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AND
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FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.

BALTIMORE Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	Quant.	Value.
Articles.	Per.	D. C. D. C.
BREAD, ship, per 100	lb. 5	325
navy,	5	5 25
plait,	6 50	7
BEEF, northern mess,	bb. 12	50 13
—, cargo, No. 1,	11	50
—, —, 2,	9	dull
BACON,	lb. 14	do
BUTTER, for exportation,	18	20
CHEESE, American,	12	14
—, English best,	40	—
CANDLES, mould,	23	24
—, dipt,	19	—
—, spermaceti,	55	60
FISH, cod, dry,	cut. 4	50 6
—, salmon,	bb. 10	12
—, herrings,	4	50 5
—, mackerel,	7	50 8
—, shad,	7	—
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	8
—, cleaned,	ca. 8	dull
*FLOUR, superfine, new,	bb. 7	50
—, fine,	7	—
—, middling,	7	—
—, rye, old,	4	50 5
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.	80 85
Wheat, (Virg.)	1	57 1 45
Do. (Md.)	1	40 1 50
Rye, —,	60	none
Barley, —,	80	1
Clover seed	8	50 9
Oats, —,	51	33
HOPS,	—	4
HOGS LARD, do,	20	21
LEATHER, (soal)	lb. 20	—
LUMBER, board, oak 100	ft. 2	—
—, Merchantable pine M	13	15
—, Clear boards	25	—
—, Oak timber	ft. 16	33
—, Shingles, 18 inch M	2	50 3 50
—, Juniper, 22 inch	7	25 7 50
—, Oak scumling 100 ft	2	—
—, Staves, w. o. pipe M	55	60
—, do. hhd.	28	—
—, hhd. heading	30	none
—, barrel	18	—
—, red oak hhd.	20	22
—, hoops, hhd.	20	25
MEAL, corn, kiln dried	bb. 4	50 4 75
POPK, northern mess	23	—
—, cargo, No. 1,	18	—
—, 2,	17	50
—, Baltimore (packed),	18	—
—, Southern,	24	16
—, 3d.	15	—
PLASTER PARIS, French, ton.	none	—
—, N. Scotia	8	8 50
PORTER, American, doz.	1	25
RICE, per 100 lb.	5	—
SOAP, American, white,	10	12
—, do. brown,	9	10
—, Castile,	16	18
SALT, Peter, rough	20	25
—, refined	30	—
SALT, S. Ubes,	bush.	none
—, Lisbon,	65	70
—, Cadiz,	65	—
—, Liverpool, blown,	75	—
—, Turks Island,	none	—
—, Isle of May,	none	—
SASSAPARA,	ton. 18	20
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt. 12	plenty
TOBACCO, Maryland,	—	—
—, Kitefoot, pr. 100 lb.	—	—
—, Fine yellow 5st.	7	50 8
—, Fine colour, 1st.	7	—
—, Potomac, 1st.	5	5 50
—, East Shore, 1st.	4	6
—, Virginia fat,	6	7
—, middling,	5	5 50
—, Hapallanock,	3	50 4 50
—, Georgia,	6	50
TALLOW, American,	14	—
WAX, bees,	lb. 35	57
WHISKEY,	gal. 50	55
WOOD, Lo. wood, bay	ton. 70	scarce
—, Campeachy	75	60 do.
—, Fustic	50	—
—, Li numvite	—	none
—, Nicaragua	130	140
—, Braziletto	—	none
—, Mahogany, bay	ft. 17	18
—, St. Domingo	20	—
—, Redwood, bay	—	none

*Store prices.
†Sales dull.
‡Cargo prices.
§Second qualities of fine and color are 2 dollars less, Potomac and Eastern Shore one dollar less.
☐ Sales of Tobacco dull.

COCOA.

80,000 lbs. first quality RED CARRACAS COCOA. For sale by
J. F. KENNEDY.
August 28 d4t

To Underwriters, Merchants, &c.
THE Subscriber, Proprietor of the ROYAL GAZETTE AND BAHAMA ADVERTISER, published at Nassau, has been, and purposes to continue transmitting, by every opportunity, EARLY and CORRECT information to subscribers in Europe and America, of the Arrivals, Clearances, Captures, and Misfortunes that may happen to vessels about these and the different West India Islands.

As the procuring and forwarding such information, will occupy much time, and be attended with considerable expense—to insure this attention, it will be necessary that men interested in mercantile and other information, should subscribe with liberality to his Gazette. It is published twice a-week, price eight dollars and a half per annum.—One half in advance.

ROBERT WILSON.
Nassau, N. Providence, June 28.
Subscribers will be received at this Office.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

A Summary, Historical and Political Review of the Revolution, the Constitution and Government of the United States: an ORATION, delivered at Sheffield, July 4th, 1865.

