

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.
By PECHIN & FRAILEY.
MONDAY, MAY 6, 1865.

The Subscribers have for Sale,
Imported in the schooner *Nancy*, Captain Carfrae,
from Jamaica,
80,000 lb. Green Coffee, fit for retailers
12,000 Cocoa
3,000 Pimento
And on hand from former importations,
Best Cogniac and Brandy BRANDY, old
and fit for immediate use.
Holland GIN, in gin cases, entitled to draw-
back.
Wm. PATTERSON & SONS.
April 22 e08t

INDIA GOODS.
Two thousand pieces NANKSEN, entitled
to drawback.
Blue Nankeen
Black Senhaws
Baftas
Emerties
Sawos
Gurrahs
Nansook and Mul Mul Muslins
Also,
A few chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea; just re-
ceived and for sale by
J. M. MINER & Co.
No. 66, Bowley's wharf
e08t
April 17

Cornelius & John Comegys,
190, Market-street,
Have Received, for Sale by the package,
Gingham
Cloths
Velvettes
Constipation cords &
Coarse hats
Cutlery in cases
Wails, 6d & 10d 12d and 20d.
Also,
The entire Stock of Goods of a Wholesale
house declining business, which will be sold low,
on accommodating terms.
April 22 d6t-e08t

John & Geo. Reinicker,
HAVE commenced the DRY GOODS busi-
ness at the corner store next to Congress
Hall, No. 215 Market-street, where they have
just received from New York and Philadelphia,
a variety of
Seasonable Goods,
Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at
reduced prices.
April 6 d3t e08t

P. A. Guestier,
OFFERS for sale on moderate terms, the
following goods, just received and landing
from on board the brig *Lion* from Bordeaux:
400 cases of Claret, old and of the last crop
50 half do. White Wine de Graves
400 cases old Medic Claret, 12 bottles each
100 small boxes of Prunes
80 cases preserved fruits, assorted, Peaches,
Prunes, Pears and Apples
50 cases pickled Olives, Capers, Anchovies,
&c.
40 bags Walnuts
One trunk Umbrellas.
Also, of former importations,
150 dozen Ladies' long extra Silk Gloves
A few cases old London particular Claret wine
100 baskets of Sweet Oil
40,000 lbs of good Coffee.
MAY 1 e04t

John Buffum,
No. 84, Bowley's wharf,
HAS Received per Schooner *Jeremiah*, cap-
tain Graves, from Salem,
88 barrels 1st quality muscovado } SUGAR
15 do do Bengal }
7 bales fine C. gmany coas, 40 by 1 cubits
1 do Jm sh man o coas, 39 13-4
3 do Beesnoom gurrahs, 36 21-4
38 hds. best retailing mola sea.
1 box containing
90 pieces Black }
5 do White } BOLOGNA CRAPES
3 do Pink }
2 do Sky Blue }
1 box containing 11 1-2 dozen (silk covered)
Leghorn Hats
1 bale do 110 lbs. (assorted colours)
beaving Silk
420 bars fine drawn, small square Swedish
Iron.
25 barrels New-England Rum.
April 22 d6t-e08t

Patton & Jones,
No. 85, Market street,
HAVE imported in the Ship *London Pack-*
et, via Philadelphia, a choice collection
of Chamber, country H and Table Clocks,
Gold and Silver Watches, Capped and Jewelled
and Plain, Clock Movements, Clock Dials, and
an extensive assortment of Clock and Watch
Makers' Tools and Materials, equal in quality
to any ever offered for sale in this city.
MAY 2 d10

Valuable property for sale.
By order of the orphans Court, of Balti-
more county will be sold, at public sale
on WEDNESDAY the 8th of May next,
at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable property situated in
Howard and Fayette streets, belonging to
the estate of the late Jacob Stitchee, de-
ceased. It is so well known that a par-
ticular description is deemed unnecessary,
the importance, however, which Howard
street has acquired in the country trade,
renders it a most desirable situation for
either a dry good or grocery stand, and a
similar opportunity for an advantageous
purchase may never again offer.
The terms will be made known at the
time of sale, and the property will be shewn
on application to either of the subscribers
previously to the sale.
GEORGE DECKER,
HENRY STOFFER,
RICH'D. L. HEAD.
April 25 dts

