies. She scarcely draws any more subsistence from her own soil, and only turns into specie the territorial riches of the nations over which she so wantonly dominates; but the moment they shall have determined to wrest themselves and their posterity from her empire, they will only have to refuse her their productions; their misstrust will then become their slave. The British government has long reigned by the divisions it contrives to keep up; these divisions have, unfortunately for the continent, lasted upwards of a century. But the man who directs the destinies of France, holds a sword in one hand and a flambé in the other. Let the United States only follow the example set them in Europe, and England will not stand long discussing whether she shall derive benefit from her navigation act; she will then improve the one which it shall suit the two continents to dictate to her.

It is to be remarked that a general cry is now raised from the four quarters of the globe against England. In India, against her cruelty; in America, her monopoly; in Africa, her traffic; and throughout all Europe, against her nefarious system. The English writers use every endeavour to conceal this deluge of hatred and curses. Thus they one day give out that peace is concluded with Holkar, and the next they give the lie to the assertion. Ministers upon being called upon in parliament to give information upon this head, wrap themselves up in vague terms. They report that the differences which the behaviour of the English consul Cartwright has given rise to at Algiers, have been settled; later advices, however, formally deny the assertion. In general the conduct of the English agents has spread indignation throughout the Levant; even there, where assassination has often been resorted to for political purposes, the inhabitants shudder with horror at seeing, it so familiar to English diplomatists. The seizure of the correspondence of French agents has already cost England numberless crimes; many indeed have been hid in the impenetrable darkness of the revolution. But since social order is strengthened upon its foundation, how an enlightened government can have recourse to means disavowed even by barbarians, is what we are utterly at a loss to conceive.

**NEW-YORK, July 30.**  
**GENERAL MIRANDA.**—By the arrival of Captain Wood yesterday, from Trinidad, which place he left the 9<sup>th</sup> inst., letters have been received in town from gentlemen on board the Leander. These letters speak, in the most positive terms, of their prospect of approaching successes in the long contemplated enterprise of general Miranda. The whole expedition, consisting of a number of vessels and a respectable force, was to sail in a few days for the Main, from whence they had direct information, such as left no doubt of their effecting a landing without difficulty. They have with them several Spaniards of distinction, who had joined them from Carracass. The following are extracts of some of the letters received yesterday.

"We have this day received intelligence which places things in so favourable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly leave this in a few days and as certainly effect a landing, from whence I shall immediately write you.

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in 6 days, and in 10 more the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, which is, lest my letters should fall into improper hands on their passage.

"Reports from the Maine state that the government is trembling alive, and they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not generally expected."

"General Miranda arrived here a few days ago. He is to receive some support from the British government, and he has a number of volunteers from this, as well as from some other islands. Enclosed I send you a Manifesto published by him yesterday. There are various opinions respecting the success of his expedition." The following is the Manifesto:

**FRIENDS AND COUNTRYMEN,**  
The glorious opportunity now presents itself of relieving from oppression & arbitrary government, a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe, which bountiful Providence has given them, but are shackled by a despotism too cruel for human nature to endure. Grieving under their present afflictions they hail with extended arms the Noble cause of Freedom and Independence, and call upon you to share with them in the justlike action of relieving your distressed fellow creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of ONE who has the happiness to call himself your countryman and is determined to rescue his country and shield the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness; an object of which he has never lost sight, for a Moment of his life.

There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of a twelve month, according to rank, and private, from the instant of enrolment, will be entitled to Provisions and Clothing with a quarter dollar per day as pay, not subject to any deductions.

And you brave Volunteers of the islands who have nobly come forward to putake with us our honours, and to share with us our prosperity, hasten to follow the officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to Victory and Wealth.

The Gulf that Columbus first discovered and honoured with his presence will now witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts.

Captain Thomas, of the ship *Sansone*, has favored the Editors of this Gazette with several Madras newspapers. The Supplement to the Government Gazette, of the 27th of March, is filled with the names of those gentlemen who have subscribed for this edition of a MANIFESTO to the memory of MARQUIS CORNWALLIS, their late governor-general. The amount subscribed at that time was upwards of one hundred thousand Sicca rupees. The list of contributors was to be continued.

**CHARLSTON, July 21.**  
The following United States' vessel, arrived at this port, since our last from the Mediterranean:  
Brig *Vixen*, Captain Cox;  
Ketch *Yvonne*, Lieut. Smith;  
Gunboat, No. 3, Lieut. McGrath;  
4, Lieut. Henley;  
5, Lieut. Harrison;  
9, Lieut. Eibert.