BY BARNABAS BIDWELL.

(CONCLUDED.)

Two rival systems of government have long divided the attachment of the world. For the sake of distinction, they may be called democratic and anti-democratic. Democracy is a compound term, derived from two original Greek words, and signifying a government of the people. Such is that of the United States and of this commonwealth. The very first words of the federal constitution, "we the people of the United States," indicate its democratic character; and the constitution of Massachusetts in express terms, declares that "the people of this commonwealth have the sole and exclusive right of governing themselves." It is not, therefore, as has been pretended, a mere cant phrase, but the plain unequivocal language of the constitution, that the people govern themselves. Our government, then, is a government of the people, a democracy, in the common and proper sense of the term, the only sense in which there is a democrat in the United States. As the people perform this constitutional self-government, not by personally assembling all together, which would be impracticable, but through the agency of representatives, elected by them, acting for them and responsible to them, its characteristic definition is a representative democracy. It necessarily involves the idea that the people have the capacity as well as the right, thus to govern themselves.

The patrons of the opposite system contend, that by the democratic doctrine, we only flatter the people, to obtain their votes; whereas, by reason of their ignorance, credulity and passions, they are in fact "their own worst enemies," mere instruments of power in the hands of demagogues, incapable of self-government, and requiring independent rulers "to save them from themselves;" and that democracy, however constituted, promotes insubordination, leads to anarchy and ends in despotism.—Hence they infer the necessity of a government less popular and free, but according to their opinion, more energetic and stable.

Here is the radical point of difference between the two parties or sects, who have divided the political world.

In most countries and ages the anti-democratic system, under some of its various modifications and names, has prevailed and still prevails. The model most approved is the English government, in its compound theory of three independent orders, a hereditary executive, a permanent senate of nobles, and one popular, democratic or elective branch; representing the people, and possessing "an essential share in the sovereignty." It has been pronounced "the most stupendous fabric of human invention," by a gentleman once high in federal office, and still esteemed for his learning, integrity and revolutionary merits, by many of those, who, habituated from early years to venerate the name of ADAMS, and give him their cordial support, have upon reviewing his political writings and reflecting on some of his public measures, felt themselves reluctantly constrained to dissent from his principles of government.

The original sentiments of the American people were strongly opposed to the hereditary, and attached to the democratic system. The first step towards a change in the principle of our government was to turn the current of popular opinion. The power of fashion was thought supreme on political, as well as other subjects. In England, by annexing ridicule to the name, it had rendered the character and politics of a republican odious. A similar process was attempted here. Hereditary authority was palliated by fashionable epithets. Instead of monarchical or aristocratic, it was plausibly termed energetic, independent and permanent. Its friends assumed the popular denomination of federalists, and continued to appropriate it, until, from an apparent consciousness of the declining popularity of that perverted name, they have latterly affected to style themselves republicans. In the mean time natural liberty and equality, and rights of men, the very first doctrines asserted in the declaration of independence, and in our constitutional declaration of rights, were systematically ridiculed. The sovereign people were contemned. Those departments of our government, farthest removed from their immediate control, were distinguished with comparative praises. From the perversion of the French revolution an inference was drawn unfavorable to the eventual issue of ours.—The practicability of the elective system was first doubted, and then denied; and the necessity of a more energetic and stable form was lamented, but inculcated. Popular elections were derided. Democrats were reproachfully stigmatized; and democracy, the essential principle of our national and state constitutions, was charged with all the crimes of anarchy and atheism. Hundreds and thousands of real republicans unsuspectingly followed this political fashion, as they conform to the prevailing mode of dress, till observation taught them its tendency and warned them of the consequences.

An over-ruling Providence brings good out of evil. The discussions, which grew out of such a radical division of sen-

timents, and which have agitated our citizens for a number of years, although accompanied with much acrimony and abuse, have upon the whole, produced salutary effects. The nature of government has been more thoroughly examined. Our political rights and duties are better understood. Popular errors have been corrected. The public mind, after partial and temporary aberrations is brought back to first principles. The American revolution has revived in popular esteem. The French revolutionary attempt has, in some measure, lost its power to bewilder and discourage the friends of freedom.—The practicability of republicanism is more generally admitted. The necessity of making our government more permanent by hereditary authorities, of increasing its energy by a military establishment, and attaching a powerful monied interest to its support by means of a funded debt, is exploded. Democracy is no longer considered criminal; and a democrat is by no means felt to be a term of reproach. Party slander is so justly condemned, that it injures its authors more than the objects aimed at. Periodical elections are more highly valued and more punctually attended. The people are generally treated with respect.—Their constitutional sovereignty is felt. Their elective decisions are acquiesced in; and their rights and interests are regarded. Their conduct, at the same time, evinces an increasing sense of the importance of supporting the constituted authorities, elected by a majority of their own suffrages, and of obeying and executing the laws, constitutionally enacted by a majority of their own representatives; and thus practically refuting the objections of their anti-democratic enemies, and confirming the republican maxim, that representative democracy is in reality the strongest, as well as the freest of human governments.