H E M P.
20 tons best clean Russia hemp
For sale by
BIGLOW & PROUD,
Bowley's wharf.
Also,
35 bolts best Russia duck
10 hales India muslin, mostly fine
2-0 barrels New York and Boston best
40 do. Boston do. No. 3 to be
sold very low
10 cases claret
15 pipes Sicily wine
50 boxes raisins
150 tierces } fresh RICE
90 half do }
MAY 4 d3t-e08t

Just Received,
A QUANTITY of Gunny Bags, in excel-
lent order
13 boxes Checks and Stripes; Checks,
No. 2 and Listados
155 boxes brown Havana Sugar
105 bags St. Domingo Coffee.
Also, per schooner *Roly*, from Charleston,
100 tierces Rice,
For sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE,
MAY 4 d5t-e08t

LADIES'
Leghorn Straw Bonnets.
An Elegant Assortment, constantly for
Sale at
ROBERT DUNN'S
Whole Sale and Retail Millinery Store,
No. 34, MARKET-STREET.
Bonnets Pressed.
April 18 d

The Synod of Philadelphia
IS to meet by adjournment in the Third
Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on
THURSDAY the 14th day of May next, at 11
o'clock A. M.
NATHANIEL ERWIN, Stated Clerk
MAY 4

For Sale,
At No. 19, Water-street,
Red, green, yellow and black Morocco Skins
All sorts of Leather for hatters use
White Leather for wetting
Shamoy and buck-skins
150 dozen sheep-skins, for book-binding
Cutlery, knives and graining-boards
All sorts of tanners' and curriers' tools
Spanish hides, and 1st quality
Tanners' oil
Soal and upper leather
Boot legs and calf skins
Skirting and hog skins
All sorts of saddlers' leather
With a general assortment of leather for the
West India market.
JAMES BOSTEY.
April 20 d11m

Charles Wigram
HAS Removed to No. 49, Water-street, near
the Custom House—
Where he offers for sale,
170 gross of Porter Bottles
20 cases of Sad Irons
500 boxes Negro Pipes
5 cases Hats, assorted
6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester
Cheese
6 doz Iron Tea Kettles, assorted
A quantity of Iron U. Its. do sizes, and
A quantity of spirit, copall & Japan varnishes.
MAY 19 d

For Sale,
Bar Iron of a good quality
Castings, assorted
Wrought and cut nails
Rod and hoop iron
Steel, &c.
Also,
50 barrels good Herrings
4 hds 1st quality New Orleans sugar
12 hds. excellent New Orleans Molasses
331 barrels Tar, in good shipping order
31 barrels superfine and 100 fine Flour
2 hds Old London particu ar Maleira
Wine. Apply to
ROBERT CORNFHWAIT,
No. 14, McElerny's wharf,
Who receives goods on storage on moderate
terms.
MAY 10

Michael Graham,
No. 77, MARKET-STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,
50 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of
Barboom and company Gurrahs, Mamoodies,
Sannas Coasas, &c. &c.
1200 pieces blue nankeen
1000 yellow do.
1 case India book muslin & handkerchiefs
1 do. white and black willow squares
2 do Nuns' threads
100 pieces scarlet Bandanas
5 cases chintz and calicoes
1 do 4-4 and 6-4 rambrick muslins
2 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linsens
1 do brown H-lard
1 do white Platillas
2 do senhaws, assorted.
A few superb 8-4 Damask Silk Shawls, of
the first quality.
He has also on Hand,
A general assortment of DRY GOODS
The greater part of these goods are entitled
to drawback.
April 27. d

BOOT MANUFACTORY,
No. 39, Corner of South and Water-streets.
William McCleary,
(Late Foreman to James Sloan)
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and
the public, that he has commenced business in
the making of BOOTS, at his shop, adjoining
the Office of the *Evening Post*; where he soli-
cits the patronage of the public—and from his
long experience in the business, he promises
that his goods shall be equal to any in this city,
and upon as good terms, and every exertion will
be used to deserve that encouragement he hopes
to receive.
Country orders will be regularly executed up-
on the usual terms.
* * * Wanted five or six steady workmen as
journeymen.
April 6 d11m

