

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1835.

C. L. A. R. A.

Around my cot how howls the angry storm, And wakes my woin'ish fear tho' safe from Fast are my doors, the village clock strikes nine, I'll view my boy, and then all cares resign— Sweet love! thy little arms have bar'd thy breast, I'll right the quilt, but not disturb thy rest— Oh sleep! in leaden silence hast thou hung The artless prattle of my cherub's tongue; Yet active fancy foils thy opiate pow'r, And cheers his slumbers in this silent hour. Smile gently on, thy Mother guards thy bed, Thou perfect image of her Henry dead: Those lovely dimples thy young cheeks display, Are pleasure's children couch'd in roses gay. Could I but smile my boy, I'd smile with thee, And loose my sorrows by thy thoughtless glee. But tim'rous doves shall sooner hope for rest, When hungry eagles hover o'er their nest, Than pleasure tranquil in this breast remain, Whilst grief corroding holds superior reign: Then farewell native joys, with Henry flown, For alien-sorrow has usurp'd your throne— O name endearing! all that's left for me! How swells my swollen heart, at naming thee: Henry I mourn, redoubled grief succeeds, So tender flows we often nourish weeds: But rise fond heart until surcharg'd thou strain, This wretched breast, where poignant sorrows Yet shall these lips repeat with faithful sound My Henry's name, his virtues still resound: And lo! whilst yet the watchful moon shall lave Her silver treasures on his myrtle grave; Ere yet the sun forsake his orient bed, To dry the tears which weeping night has shed, Will I repair to hang with fresh cull'd flowers The drooping willow, that his tomb embow'rs. He was my pilot through each worldly strife, He was my day star through the glooms of life. My pilot's gone, my stripes grow doubly stern, My day-star's set, my glooms to darkness turn— Mercy!—hark!—'tis but the uncivil wind, Whose furious blasts alarm my timid mind. It was not always thus, thou northern dawn, In nights like this, I've smil'd thy fury down: In such a night, when with my Henry blest, Thou could'st not start one terror in th' breast O nights of bliss! O social hours of glee! How have you chang'd, forever chang'd to me: For, if the lonely cricket now but cry, I trembling start, and deem some danger nigh. Yet cease my plaints, nor more my peart des- Anticipation points to future joy: The time may be, when this my blooming lad Shall have the mind his gallant father had. E'en as the rose amidst encircling thorns Blooms lovelier, and its aged stems adorns, Shall he emerging from material gloom, Rise brighter, and my evening hours illumine. By hope the soldier braves the cannon's roar, And feels a victor ere the battle's o'er: Hope cheers the sailor 'midst the furious storm, And points a calm beyond the dread alarm: By hope, the good man smooths the ills of life And views a hav'n secure from worldly strife. And I by hope will rise above my grief, And from prospective bliss presage relief: Then, like an April day, whose morn's serene, Noon low'rs, and evening's mild, I'll close the scene. P.

From the JURORA.

An article appeared in the Gazette of the United States of Saturday, that bears a very extraordinary aspect at least whether it had its origin in the disesteemed malignity of an alarmist or in a disposition to attract public attention and divert it from some other object—or whether it is founded on any actual knowledge of one or more facts which may give some color of plausibility to the suspicions which are held forth under the guise of enquiries—we shall copy the article in a smaller letter, and we shall subjoin such animalversions to the particular queries as the subjects present to our view of them combined with pre-existing facts. How long will it be before we shall hear of Col. Burr being at the head of a revolution party on the western waters! It is a fact that Col. Burr has formed a plan to engage the adventurous and enterprising young men from the Atlantic states to come into Louisiana. This obvious intention of these two questions is to inculcate a belief that Col. Burr has formed some plan of revolution in the western country; and that he has by agents for the purpose held out temptations to enterprising young men. Whether may be the disposition of Col. Burr to pursue such a course if it were in his power, we apprehend, that the object is much too mighty for his efforts, and that the materials by which it is indicated, that he proposes to effect his revolution, are neither of the kind nor fit for such enterprizes, nor would the people and circumstances of the country admit of the accomplishment of any such project. We believe that these two questions are merely imaginary or calculated by holding forth some great object to direct the attention to a lesser.

Is it one of the inducements that an immediate convention will be called from the states bordering on the Ohio and Mississippi, to form a separate government?

