

American,  
AND  
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED  
BY  
PECHIN AND FRILEY,  
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)  
31. SOUTH CAR. STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.  
Daily \$7 and \$3 for the Country papers, per ann.  
SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1835.

Jno. Campbell White & Sons,  
Have received for Sale,  
104 bags first quality Yamento, entitled to  
drawback  
10 pipes Red Wine.  
May 23 d

Jno. Campbell White & Sons,  
Have just received for Sale,  
50 quarter casks Sherry Wine  
27 puncheons strong 4th proof Jamaica Rum  
20 hhds. first quality Jamaica Sugar.  
April 17 d

Notice.  
THE two brick and two frame HOUSES on  
market-street, Fell's Point, that were sold at  
auction the 28th inst. agreeably to a deed of trust  
from Starr and Price, to Mr. Humphrey Pierce,  
will on Tuesday the 2d July, at 11 o'clock in  
the forenoon at the premises be put up again &  
sold without reserve, to close the said deed of  
trust, the terms of the former sale not being  
complied with.  
THOMAS CHASE, Acty.  
June 23

Charles C. Egerton,  
No. 82, Bond's wharf,  
HAS just received per the brig Orient from  
Bordeaux, and offers for sale,  
12 hhds. Claret, of superior quality  
109 baskets superior sweet oil  
50 half hhds. White Wine  
21 tierces White Wine Vinegar  
6 cases Brandy Monin Claret  
6 do. Videneuve Macau do.  
June 12 d

Michael Graham,  
No. 77, Market-street,  
HAS just received for sale, twenty bales  
INDIAN GOODS,  
Consisting of Burmah and Company Cur-  
rals, Manoodis, Sarins, Cozias, &c.  
1200 pieces blue Nankin  
1000 do. yellow do.  
1 case India boot muslin & handkerchiefs  
1 do. white and black willow squares,  
2 do. Non's threads  
109 pieces scarlet Bandannas  
5 cases chamois and red cloth  
1 do. 4-4 and 6-6 cotton muslin  
2 do. 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens  
1 do. brown Holland  
1 do. white Putails  
2 do. Sausages, assorted  
A new superb 8-4 Danask Silk Shawls, of the  
first quality.  
A general assortment of DRY GOODS.  
The greater part of these goods are entitled  
to drawback.  
April 27 d

A fresh supply of  
DOCTOR COOLEY'S vegetable Elixir, is  
just received and for sale by GEORGE  
MANNING, Druggist, No. 140, Market Street.  
A Remedy far exceeding every other yet  
used, for consumptions, asthmas, spitting  
of blood, coughs, shortness of breath, and every  
other species of disease to which that organ of  
life, the lungs, is perpetually exposed.  
Complaints of the lungs have always been  
considered the opprobria medicine (or reproach  
to the art of physic) and it has long been a  
desideratum in medical science, that a remedy  
might be devised which should check this outlet  
of human life. The many thousands which  
yearly fall a sacrifice to this insidious disease,  
(phthisis pulmonaria, or consumption of the  
lungs, has, ever since my acquaintance with  
diseases, (which is almost thirty years) so ex-  
cited my commiseration, that a large share of  
my time has been employed in investigating the  
cause and cure of it; and, from my most unre-  
mitting attention and constant research, I have  
the happiness to proclaim to the world, that in  
my Vegetable Elixir, a speedy, safe, and effec-  
tual remedy is generally to be had. It is needless  
for me to dwell so long on the praises of this  
medicine; those who use it will be immediately  
convinced of its superior virtues in dispelling  
every distressing symptom in the complaints  
above enumerated: these hemorrhagic heats will  
in a few days be allayed, the night sweats will dis-  
appear, the cough diminishes rapidly, and the pa-  
tients, who, previous to the use of this medicine,  
were panting for breath, and fast approaching  
to dissolution, will find themselves resuscitated  
in the most unexpected manner. So wonderful  
has been the relief, that, to express their grate-  
ful, frequent solicitations have been made to  
have their testimonials made public of the un-  
rivalled virtues of this medicine: those who  
experience its benign and salutary effects by a  
short trial, will need no other recommendation.  
It is not pretended that this medicine will cure  
every disease to which suffering humanity is  
liable, as is the case with most patient medi-  
cines: diseases which are as completely opposite  
as an acid and an alkali, they will assert, are  
all to be cured by one simple remedy. Such  
weak impositions have with much propriety  
brought most patent drugs into disrepute.—But  
the Vegetable Elixir is calculated for one class  
of diseases only, viz. those to which the lungs  
are exposed, and I need not observe that they  
terminate in consumptions. The precursors  
or harbingers of this hitherto intradable malady,  
(until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir)  
are spitting of blood, pains in the breast and  
sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great  
number of complaints, which slender and deli-  
cate constitutions are so frequently laboring un-  
der, which if attended to immediately on their  
commencement, will easily be obviated, and  
those in the last stages will be much alleviated,  
and many of them effectually cured. Price 75  
cents per bottle.  
Also, for sale as above,  
Doctor Cooley's genuine  
ANTI-FERTILIAL ATTENUATING AND  
RESTORATIVE  
PILLS,  
Greatly esteemed in Rheumatic and Bilious  
complaints—50 cents a box,  
June 14 2aw