**American,**  
**COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER**  
**SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1806**  
The ship *Hazel*, Eldred, arrived at Providence, R. I. from Batavia. Left there, 6th March, ship *Persia*, McNeel, and brig *Euter*, Grant, of Baltimore.—Coffee was not to be procured there.

**In the Court of Vice-Admiralty.**  
**NASSAU, July 14th, 1806.**  
Before the worthy Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. Sole Judge and Commissioner.  
*Junco, Packard, master, and other ships in the same situation.* His honor the Judge, upon motion for the decree of the court, rejected the claims and by interlocutory decree pronounced the said ships and their cargoes, to have belonged at the time of the capture and seizure thereof to enemies of the crown of Great Britain; and as such, or otherwise subject and liable to confiscation, and was pleased to condemn the same as a good and lawful prize to the captors. Directing the captors to collect, on the two last applications to the court, to be paid by the claimants.

Married last evening by the Revd. Mr. Judah, Miss *Miriam Eting*, daughter of Mr. Solomon Eting, mercant, of this city, to *Jacob Myers*, esquire, of Georgetown, South-Carolina.

**PORT OF BALTIMORE.**  
**ENTERED,**  
Schr. *Dolphin*, Fryer, Jeremie  
**CLEARED,**  
Ship *Florence*, Lapham, Amsterdam

**From the Merchants' Coffee House Books**  
August 1.  
Arrived, sch'r *Edith & Polly*, Richardson, 16 days from Port au Prince—coffee—Tagart & Calwell. Sailed 15th July in co. with ship *Enterprise*, and *Idostan*, for New-York; schooners *Weazel*, for do. *Greyhound*, for Baltimore; and two other schooners, one for New-York, the other for Baltimore—parted off Hatteras. Left ship *Three Sisters*, for Philadelphia, in a week. A ship belonging to Philadelphia was cut out of Leghorn by a French privateer; the mate and two others killed. The next day was chased by a British ship and were obliged to set fire to her which could not be extinguished. In lat. 34, long. 76, saw 7 sail of heavy ships supposed to be men of war standing to the westward under easy sail.

**Boston, July 27.**  
Arrived, the brig *Louisa*, Gage, 23 days from St. Croix.  
The ship *Sally*, Hills, 22 days from Havana.  
Schr. *Telamachus*, Harvey, 10 days from Havana.  
Capt. Harvey, in the very short passage of 10 days from the Havana, has very politely favored us with the following information:—Sailed in co the sch'r *Sally*, Barnett, for Boston. Left sch'r *Conet*, Fish, for Baltimore.

**New-York, July 30.**  
Arrived, brig *Regulator*, Chase, in 17 days from Curacao.  
Brig *Mary*, Wood, in 19 days from Trinidad. Spoke, July 25, in lat 36, long 73; sch'r *Republican*, Dorgan, 3 days from Baltimore for Martinique.  
Schr. *Paragon*, Evans, in 13 days from Antigua. Left, brig *Atlantic*, Wilson, of Fairfield; *Isabella*, Quill, of New-York. In lat 28, N. long 67, W. was brought to by sir John Borlase Warren's squadron, of six sail of the line, a frigate and two brigs, steering to the northward, in pursuit of the French fleet.

The sch'r *Dolphin*, Germain, in 15 days from Antigua. Left, sloop *Charles*, of Wiscasset, to sail in 2 days; sch'r *Betsy*, Ripley, of New-York, to sail next day for Guadaloupe. The sch'r *Marigold*, of N. York, taken on her passage to Guadaloupe—vessel given to the master, and sailed for Guadaloupe.

Schr. *Friendship*, Metcalf, in 11 days from Neuvetus, (Cuba.) Left no American vessels. Capt. M. sailed from Neuvetus on the 4th of May; and before he got clear of the harbor, he was boarded by a French row-boat, with 8 men armed with muskets, who sent the mate and people on shore. When the governor heard of this transaction, he sent three armed boats, and retook the sch'r and the boat, which captured her. The *Friendship* was taken back into port, and remained in possession of the French 90 days, when she was cleared by the Spanish government of that place, on the principle that no French vessels had a right to molest vessels within their jurisdiction.

**Philadelphia, July 31.**  
Extract of a letter from our Correspondent at the *Lazaretto*, dated Wednesday noon.  
"Yesterday arrived, ship *Orion*, Arnold, 75 days from Isle of France, (whose lists of vessels and extracts from log-book you have below.) Also arrived, ship *Reaper*, captain Byoren, 127 days from Canton; in company with her sailed the brig *Pennsylvania*, M'Pherson, for this port, and six days before, sailed the ship *Pennsylvania Packet*, for Philadelphia. Left at Canton, the ship *Dispatch*, Henner, from Europe, to sail in 35 days for Philadelphia.  
"In the *Orion* came passenger Loyd Goodwin, supercargo of the brig *Calippo*, seized in the port of Colombo, for trading from one port to another contrary to the British ideas of commerce.  
"This morning arrived, the sch'r *Two Brothers*, M'Gregor, in 10 days from St. Thomas. Left there, the brig *Gr. c. Ann*, Green, to sail in 8 or 10 days; brig *Charleston Packet*, Abbot, uncertain, both for this port; and sch'r *Victory*, Weldon, of this port, sold.