This question is absurd because wholly unfounded; it is wicked, because it insinuates in a base spirit, that the people on the Ohio and Mississippi are not attached to the confederation—it is conceived in a perfidious and traitorous spirit, corresponding in a very remarkable manner with the spirit of imposture and fraud displayed in a pamphlet published during the agitation of the Louisiana question pretending to be written by a French counsellor of state—we should not be surprized to find in the author of that forgery the author of the present fraud.

Is it another, that all the public lands are to be seized and partitioned among those states, except what is reserved for the warlike friends and followers of Burr in the revolution?

Is it part of the plan for the new states to grant these lands in counties to entice inhabitants from the Atlantic states?

These questions are conceived in an equally detestable spirit, because they assume under color of enquiries, facts, which would necessarily if true produce a civil war, and in that view how the Gazette of United States can justify its sedition, we cannot conceive. The lands of the public are unalienable but by the authority of a law of congress; the idea of partitioning these lands, the public property, carries with it therefore an idea of insurrection, which it is more reasonable to believe the writer is desirous of promoting than actuated by any other motive.

How soon will the forts and magazines, and all the military posts at New Orleans and on the Mississippi be in the hands of Col. Burr's revolution party.

This question is in the same spirit as the preceding—and goes to impeach the honor, integrity, fidelity, and loyalty of the officers and other citizens who occupy the military posts at New Orleans and the Mississippi.

How soon will Col. Burr engage in the reduction of Mexico, by granting liberty to its inhabitants, and seizing on its treasures, aided by British ships and forces.

This question is only calculated to expose the extravagance of the writer, and how little of an American spirit animates him—a man who felt the love of his country—a man who entertained a spark of generous magnanimity and patriotism, a man in the least actuated by the love of virtue and liberty, would never have uttered sentiments like these, which however much contempt and abhorrence for the author they may excite in the U. States, are of such a nature as to be made a handle of in countries where the liberty of the press does not prevail, and where the ravings of a concealed traitor, or perhaps of some emissary of a foreign government, may by diplomatic skill be employed to embroil our country and to defeat treaties or negotiations now pending. We know what effects diplomatic skill has already contrived to produce by the use of the opinions of certain lawyers, among whom is our hopeful attorney general—the Spanish convention was defeated and the claims of our merchants suspended by such machinations—we should be thankful to any correspondent who would favor us with a copy of the opinion given by certain lawyers, which was made the instrument to defeat the claims of our merchants—we saw it once but had it not in our power to obtain a copy—any gentleman who has a copy will render a public service by its communication.

What difficulty can there be in completing a revolution in one summer, among the western states, with the four temptations. 1st. Of all the Congress land—2d. Throwing of the public debt—3d. Seizing on their own commercial revenues—4th. Spanish plunder in conjunction with the British.

This question embraces at one view what is introduced by the preceding. And obviously was intended by the writer to promote what it affects only to enquire about.

But why is such a course pursued, it may be asked? There are various reasons why a wicked man or a wicked faction would pursue this mode of exciting alarm.

Mr. Burr is selected, because he is exactly such a character as would be open to the suspicion of all parties—his ambition is known to be boundless—and in political estimation he cannot be lower than he already is; by the federal party he is detested for shooting his rival Hamilton—and by the republicans he never will be trusted, for having become Hamilton's dupe. His fortune is destroyed as well as his political character, and disappointment is presumed to render him fit for any enterprize, however desperate.

It is also presumed, no doubt, that there are other characters equally fallen in fortune and political consequence, who no doubt it is presumed would join him in any such enterprize and for the same reasons.

Besides the supposed project appears to be little more than a revival of the idea, which was contemplated in the project of Blount, Romayne and Liston—and of which it is more than suspected, Mr. Burr was not wholly ignorant.

The ideas of the querist may have also been strengthened, by reference to some menaces of certain persons concerned in the Yazoo speculation—which were a topic of conversation among members of Congress—one of those persons told the editor of this paper that if the Yazoo speculators did not obtain their claims from Congress, they would march a force into that country—upon being asked of whom

the force would consist? The Yazoo speculator coolly replied, of the persons holding claims.