SAL SAPIT OMNIA.

[The wits of England, are allowed to crack  
their jokes on any subject; and to enjoy the  
six penny reward of their innocent humor, in  
peace and security. They must not as well  
as LAUGH; and on the present occasion, ap-  
pear to have some anxiety, least their words  
should be staid in its ATTIE seasoning.]

'Salt from corruption keeps the constitution'  
This aphorism's true, experience backs it;  
And it affords a very fair solution  
Why Ministers of late so lightly tax it.

'He cannot earn salt to his porridge,' we know,  
Was the satire on Indolence's utmost excess,  
But Industry's self without porridge must go,  
If it waits now to earn what should season the  
mess.

Our economic men in modern life,  
Have envied Lot his metamorphosis'd wife:  
But leaves no prudent scheme like this to  
thrive on,  
Such a dead wife would cost more than a live one.

Tax on, friend PITT, be bold and bluff,  
In power and plunder nuckle;  
Jons Bull will still find salt enough  
To keep a rod in pickle.

From the N. Y. AMERICAN CITIZEN.  
OF CONSTITUTIONS, GOVERNMENTS AND  
CHARTERS.

THE people of Pennsylvania are, at  
this time, earnestly occupied on the sub-  
ject of calling a convention to revise their  
state constitution, and there can be but  
little doubt that a revision is necessary.  
It is a constitution, they say, for the emulca-  
tion of lawyers.

It has happened that the constitutions  
of all the states were formed before any  
experience had been had, or could be had,  
on the representative system of govern-  
ment; and it would be a miracle in hu-  
man affairs that mere theory without ex-  
perience should start into perfection at  
once. The constitution of New York  
was formed so early as the year '77. The  
subject of that occupied and engrossed  
the mind of the public at that time was  
the revolutionary war and the establish-  
ment of independence, and in order to  
give effect to the declaration of independ-  
ence by congress it was necessary that  
the states severally should make a prac-  
tical beginning by establishing state con-  
stitutions, and trust to time and experi-  
ence for improvement. The general de-  
fect in all the constitutions is that they  
are modelled too much after the system,  
if it can be called a system, of the En-  
glish government, which in practice is the  
most corrupt system in existence, for it  
is corruption systematised.

An idea also generally prevailed at that  
time of keeping, what were called, the  
legislative, the executive, and the judi-  
ciary powers distinct and separated from  
each other. But this idea, whether cor-  
rect or not, is always contradicted in  
practice; for where the consent of a gov-  
ernor, or executive is required to an act  
before it can become a law, or where he  
can by his negative prevent an act of the  
legislature becoming a law, he is effec-  
tually a part of the legislature and pos-  
sesses full one half of the powers of a  
whole legislature.