The House and Lot
ON the York Turnpike Road, which was
occupied by the subscriber the two last
summers, will be let, if immediate application is
made.
M. McBLAIR
April 15. d

The Farmer.
Method of destroying Caterpillars on trees.
Take a chaffing dish with lighted
charcoal, and placing it under the branches
that are loaded with caterpillars, throw
some pinches of brimstone upon the coals.
The vapor of the sulphur, which is mortal
to these insects, will not only destroy all
that are on the tree, but prevent it from
being infested with them afterwards. A
pound of sulphur will clear as many trees
as grow on several acres. The method has
been successfully tried in France. In the
journal "Economique," the following is
said to be infallible against caterpillars
feeding on cabbage, and perhaps may be
equally serviceable against those that in-
fest other vegetables. Sow with hemp all
the borders of the ground where you
mean to plant your cabbage; and although
the neighborhood is infested with cater-
pillars, the space inclosed by the hemp
will be perfectly free, not one of the ver-
min will approach it.

From the Alexandria Expositor.
We today present our readers with
an extra paper, containing the "Princi-
ples of Government," by Sir William Jones,
which the circumscribed limits of our
usual publication would not admit entire,
and to mutilate it would be barbarous.—
Such a publication is not to be met with
every day—it is not the sophisticated
bawling of a fallacious mouther, but the
pointed argument of a scholar and man
— it does not offend by idle exclamation;
but is close—convincing—laconic—jus-
ticious—who can read it without delight,
who reflect on it without conviction.
Still, 'tis strange its truths should be
acknowledged yet in the very face of day,
violated, contrary to human reason, con-
trary to individual happiness.

We don't require much greater proof
of merit than its persecution; in 1794
W. D. Shipley, dean of St. Asaph, had
it published, and was prosecuted there-
for;—when the real author was known,
where before Sir Wm. Jones was admir-
ed only within the confines of his con-
nexion, this rose him to the grand circle
of public approbation, as a defender of
the rights of mankind; in fact, his su-
perlative mental faculties is thought to
be the reason of his appointment to a
Judge in the East Indies in 1783, not as
the reward of his capacity but as a means
where in whose power the government of
Great Britain was placed, used to get rid
of a star in their constellation which was
lighting the people to their deformity.

**THE PRINCIPLES
OF
GOVERNMENT.**
IN A
Dialogue between a Scholar & a Peasant.
PEASANT. Why should humble men,
like me, sign or set marks to petitions of
this nature? It is better for us peasants
to mind our husbandry, and leave what
we cannot comprehend to the king and
Parliament.

SCHOLAR. You can comprehend more
than you imagine; and, as a free member
of a free state, have higher things to
mind than you may conceive.
P. I by free you mean out of prison:
I hope to continue so, as long as I can
pay my rent to the squire's bailiff; but
what is meant by a free state?
S. Tell me first what is meant by a
club in a village, of which I know you to
be a member.

P. It is an assembly of men, who meet
after work every Saturday to be merry
and happy for a few hours in the week.
S. Have you no other object but
mirth?
P. Yes; we have a box, into which
we contribute equally from our monthly
or weekly savings, and out of which any
members of the club are to be relieved
in sickness or poverty; for the parish
officers are so cruel and insolent, that it
were better to starve than apply to them
for relief.

S. Did they, or the squire, or the
parson, or all together, compel you to form
a society?
P. Oh! no—we could not be com-
pelled, we formed it by our own choice.
S. You did right!—But have you not
some head or president of your club?
P. The master for each night is chos-
en by all the company present the week
before.

S. Does he make laws to bind you in
case of ill temper or misbehaviour?
P. He make laws! he bind us! No;
we have all agreed to a set of equal rules,
which are signed by every new comer;
and we written in a strange hand by
young *Spelman*, the lawyer's clerk, whose
uncle is a member.
S. What should you do if any one
member were to insist on becoming per-
petual master, and on altering your
rules at his arbitrary will and plea-
sure?
P. We should expel him.

S. What if he were to bring a ser-
vant's guard, when the militia are quar-
tered in your neighborhood, and insist
upon your obeying him?
P. We should resist if we could; if
not the society would be broken up.