We shall wait to observe the operation of these remarks—if the Querist is not a man of desperate and wicked designs himself, he will come forward, and give some information that may enable the public to determine upon his motives. If he does not come forward and support the insinuations he has made by some reasons for making such a publication, the public will form an opinion of him, in which the editor of the Gazette cannot escape a portion of opprobrium—party spirit may palliate many follies—but it can never sanction any thing that involves the nation at large.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The following account of the Russian and Massachusetts enterprize, along the West coast of North America, was drawn up by Jacob Crowninshield, Esq. of Salem for Dr. Mitchell. It is highly interesting and has a near connection with the persevering attempt, making by capt. Lewis and Clark, to penetrate by land to the Pacific Ocean.

I fear it will not be in my power, Dear Sir, to give you very correct information, as to the points of your enquiry. You ask, whether I am in possession of any facts, relative to the settlement or migration of the Kamshatkales, or subjects of Russia, by land or sea; along the North Western coast of America. I am in possession of no facts, except from the information of others, but I believe it is certain that the Russians, for 8 or 10 years past, have been on the coast, and that they are extending their settlements, if they may be called such, to the southward. They come from Kamshatka, and their progress is to the south, where I have no doubt they will prove troublesome, either to the Spaniards or to ourselves, if we should ever take possession of that part of the coast, (and we can produce better titles to the country than any European nation whatever). Altho' I am not now able to point out the places, where they have made establishments, yet I have been informed, and I think correctly, that several Russian traders from Kamshatka have fixed themselves at Queen Charlotte's Islands, and in that neighborhood, where they carry on an advantageous commerce with the Indians. They remain over winter, and collect large quantities of sea otter, and other skins, which are delivered to Russian vessels that regularly visit the coast, from St. Peters and other places on the eastern parts of Kamshatka. These vessels make frequent voyages, and supply their traders with such articles as will sell to advantage among the natives. I am not positive that I have heard of the Russians making permanent settlements, but I am sure that the Americans have frequently met their traders on different parts of the coast, to the North of Nootka Sound. It is said they mix freely with the natives, learn their language, and endeavor to conciliate them by every means in their power; and I was once informed by a gentleman who had been on the coast, that they possessed a very considerable influence over the northern tribes; and it was his opinion, as it is mine, that the Russian government contemplates making encroachments to the southward, until they shall be stopped by the Spaniards. The American traders were assuredly on the coast before the Russians, except indeed, that a Russian vessel or two might have visited that part of the coast immediately opposite the eastern extremity of Asia, a few years before. It is almost twenty years since the ship Columbia, Captain Kendrick, and the sloop Mary Washington, Capt. Gray, were dispatched from Boston to the N. W. coast of America; they made important discoveries, and took possession of a considerable tract of country, and Captain Kendrick actually received deeds of a large part from some of the principal chiefs. The River Columbia, if I am not mistaken, receives its name from the Boston ship I have mentioned. I saw the Columbia in Canton, on her return, with a cargo of sea otter skins, which were advantageously disposed of in that market. The Mary Washington afterwards came to China, and made frequent voyages back to the coast, but I believe never returned to the United States. Capt. Kendrick having sent the Columbia home, under charge of Captain Gray, remained in the sloop, and finally lost his life on the coast, in saluting another vessel. I was acquainted with Capt. Metcalf, of New-York, who commanded the brig Elenora; he was early on the coast, and told me he had taken possession in behalf of the United States. Captain Metcalf was either cut off by the natives, or lost on the coast, on his second trip, after he had visited the Isle of France. Capt. Eoberta and others, from Boston, soon followed Capt. Kendrick. Since these voyages were made (and they were the first undertaken from this country) the Americans have carried on a constant trade to the coast, where they collect otter skins and carry them to China, and for ten or fifteen years there may have been from five to ten vessels, principally from Massachusetts, engaged in this trade. I have only referred to their voyages, particularly to Capt. Kendrick's, with a view of shewing you that the Americans have as good, if not better claims to the country, than the Russians can possibly have. I wish a collection could be made of all their

voyages; the information to be derived from them would certainly be interesting, and perhaps important, in establishing our title to the country embraced within the limits of their discoveries. Captain Metcalf was a very correct navigator, and had made valuable charts and drawings of the coast and harbors which he had entered, but I presume they were lost with him.