In this state (New York) this power is  
vested in a select body of men composed  
of the executive, by which it is to be un-  
derstood the governor, the chancellor, and  
the judges, and called the council of  
revision. This is certainly better than  
vesting that power in an individual, if it  
is necessary to invest it anywhere. But  
it is a direct contradiction to the maxim  
set up, that those powers ought to be kept  
separate; for here the executive and the  
judiciary are united into one power acting  
legislatively.

When we see maxims that fail in prac-  
tice, we ought to go to the root and ex-  
amine if the maxim be true. Now it  
does not signify how many nominal divi-  
sions, and sub-divisions, and classifica-  
tions we make, for the fact is, there are  
but two powers in any government, the  
power of willing or enacting the laws, and  
the power of executing them; for what is  
called the judiciary is a branch of execu-  
tive power; it executes the laws; and  
what is called the executive is a superin-  
tending power to see that the laws are  
executed.

Errors in theory are, sooner or later,  
accompanied with errors in practice;  
and this leads me to another part of the  
subject, that of considering a constitu-  
tion and a government relatively to each  
other.

A constitution is the act of the people  
in their original character of sovereignty.  
A government is the creature of a con-  
stitution; it is produced and brought into  
existence by it. A constitution defines  
and limits the powers of the government  
it creates. It therefore follows, as a nat-  
ural and also a logical result, that the gov-  
ernmental exercise of any power not  
authorised by the constitution, is an  
assumed power, and therefore illegal.

There is no article in the constitution  
of this state, nor of any of the states,  
that invests the government in whole or  
in part with the power of granting char-  
ters or monopolies of any kind; the spir-  
it of the times was then against all such  
speculations; and therefore the assuming  
to grant them is unconstitutional, and  
when obtained by bribery and corruption

is criminal. It is also contrary to the  
intention and principle of annual elections.  
Legislatures are elected annually not only  
for the purpose of giving the people, in  
their elective character, the opportunity  
of showing their approbation of those  
who have acted right by re-electing them,  
and rejecting those who have acted wrong;  
but also for the purpose of correcting the  
wrong (where only wrong has been done)  
of a former legislature. But the very  
intention, essence, and principle of annual  
election would be destroyed, if any one  
legislature, during the year of its author-  
ity, had the power to place any of its  
acts beyond the reach of succeeding leg-  
islatures; yet this is always attempted  
to be done in those acts of a legislature  
called charters. Of what use is it to  
dismiss legislators for having done wrong  
if the wrong is to continue on the author-  
ity of those who did it? Thus much for  
things that are wrong. I now come to  
speak of things that are right, and may  
be necessary.

Experience shows that matters will  
occasionally arise, especially in a new  
country, that will require the exercise  
of a power differently constituted to that  
of ordinary legislation; and therefore  
there ought to be an article in a constitu-  
tion defining how that power shall be  
constituted and exercised. Perhaps the  
simplest method, that which I am going  
to mention, is the best; because it is still  
keeping strictly with the limits of annual  
elections, makes no new appointments  
necessary, and creates no additional ex-  
pense.—For example.

That all matters of a different quality  
to matters of ordinary legislation, such  
for instance, as sales or grants of public  
lands, acts of incorporation, public con-  
tracts with individuals or companies be-  
yond a certain amount, shall be proposed  
in one legislature and published in the  
form of a bill with the yeas and nays  
after the second reading; and in that  
state shall lie over to be taken up by the  
succeeding legislature; that is, there  
shall always be on all such matters, one  
annual election to take place between the  
time of bringing in the bill and the time  
of enacting it into a permanent law.