S. Suppose that, with his sergeants
guard, he were to take the money out of
the box or out of your pocket?
P. Would not that be a robbery?
S. I am seeking information from you.
—How would you act on such an occa-
sion?
P. We should submit perhaps, at the
time; but should afterwards try to appre-
hend the robbers.
S. What if you could not apprehend
them?
P. We might kill them, I should think;
and, if the king would not pardon us, God
would.

S. How could you either apprehend
them, or, if they resisted, kill them, with-
out a sufficient force in your own hands?
P. Oh! we are all good players at single
stick, and each of us has a stout cudgel or
quarter staff in the corner of his room.
S. Suppose, that a few of the club were
to domineer over the rest, and insist upon
making laws for them—
P. We must take the same course, ex-
cept that it would be easier to restrain one
man, than a number; but we should be
the majority with justice on our side.

S. A word or two on another head.
Some of you, I presume are no great ac-
countants.
P. Few of us understand accounts; but
we trust old *Lilly*, the school-maister, whom
we believe to be an honest man, and he
keeps the key of our box.
S. If your money should in time amount
to a large sum, it might not perhaps be
safe, to keep it at his house or any private
house?
P. Where else should we keep it?
S. You might chuse to put it into the
funds, or to lend it to the squire who has
lost so much lately at *Newmarket*, taking
his bond or some of his fields as your secu-
rity for the payment with interest.

P. We must in that case confide in
young *Spelman*, who will soon set up for
himself; and if a lawyer can be honest,
will be an honest lawyer.
S. What power do you give to *Lilly*,
or should you give to *Spelman*, in the case
supposed?
P. No power. We should give them
both a due allowance for their trouble, and
should expect a faithful account of all they
had done for us.

S. Honest men may change their na-
ture. What if both or either of them were
to deceive you?
P. We should remove them, put our
trust in better men, and try to repair our
loss.
S. Did it never occur to you that eve y
state or nation was only a great club?
P. Nothing ever occurred to me on the
subject; for I never thought about it.

S. Though you never before thought
on the subject, yet you may be able to tell
me, why you suppose men to have assem-
bled, and to have formed nations, commu-
nities or states, which all mean the same
thing?
P. In order, I should imagine, to be as
happy as they can while they live.

S. By happy do you mean merry only?
P. To be as merry as they can without
hurting themselves or their neighbours,
but chiefly to secure themselves from dan-
ger, and to relieve their wants.
S. Do you believe, that any king or
emperor compelled them to associate?
P. How could one man compel a mul-
titude? A king or an emperor, I presume
is not born with an hundred hands.

S. When a prince of the blood shall
in any country be so distinguished by na-
ture, I shall then and then only, conceive
him to be a greater man than you. But
might not an army with a king or general
at their head have compelled them to as-
semble?
P. Yes; but the army must have been
formed by their own choice. One man or
a few can never govern many without their
consent.

S. Suppose, however, that a multitude
of men, assembled in a town or city were
to chuse a king or governor, might they
not give him power or authority?
P. To be sure; but they never would
be so mad, I hope, as to give him the
power of making their laws.
S. Who else should make them?
P. The whole nation or people.
S. What if they disagreed?
P. The opinion of the greater number,
as in our village clubs, must be taken and
prevail.

S. What could be done, if the society
were so large, that all could not meet in
the same place?
P. A greater number must chuse a less.
S. Who should be the matters?
P. All who are not upon the parish.
In our club, if a man asks relief of the
overseer, he ceases to be one of us; be-
cause he must depend on the overseer.

S. Could not a few men, one in seven,
for instance, chuse the assembly of law
makers as well as a larger number?
P. As conveniently, perhaps; but I
would not suffer any man to chuse another,
who was to make laws, by which my
money or my life might be taken from
me.
S. Have you a freehold in any county
of forty shillings a year.
P. I have nothing in the world but
my cattle, implements of husbandry, and
household goods, together with my farm,
for which I pay a fixed rent to the squire.

S. Have you a vote in any city or bo-
rough?
P. I have no vote at all; but am able,
by honest labor, to support my wife and
four children; and, whilst I act honestly,
I may defy the laws.