The progress of political reformation has extended to measures, as well as sentiments. One of the sins, which most easily beset modern governments, is an extension of executive patronage, by the multiplication of offices, the augmentation of taxes and the accumulation of debts. In each of these particulars, Great Britain exhibits an awful example. Her list of offices, civil, ecclesiastical, military, naval and fiscal, has been multiplied to an extent, which would startle an American. Taxes, direct and indirect, are there loaded upon every article of property and every convenience and necessary of life; and year after year increases the weight of their load. The art of taxation, which seems to be a principal qualification for the ministry, is carried to such refinement, that they now raise, by annual taxes, twenty times as much as the United States; and yet their expenditures so far exceed their income, that they annually add to their national debt, by loans, more than the whole amount of ours. Their debt already exceeds two thousand millions of dollars, and is progressing ad infinitum.—No man, in his senses, now believes that any part of it will ever be redeemed. All this accumulation of burthens is the effect of the anti-democratic system of government in the course of a little more than a century. At the era of the revolution 1782, the English national debt was less than half a million sterling, their annual revenue two millions, and their expenses within their revenue.

HOLLINGBROKE, in his "State of the Nation," explaining the funding system, which was then introduced observes, "It was said that a new government, established against the ancient principles, and actual engagements of many, could not be so effectually secured any way, as it would be if the private fortunes of great numbers were made to depend on the preservation of it; and that this could not be done, unless they were induced to lend their money to the public, and accept securities under the present establishment. Thus the method of funding and the trade of stock-jobbing began." He might have added, that the policy was fatally successful. It created an influential monied interest, and attached the holders of the funded stocks to the administration, who had assisted them to their fortune, by advantageous loans. Thus too, the stockholders of the United States, with a very few exceptions, have been politically attached to the party, who were the authors of our funding system.

On the subject of offices, taxes and debts, our own history, though short, is full of instruction. A few facts only will be selected on the present occasion.

Under the former administration we had Ministers Resident at the Courts of England, France, Spain, Prussia, Portugal and Holland. At present we have them only at London, Paris and Madrid.

Near the close of the former administration, the federal judiciary then consisting of six Judges of the Supreme Court, and one District Judge in each District was nearly doubled by the creation of an additional grade of Circuit Judges.

There is a clause in the Constitution that no Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any civil office created during his term. The members of that congress, therefore could not be directly accommodated with the new official births. But a number of District Judges and Attorneys were advanced, and members of the Senate and House appointed to succeed them, without the previous acceptance or even knowledge of the promoted officers. That was not, indeed, a violation of the letter of the constitutional prohibition; but was it fairly reconcilable with

the spirit of the Constitution? It certainly was attended with embarrassments. In one case for instance a District Judge was promoted to the Circuit Bench & a Senator was commissioned as his successor. But the former, when consulted declined his promotion, and the latter therefore took nothing by his appointments: Judge BEE is still the District Judge of South-Carolina; and Mr. READ, with a commission in his pocket, appointing him a Judge during good behavior, has yet no office to serve in.

The first congress, after the change of administration, repealed the circuit law, and restored the old Judiciary establishment, with some improvements suggested by experience.

No measure of the Republicans encountered severer opposition than this. Both its constitutionality and expediency were controverted. It was once a question for political discussion; but we are now viewing it in the light of history.

The tenure of judicial office, during good behaviour, was first introduced in England, then transplanted to some of our state constitutions, and from thence engraffed into that of the United States. Its object was to secure Judges against arbitrary removals from existing offices; but it had no relation to the continuance or discontinuance of the offices themselves. Thus the office of an English Judge is, and always has been, repealable by an act of the legislature, altho', in the technical language of their law, he holds it during good behaviour.

The very act, creating the circuit courts, expressly abolished pre-existing courts. Yet it was afterwards contended that the courts created by that act could not constitutionally be abolished.

Gentlemen in Massachusetts, who had long advocated the abolition of a different system, without the least doubt of the constitutionality of the measure, notwithstanding the Judges of those courts hold their offices during good behavior, became converts to the new doctrine, that the abolition of an inferior court of the United States, without the consent of the judges, would infringe their constitutional tenure of office during good behavior.

In Connecticut, also, gentlemen who still defend their own state system, by which the judges are not only appointed annually by the legislature, but dependent on them for the amount of their salaries, and the continuance of their offices, and removable by them at pleasure, any day of any session, were nevertheless alarmed, lest the repeal of the federal circuit courts should run the judiciary, that main pillar of the constitution, by leaving all the Judges at the mercy of the legislature, and thus rendering them victims of political intolerance, or tools of the prevailing party.