It is the rapidly with which a self-  
interested speculation, or a fraud on the  
public property, can be carried through  
within the short space of one session,  
and before the people can be apprised of  
it, that renders it necessary that a pre-  
vention of this kind, unless a better can  
be devised, should be made an article of  
the constitution. Here, such an article  
been originally in the constitution the  
bribery and corruption employed to  
seduce and manage the members of the  
late legislature in the affair of the  
Merchant's Bank, could not have taken  
place. It would not have been worth  
while to bribe men to do what they had  
not the power of doing. That legislature  
could only have proposed, but not have  
enacted the law; and the election then  
ensuing would, by discarding the propos-  
ers, have negatived the proposal without  
any further trouble.

This method has the appearance of  
deadening the value and importance of  
annual elections.—It is only by means of  
elections that the mind of the public can  
be collected to a point on any important  
subject; and as it is always the interest  
of a much greater number of people in a  
country to have a thing right than to have  
it wrong, the public sentiment is always  
worth attending to.—It may sometimes  
err, but never intentionally, and never  
long. The experiment of the Merchant's  
Bank shows that it is possible to bribe a  
small body of men, but it is always im-  
possible to bribe a whole nation; and  
therefore in all legislative matters that  
by requiring permanency differ from  
acts of ordinary legislation which are  
alterable or repealable at all times, it is  
safest that they pass through two legis-  
latures and a general election intervene  
between. The elections will always bring  
up the mind of the country on any im-  
portant proposed bill; and thus the whole  
state will be its own council of revision.  
It has already passed its veto on the  
Merchant's Bank bill, notwithstanding the  
major council of revision approved it.  
COMMON SENSE.  
New-Recult, June 21, 1835.

BOSTON, June, 22

MARKETS AT KINGSTON, (Jam.)  
" May 18, 1835. The Committee,  
appointed to inspect the state of the  
Market, report, that there are now in the  
city, 2329 bbls Flour, 1000 do. Corn Meal,  
18 tierces Rice, 7450 bbls. salted Meat,  
1893 do. pickled Fish, 156 Legs Cod Fish,  
492,000 Staves, 320,000 feet Lumber,  
principally heavy timber—but scarcely  
any pitch pine or common boards. It is  
remarked, that with respect to dry pro-  
visions, estimating the consumption of  
flour by Kingston, Port Royal, & Spanish  
Town, at 500 bbls. per week, the inhabi-  
tants are furnished with the means of sub-  
sistence for about five weeks."

WEST INDIA FLEETS.  
Our latest accounts of the combined  
French and Spanish fleet, are to the 30th  
May, at which time it was lying at anchor  
in the harbor of Fort Royal, (Martinique)  
—Its destination was not fully known, but  
reported to be to windward. The Span-  
ish troops were said to be very sickly, and  
a considerable number of them on shore.  
An embargo, which was laid shortly af-  
ter the arrival of this fleet at Martinique,  
was taken off on the 28th May. This  
step was considered as indicating their

immediate departure; but still the fleet  
remained in port.

Of the English squadrons which have  
been dispatched in pursuit of the French  
and Spanish fleets, we have no intelli-  
gence later than what was stated in our  
last. It cannot however, be long before  
we are furnished with the news of their  
arrival in the West Indies; and at the  
same time, we think, informed of their  
attack on the enemy.

The reports, respecting the rout which  
Lord Nelson has taken in pursuit of the  
Toulon fleet, are too contradictory for  
implicit belief, in any of them. The last  
New York paper, however, observes:—  
While the French fleet was fitting out at  
Toulon, several letters were dispatched on  
board neutral vessels, which were design-  
edly thrown in the way of the British  
cruisers in the neighborhood of Gibralt-  
ar, hinting in pretty strong terms, that  
the fleet was bound to Egypt; these when  
discovered, being conveyed by the com-  
manding officer to Lord Nelson, drew him  
off from Toulon, to take a more advan-  
tageous post for intercepting them on  
that route; which gave the French fleet  
an opportunity to escape, and may proba-  
bly be the foundation of the secret expedi-  
tion fitted out in England. This may  
in some manner account why his lordship  
was not arrived at Gibraltar, as late as the  
22d of April, twelve days after the French  
fleet passed the Gut.