The first navigators are chiefly dead, and it is doubtful whether their journals were preserved. Captain Hendrick's is said to have fallen into the hands of a Mr. Howell, who, it is understood, died in Manila, where it is probable they were lost. Captain Ingraham, who sailed under Hendrick in the Columbia, afterwards made a voyage to the north-west coast, and thence to China, and on the passage discovered a small cluster of islands; and I have heard that his journal was presented to general Washington, and it is very probable it may be found among his papers. It is possible that captain Magee's may be preserved by his friends or relations who reside in Boston, and if a copy can at any future time be obtained, you may depend I will not fail to present it to you. I do not recollect a single vessel ever having performed a voyage from Salem to the western coast of America. Our merchants having generally been engaged in other enterprizes, particularly to the East Indies by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, few or none from our port, within my knowledge, have dispatched any vessel round Cape Horn, upon voyages for sea otter skins, which are only procured in high northern latitudes, on the west side of this continent.

The eastern extremity of Asia is so near the western part of North America, that the Russians have easy and frequent communication with it. I have not the least doubt but that they have views of taking possession of the whole coast, from the northern extremity of the continent (as far as the sea is navigable) to the Spanish settlements to the southward; and I am of opinion the late Russian voyage of discovery is connected with the general system of extending their settlements in that quarter of our continent. The Russians, for the first time I think, are now passing Cape Horn, and their ships are destined to Kamshatka and the north west coast of America. We must wait the event, but if I am not very much deceived, you will find their attention principally directed to discoveries and settlements on our western shores.

The extreme point of their southern discoveries I cannot ascertain. They collect the skins of the sea otter and other animals which they carry to Kamshatka, and by that route they reach Europe and China by land, but I have heard of no Russian vessel making a voyage from the coast direct to China; nor do I think that any Russians have as yet undertaken any commercial voyage from the eastern shores of Asia to China, except indeed they may have passed into some of the ports on the northern and eastern coasts of that country, which are not frequented by our navigators. The European and American traders are only allowed to visit Canton. If the Russian government intends to make permanent settlements on the American coast and extend them southward, there can be little doubt that they may interfere with our claim to the western part of Louisiana, provided we secure a title to that territory as far as the great western ocean.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In consequence of alarming reports of malignant cases of fever having occurred in this city, of the Board of Health think it proper to state that an unusual degree of health at present prevails, and that no case of Malignant Fever, so far as they know now exists in New York. A few cases of unfavourable appearance were observed a few days ago, but the sick were removed to the Marine Hospital, & every precaution was taken to guard against any further evil. The constant vigilance exercised at the quarantine establishment, the incessant attention to the removal of the nuisances in the city, and the present favourable state of the weather, all encourage a reasonable hope that the season will pass away with out any malignant epidemic. The Board pledge themselves to their fellow citizens to give early and unreserved notice of danger, if any should occur.

By the unanimous order of the board of Health.

DE WITT CLINTON, Pres. JAMES HARDIE, Sec'y.

Office of the board of Health, New-York, July 27, 1835.

By the passengers in the brig Sally Tracy, from Bordeaux, we have a confirmation of the intelligence, that the Rochefort squadron on their return into port from the West Indies, again sailed—but their destination was kept a profound secret.

We have received from captain Clark, late master of the brig Lion, of this port, a circumstantial account of the loss of his vessel at sea, by a whirlwind and water spout: which we shall publish to-morrow.

The following are the names of the passengers who were drowned in the cabin of the Lion:—Peter Lantourne, Mr. Lalabare and daughter, Joze Jordan. (a

Spanish officer) and James Buchanan, the cabin boy.

The elegant new ship Remittance, captain Law, (intended for the London trade) arrived here yesterday, in only 17 hours from Hudson.

The alarm of fire on Saturday morning last, was occasioned by the burning of a stable near the two mile stone in the Bowers, in the possession of Col. Fish. Besides the stable and its contents, a pair of fine horses and a coach were burnt.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Haven to his friend in this city, dated the 27th inst.

"The report of last evening was no new case and the sick convalescing. This morning no new case, or any suspected. Indeed the general opinion is, that excepting the few cases of billious fever, the town was never more healthy at this season of the year, than at this time.