Extracts from the log-book of the ship *Orion* captain Arnold, from Isle of France.  
List of vessels left at Isle of France, May 3d, 1806.  
Ship *Brilliant*, Minix, of and for New-York, to touch at Bourbon, ready for sea.

*Eliza*, Harain, of Newburyport, bound to Cape of Good Hope, ready for sea.  
Shepherdless, Gardner, of and for New-York, to sail in 10 days.  
Martha, Clark, of and for Boston, to sail in 20 days.  
Topaz, Curtis, of and for Balton, to touch at Bourbon, to sail in 30 days.  
Fair Trader, Hedeius, of and for Philadelphia, in 30 days.  
Superior, Brothers, of and for N. Y. in 7 days.

Mout Hope, Boyd, of Newport, bound to Bourbon, ready for sea.  
Recovery, Wood, ar'vd 28th April, in 111 days from Salem bound to Bombay, put in on account of her fore-mast being sprung.  
Brig *Charles*, Rustle, of Boston, bound to the Eastward, ready for sea.  
Swarrow, Leach, of Beverly bound to Moccoa, ready for sea.  
Ranger, Batis, of and for Boston, in 20 days.  
Naid, Robbins, of N. York.  
Sch'r *Regulator*, Deypoiliter, of N. York.

British men of war stationed off Port N. W.  
The *Ruffel*, of 74 guns,  
The *Lord Duncan*, of 48,  
The *La Pyche*, of 34.  
Boarded by the *La Pyche*, off the Port, detained but a short time.

May 22d, fell in with 12 sail of East India-men, from London towards Madras and China, boarded by the ships *Ceres* and *Ellex*.  
May 29th, in lat. 35 57, long. 23, E. spoke ship *Freedom*, Wreath, of and for Salem from the Isle of France.  
June 12, left in Falle Bay Cape of Good Hope: ship *Olive Branch*, Shepherd, of and for Boston, ready for sea.  
Brig *Eliza*, Chase, of Nantucket, bound to the *Crozetts* Islands.  
The ship *Samphon*, Edwards, of N. York, arrived at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope. June 4th from Madeira, to sail in 10 days for Madras and Bengal.

Arrived at Table Bay, 6th June, brig *Lydia*, 120 days from Phil.

**To Let,**  
And possession given the 12th instant, THE dwelling part of a three story HOUSE, No. 218, Baltimore-street. For terms apply at No. 10 Water-street, to ROBERT HICKLEY.  
August 2

**For Charleston, (S. C.)**  
The fine last sailing Sloop *NANCY*, Captain Robert Staples; lying at O'Donnell's wharf. The greater part of her cargo is already engaged. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the master on board, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.  
August 2

**For Bordeaux.**  
The Ship *ROBERT*, Cornelius Driscoll, master. Will sail with all possible dispatch; part of her cargo being engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight.  
Apply to JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS, or JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.  
August 2

**To be Rented,**  
And possession given immediately, A VERY neat and convenient two story brick HOUSE, suitable for a genteel family, in Eutaw-street, corner of Waggon-alley, and near the Western New Market, with 6 rooms, the garrets finished; a passage; a small piazza and a new kitchen; there are cellars under the whole; it commands a beautiful prospect of the bay, &c. from the balcony; there is a pump of excellent water near the door. For terms apply to JOHN MATHIAS, Baker, Howard-street, corner of Waggon-alley.  
August 2

**In Baltimore County Court,**  
July 31st, 1806.  
RICHARD SWEENEY, an insolvent debtor of Baltimore county, having heretofore applied, by petition in writing, to the Judges of the said county court, praying the benefit of the "Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at the last session of the general assembly, and a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, as directed by the said act, being annexed to his petition; and the said Richard Sweeney having proved to the satisfaction of the said court that he hath resided in the state of Maryland the two preceding years, prior to the passage of the said act; and having been brought before the said court, and discharged from imprisonment, on taking the oath by the said act required.  
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, by the said court, that the said Richard Sweeney appear before the county court, at the courthouse in the said county, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of the third day of November next, to answer such interrogatories as may be proposed to him by his creditors; that the said day be, and it is hereby appointed, the time for the said creditors to appear and recommend a trustee for their benefit; and that the said Richard Sweeney give them notice of the passage of this order, (by causing a copy to be inserted in some one of the daily papers of the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months successively.  
Signed by order, WM. GIBSON, Clerk.  
August 2

**William Merryman**  
Informs his friends and the owners of the city and county at large, THAT he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election; July 28.