FURTHER FROM THE WEST IN-  
DIES.

Capt. Trefethen, arrived at the quar-  
antine ground, on Saturday last, from  
Basseterre, 22 days, informs, that on the  
27th May, two French 74 gun ships ar-  
rived at Basseterre, from Rochefort, who  
sailed from thence in co. with 5 other  
ships; and that the two ships above men-  
tioned, sailed from thence on the 2d June,  
to join the grand fleet at Trinidad, where  
it was presumed they had gone. Capt.  
Trefethen further informs, that the Brit-  
ish Packet Earl of Leicester, was cap-  
tured about 60 leagues to the westward  
of Barbados, by a French privateer, and  
sent into Guadaloupe.

From the above intelligence, it appears,  
that a re-inforcement has arrived from  
France, for the purpose of joining the  
French and Spanish fleets; that the pe-  
riod of commencing its contemplated  
operations against the British colonies  
was about the 1st June—and that Trin-  
idad was marked out as the first object of  
their predatory speculation.  
Other accounts from the West Indies,  
to the 30th May, state, that from the dis-  
positions which had been made by the  
combined squadron, it was probable they  
would direct their first operations, not  
only against Jamaica, but St. Kitts, and  
St. Vincent.—No mention is made of  
their designing an attempt against Jam-  
ica; which is known to be well fortified  
and would be gallantly and ably defended.  
These accounts also confirm the report,  
that the troops on board the Spanish fleet  
were in a very sickly condition.

NEW YORK, June 26.

LATE FROM MARTINIQUE.—  
By the brig Actress, captain Tinker, ar-  
rived last night in 16 days from Marti-  
nique, we learn, that the French and  
Spanish squadrons left that place the 5th  
inst. for Guadaloupe—where they arriv-  
ed, and sailed again the 8th, bound to  
Antigua. Two French frigates had ar-  
rived at Martinique, and reported that  
they sailed from Ferrol in company with  
a French and Spanish fleet of 14 sail of  
the line, with frigates, transports, and  
troops on board, bound to that place. The  
above frigates parted from the fleet in a  
gale of wind. In going out of Guada-  
loupe, the combined fleets captured a  
British ship of 30 guns. No accounts  
had been received at Martinique of the  
arrival of a British naval force to wind-  
ward, as before reported.

For sale,

ABOUT 160 acres of LAND, situated on  
the turnpike road, a little above Reisters-  
town, about 20 miles from Baltimore. This land  
is capable of much improvement, the quality  
good, and not more than 50 acres cleared, and  
will be sold on moderate terms. For further  
particulars, apply to  
ANDREW DBWEES & Co.  
June 25 d6t

J. Campbell White & Sons,  
Have received for Sale,  
20 puncheons strong 4th proof  
Jamaica RUM } Entitled to  
4 boxes fine 4-4th wide Irish } drawback.  
LINENS }  
May 10 d

Just Received,  
By the schooner Sally from Boston,  
10 tons clean first quality Russia HEMP,  
For Sale by  
DAVID C. STEWART, & Co.  
June 15, d3te03t

The subscriber  
Offers for sale, at his Manufactory, in Harrison-  
street,  
7000 pounds Felt Wool  
1000 do Horam do  
1000 do Spinning do  
200 dozen Tanned Skins  
GEORGE MILTENBERGER.  
May 23 eo

Thos. & Sam. Hollingsworth,  
HAVE received in the Ship Joseph and  
Phoebe, E. Perkins, master, and will be  
landed on their wharf, for sale,  
240 hhds. first quality Guadaloupe SU-  
GAR, and  
100 hhds. good MOLASSES.  
They have also on board the brig Brilliant,  
D. Monarrat, master, just arrived from Guad-  
aloupe:  
200 hhds. Muscovado SUGARS.  
June 27, 2aw4w

American.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1835.