S. Can you be ignorant, that parliam-
ent, to which members are sent by this
county and by the next market town,
have power to make new laws, by which
you and your family may be stripped of
your goods, thrown into prison and even
deprived of life?
P. A dreadful power! I never made
enquiries having business of my own,
concerning the business of parliament;
but imagined that the laws had been fixed
for many hundred years.

S. The common laws, to which you
refer, are equal, just and humane; but
the king and parliament may alter them
when they please.
P. The king ought therefore to be
a good man and the parliament to consist
of men equally good.
S. The king alone can do no harm;
but who must judge the goodness of
parliament-men?
P. All those whose property, freedom,
and lives may be affected by their laws.

S. Yet six men in seven who habit
this kingdom have, like you no votes;
and the petition, which I desired you to
sign; has nothing for its object but the
restoring of you all to the right of
chusing those law-makers by whom your
money or your lives may be taken from
you. Attend, while I read it distinctly.
P. Give me your pen—I never wrote
my name, ill as it may be written, with
greater eagerness.

S. I applaud you, and trust, that
your example will be followed by millions.
Another word before we part. Recollect
your opinion about your club in the vil-
lage, and tell what ought to be the conse-
quence if the king alone were to insist on
making laws, or in altering them at his
will and pleasure.
P. He too must be expelled.

S. Oh! but think of his standing army,
and of the militia, which now are his in
substance, though ours in form.
P. If we were to employ that force
against the nation, they would and ought
to resist him, or the state would cease to be
a state.
S. What if the great accountants and
great lawyers, the *Lillys* and *Spelmans* of
the nation, were to aulte their trust,
and cruelly injure, instead of faithfully
serving the public.

P. We must request the king to remove
them and make trial of others but none
should implicitly be trusted.
S. But what if a few great lords, or
wealthy men, were to keep the king him-
self in subjection, yet exert his force la-
vish his treasure and mixure his name so
as to domineer over the people and manage
the parliament?
P. We must fight for the king and for
ourselves.

S. You talk of fighting, as if you were
speaking of some rustic engagement at a
wake; but your quarter staffs would avail
you little against bayonets.
P. We might easily provide ourselves
with better arms.
S. Not so easily: when the moment of
reluctance came, you will be deprived of
all arms; and those who should furnish you
with them, or exert you to take them up,
would be called raitors, and probably put
to death.

P. We ought always therefore, to be
ready, and keep each of us a strong fire-
lock in the corner of his bed room.
S. That would be legal as well as rati-
onal. Are you, my honest friend, provid-
ed with a musket?
P. I will contribute no more to the
club, and purchase a firelock with my sav-
ings.
S. It is not necessary—I have two and
will make you a present of one with com-
plete accoutrements.

P. I except it thankfully, and will con-
verse with you at our leisure on other sub-
jects of this kind.
S. In the mean time, spend an hour eve-
ry morning for the next fortnight in learn-
ing to prime and load expeditiously, and
to fire and charge with bayonet firmly and
regularly. I say every morning; because
if you may fall into time of the legal
squares, which have been spread for you by
these legal gentlemen, who would rather
secure game for their table, than liberty
for the nation.

P. Some of my neighbours, who have
served in the militia, will readily teach me,
and, perhaps, the whole village may be
perfluaded to procure arms, and to learn
their exercise.
S. It cannot be expected, that villagers
should purchase arms, but they might easi-
ly be supplied, if the gentry of the na-
tion would spare a little from their vices
and luxury.
P. May they return to some sense of hon-
or and virtue.

S. Farewell at present, and "remem-
ber—that a free state is only a more nu-
merous and more powerful club, & that
"he only is a freeman, who is a member
"of such a state."
P. Good morning sir! You have made
me wiser and better than I was yesterday
and yet, methinks I had some knowledge
in my own mind of this great subject, &
have been a politician all my life without per-
ceiving it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.
Extract of a letter from the Lazaretto,
dated May 2.
Arrived this morning, schooner General
Green, captain Jones, 10 days from Cape
Francois.—Part of Desfilines' army had
returned from the City of St. Domingo;
**THEY MADE AN ATTACK ON IT
BUT WERE REPULSED.**