**To be Sold,**  
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A PLANTATION in Harford County, call ed *MACRONA*, about 21 miles from Baltimore, containing 100 acres, 30 of which are very heavily timbered; 10 acres of very good meadow, and six or eight more may be made with very little expense. There is upon said place a very good Dwelling House, with kitchen, very large Barn and Stable, with a good Garden and a good young Peach and Apple Orchard, enclosed by a well-painted fence. The said place will be sold low for cash. For particulars enquire of Peter Potham, near Fell's Point Market, in Baltimore, or of FRANCIS DELAPORTE, In Harford County.  
August 2

**For Sale,**  
THE cargo of the schooner *Mercury*, now landing on Price's wharf, Fell's Point, and consisting of 500 logs Prime Leeward MAHOGANY, which would be sold reasonable and on a long credit for good paper.  
HAZLEHURST, BROTHERS & CO.  
July 29

**Post-Office, Baltimore,**  
July 26, 1806.  
Letters for the British packet *Windsor Castle*, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 4th of August next.  
CHARLES BURRILL.  
N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the packet.  
July 28.

**Just Received,**  
VI. PHILADELPHIA,  
10 boxes Tin Plates, and  
A few casks Spanish Brown, for sale by  
CHARLES WIRGMAN,  
55 South Gay-street.  
ON HAND,  
20 chests Young Hops, Tea,  
Hollow Glass Ware, in casks,  
Dress Buttons, or Hamper,  
Dry White Lead,  
Vermilion Red,  
Yellow Ochre,  
Boit-Iron, assorted,  
Patent Shot,  
Very strong four bushel Bags,  
English Gunpowder,  
Tanton Ale, and  
London Porter.  
July 25

**RECEIVED**  
By the ship *Severn*, W. Bryden, master, from Bremen,  
40 boxes Linens,  
AMONG WHICH ARE,  
LISTADOS,  
CHECKS, No. 2,  
WHITE ROLLS, &c.—The whole entitled to drawback—and for sale by  
J. B. A. ALLEGRE,  
No. 43, South-street.  
July 25.

**Spermaceti Candles.**  
JUST received, a consignment of 50 boxes SPERMACETI CANDLES, and for sale on accommodating terms.  
WILLIAM D. KRIM,  
No. 78, Baltimore-street.  
July 17

**Green Turtle Soup,**  
WILL be served up this, and every other day, during the season, at the subscriptioners.  
57, Bond-street, Fell's Point.  
N. B. Joseph Pilgrim is engaged for the whole season to prepare it.  
July 3

**George & John S. Yeates,**  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
1000 bushels Bran  
150 bushels Shorts  
85 lbs Turpentine  
10/0 bushels Ground Alum Salt  
200 cases Claret, of the vintage 1799  
5 tons Patent Shot, assorted sizes  
40 hds Surrinam & Havana Molasses  
5 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy  
July 30

**John S. Horne,**  
H S FOR SALE,  
Two cases light sheathing Copper & Nail  
Wax Candles, Juniper Berries  
Currants and Dates, in barrels  
Turkey Figs, Sultana Raisins  
Cordials, in cases  
White Soap, in cases } Of excellent  
Blue Marbled Castile do. } quality.  
July 31

**To the Voters**  
Of the city and county of Baltimore.  
IN compliance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY—I do therefore respectfully solicit the votes of the citizens of the city and county of Baltimore; and should I be so fortunate with their assistance, as to obtain the office, I pledge myself to execute the various duties attached thereto, with diligence, humanity and integrity.  
JEHU BOULDIN.  
may 24

**To the Voters**  
Of the City and County of Baltimore,  
GENTLEMEN,  
THE subscriber having 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 endeavored to render every satisfaction to the public. He hopes his character and conduct, on enquiry, will be found such as to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, whose support he respectfully solicits at the ensuing election for SHERIFF; should he be successful, he pledges himself to execute the duties of the office with industry, fidelity, and humanity.  
The public's humble servant,  
JOHN HUNTER.  
June 2

**MAHOGANY.**  
The Subscribers have for Sale  
20,000 feet St. Domingo }  
18,000 do. Bay } WOOD.  
2,000 do. Satin }  
Which is sawing, suitable for Carpenters,  
Ship-Joiners, and Cabinet work. Those who wish to supply themselves will find it to their advantage to call as the price is low.  
WALTER CROOK,  
MICHAEL JENKINS,  
COLEMAN & TAYLOR,