We are happy to have it in our power to  
inform our friends and a liberal public,  
that we have received from Philadelphia  
a complete supply of new type, with which  
we have commenced adorning the Ameri-  
can with the new dress we some time since  
promised it should receive. The small  
portion of type now in our columns shall,  
in a few days be dispensed with—and  
then, it is fondly hoped, the American  
will exhibit to its numerous friends, such  
an appearance, as will, in some measure  
be viewed, as the result of a struggle, on  
our part, to insure a continuance of that  
support with which we have been so lib-  
erally honored.—But, whilst thus chang-  
ing (and imparting beauty to) the exterior of  
our print, we will take faithful care to  
preserve its political spirit unsullied—as  
founded on those principles which gave  
birth to our country's glory, which actuate  
the present administration of its govern-  
ment, and which, as native Americans,  
we will ever revere and defend.]

The following is the result of the elec-  
tion, held at Mr. James Bryden's yester-  
day afternoon, for three physicians to the  
General Dispensary:—

Doctors Owen	137
Smyth	155
Moore	128
Dorsey	117

The sloop Favorite, Barry, hence, arri-  
ved at Charleston on the 17th inst. in 10  
days; and the schooner Triumph, Fallen,  
in 15.

The following gentlemen are proposed,  
by a Stockholder, for directors in the  
Union Bank of Maryland.

- Mathew Brown,
- John Comegys,
- Samuel R. Smith,
- Thomas Poultney,
- Robert Ferguson.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRILEY,  
The following mentioned gentlemen  
are seriously submitted to the considera-  
tion of the stockholders, to fill the vacancy  
about to take place, agreeably to charter  
in the Union Bank of Maryland.

- Mathew Brown,
- Thomas Poultney,
- John Comegys,
- George F. Warfield,
- David Winchester.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRILEY,  
The following gentlemen will be gene-  
rally supported as new directors of the  
Union Bank of Maryland, at the ensuing  
election:—

- B. H. Mullikin,
- John McKim, jun.
- Thomas Poultney,
- Lemuel Taylor,
- Wm. Baker.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Messrs. PECHIN & FRILEY,  
WITH indescribable pleasure I read  
Doctor Brevitt's observations on the black-  
berry leaf. I have long had an ardent  
desire to publish to the world the virtues  
of the root of the same briar. If he  
means the low running blackberry, by  
some called dewberry, I can add, as a  
further proof, of its efficacy, that I was  
cured, by it, of a violent dysentery, after  
being abandoned by the most eminent  
physicians in New-York. My brother,  
who with an anxious solicitude watched  
her apparent dying sister, and hearing  
her complaint, (in a voice scarcely aud-  
ible) of the cruelty of being abandoned by  
the faculty replied, with joy illumining  
his countenance, "I have this moment  
recollected a sovereign remedy, and one  
wherein the pride of the faculty was not  
a little humbled. You are not ignorant,  
my dear sister, that my youthful days  
were devoted to the service of my country.  
There was a time in the army when the  
dysentery prevailed to such a terrible  
degree, that nothing could be heard but  
the distresses of the sick, or the groans of  
the dying. The physicians tried their  
skill in vain. At length there passed by  
an old Squaw, who demanded to know  
the complaint. After being informed,  
she wept for the ignorance of the learned  
physician, and taking him by the hand,  
shewed him the low running blackberry  
or dewberry, of the roots of which she  
made a strong decoction, or tea, and  
caused the patients to drink three teacups  
full, milk warm, and during the opera-  
tion to drink plentiful of water, (it op-  
erates, in this complaint, as a gentle  
purge.) All who drank of it recovered."  
Give me to drink of it also, I pray you,  
my brother, said I. In haste it was pre-  
pared, and in three hours after taking of  
it the nature of the complaint was en-  
tirely changed, and I recovered after a  
few days to the astonishment of all the  
neighborhood, who were in hourly expec-  
tation of my death.  
Some time after residing in Charleston,  
South Carolina, a Methodist minister  
called on me and informed me, with tears  
in his eyes, that his little daughter lay