We learn that some groveling scoundrel has broken into the house in Broad-street, corner of Stone-street, occupied by Mr. Theodosios Fowler, and cut to pieces Sofas, Chairs, Composition Images & other articles of furniture; broken Decanters and glasses; and filled the rooms with filth. It is much to be wished that the person or persons, who have been guilty of this wanton mischief, may be discovered, and may receive an exemplary punishment.

Captain Robinson from Digby, informs that on the 13th inst. the schooner Argo, Harris, arrived there from Antigua, in distress, that she sailed in co. with the Homeward bound Antigua fleet, consisting about 50 sail, and that the next day after sailing the whole fleet was captured by 4 frigates detached from the combined French and Spanish fleets, and were all burnt. The schooner Argo was bound to New York, but having been robbed by the frigates of most of her cargo, and nearly the whole of her provisions and two of her seamen, after 4 days of detention, they released her on account of her having an American sea letter. The frigates then stood off to the N. E.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will dispose of the following VALUABLE PROPERTY on very moderate terms, for cash or approved notes, at short dates, viz.

The HOUSE and LOT, No. 150, Market-street, at present occupied by Wm. Clemm, Junr. The stand is equal to any in Baltimore, for any kind of business.

The HOUSE and LOT, No. 123, adjoining the above, at present occupied by Mr. P. Byrnes, as a book-store.

The large LOT and IMPROVEMENTS, situate on the corner of Fayette and North-streets, containing on the former 60 feet, and running binding on the latter 135 feet to a public alley, leading into Howard-street.

A large LOT, pleasantly situated in an improving part of Fall-street, Old-town, between the City and Falls Point, containing 75 feet front, and running 80 feet deep, on which is erected a comfortable Two Story Frame Dwelling House, with other necessary improvements.

A Valuable WATER LOT, containing 25 feet on Harrison-street, and extending the usual depth into the Falls.—This Lot is completely wharfed and filed in.

A handsome 2 1/2 acre LOT, on Whetstone Point, fronting on the road leading to the Ferry, extending into the harbor.

A small TRACT of LAND, containing about 24 acres, more or less, within two miles of the City, on the Windsor Mill-road. This property adjoins the country seats of Mr. John Carrere and Mr. Job Smith, and is directly opposite to that of Mr. Bryger's. The whole under a post and rail fence. There are several advantages attached to this property, which will be particularly pointed out to any person inclined to purchase.

A TRACT of LAND, formerly the property of Thos. Rutter, Sen. situate within 6 miles of the city, and near the Falls Turnpike Road, containing 327 acres, 140 of which is covered with very valuable timber, of different descriptions: the residue cleared and under a substantial fence. A considerable proportion of the cleared ground is well set in grass, and contains several valuable springs, which may be advantageously used for watering the same, at a small expence. The improvements consist of a good dwelling House, with every necessary out house, and an excellent young Orchard, with the best kind of fruit.

A tract of valuable TIMBER LAND, within about the same distance from the city, containing 352 acres, 41 or 45 of which is cleared, and under cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable dwelling House, and sundry other out houses, with a thriving Apple Orchard, and various other fruit trees. There is a valuable stream of water running through this property, on which there is an excellent situation for a Saw-mill, which may be used to advantage for about 9 months in the year.—It is supposed by good judges, that each acre of the timber land will produce, if cut into cord wood, from 50 to 60 cord, but may be otherwise used to much better advantage. For further particulars enquire of Wm. Clemm, Junr. No. 130, Market-street, or of the subscriber at his seat, within 37 miles of the city.

WM. CLEMM, d3c-303

July 23

To be Let,

A THREE Story Brick HOUSE on Parli-street, between Mr. O'Donnell's and Dugan's wharves. It has a store room in front, and an entry to the dwelling part. It is roomy and convenient, and has a fine back building with kitchen, &c. To a good tenant it will be a most good terms. Apply to DALTZER SCHAFFER

MAY 3

Worthy of Attention.

FIVE Patented tracts of unimproved LAND or Plantations of four hundred acres each, situated in the county of Berks, in the state of Pennsylvania, and within about ninety miles of Philadelphia; in the neighbourhood of which are a great number of respectable German families; the tracts are contiguous to the waters of the Susquehanna, that bring produce & lumber of every kind to Baltimore. It will be sold cheap, and on generous terms, the title indisputable. Enquire of the Printers, March 21,