Some of the late Judges themselves protested against the repealing act; and, in a petition to Congress, they have since given notice that they still claim their salaries during life, provided they behave in such a manner as to avoid a removal by the process of impeachment.

Upon the point of expediency, it was asserted, that the remaining judges could not possibly accomplish the judicial business of the United States. But experience has now refuted that assertion, and sanctioned the discharge of those superannuated judges.

The federal Bankrupt act supplied a multitude of offices, which were all swept away when that law was repealed; and, to say the least, the morals of the community have received no injury from the repeal.

The provisional army, which under an idea of repelling an expected invasion, had, for some time, furnished many officers and employments, was disbanded, after a change of administration had become morally certain; and a subsequent reduction in the military establishment still left officers, as well as privates, enough to garrison the forts and guard the frontiers.

The act of levying a federal direct tax and for estimating lands and houses for that purpose, in addition to a host of temporary officers, created about a thousand permanent offices \$ one in each assessment district, for the ascertainment of accruing variations in the state of buildings & registry of transfers of real estate, with a view to succeeding taxes. By the discontinuance of direct taxation, those offices are all abolished.

The stamp tax, and other excises employed 467 officers, at an expense of more than two hundred thousand dollars annually, as appears by the official returns for the year 1800. With the repeal of the excises, those offices also have ceased.

By a train of Republican measures, executive patronage has thus been essentially restrained and our annual expenditure diminished more in amount than the whole present expenses of the legislative, executive and judiciary departments added together.

National as well as personal economy not only relieves us from burthens, but enables us to pay our debts. The same congress which repealed the internal taxes, made effectual provision for the extinguishment of the national debt by a permanent appropriation of 7,300,000 dollars to which have since been added 700,000 more, making in the whole eight millions of dollars a year.

The names of those who voted for and against this republican measure, are entered on the journal of congress, and will be recorded in the faithful pages of history.

The effect of such a change of measures is already seen and felt. The relief of from direct taxes, stamp and other internal duties and more especially perhaps, in the rapid reduction of the debt. In twelve years it had fallen from about seventy to above eight millions of dollars. A considerable part of that reduction was made irredeemable for a specified time, and charged with interest, payable quarterly. According to the policy then pursued, such an augmentation, and on such terms, was considered necessary. The rate of increase was nearly equal to the progress of the English debt during an equal period from its commencement at the American revolution. It was seriously apprehended, that the plea of necessity would always continue, and produce here, as it had in England, a continued and unobtainable progression of debt.

The new administration succeeded March 4th 1801. On the first treasury quarter day afterwards, that is April 1st 1801, the balance of cash in the treasury was 1,794,044 dollars and 85 cents. On the 30th of September last, to which time the last annual treasury statement reached the cash in the treasury amounted to 4,882,225 dollars and 11 cents; an increase of more than three millions; and, in an intermediate period of three years and a half, 13,576,881 dollars and 15 cents of the principal, had been redeemed, besides the payment of the interest and the current expenses of government.

No additional tax has been laid under the present administration except the temporary addition of two and a half per cent upon certain articles of Import, estimated to produce \$550,000, the present year, constituting the Mediterranean fund, specially appropriated to the extraordinary expenses of the naval armament, and limited to the duration of the Barbary war.

The permanent ordinary revenue is \$11,200,000; which after deducting the appropriated eight millions, leaves \$3,200,000, a sum sufficient for the ordinary expenses of government, which are now indeed, within three millions a year, according to the last estimate. So that the appropriation need not be disturbed.

The application of eight millions annually already reduces near \$3,700,000 of the principal. This annual reduction increases in a compound ratio; and will if continued, discharge the whole of the old debt in the course of the year 1817, and the remaining 13 millions of the price of Louisiana, in 1819. This is mathematically certain. Within 15 years, therefore, the United States will be freed from debt, provided the present system of economy and peace shall be maintained.

These, fellow-citizens, are facts and calculations, founded on authentic documents, which any person, who has leisure, and will take the trouble, can examine for himself.

If the late re-election of President JEFFERSON, by 162 of 176 electoral votes, is a fair criterion of public opinion, more than eleven twelfths of the nation already approve the Republican measures now in operation. I am sensible they have been opposed with great ingenuity and zeal, by a persevering minority in Congress, who are still supported by a respectable portion of the people in this and some other states. A part of the audience, whom I have the honor to address, are of that number. As the system however, which they have thus been opposing is now deliberately sanctioned by so decisive and increasing a majority of the nation; as it has, in practice, already been productive of such beneficial effects, and, on reasonable grounds, promises such further benefits; will they not feel it a duty to hesitate, to re-examine the foundation of their opinion, to review the series of contested measures, by the lights of history and experience, and think seriously of the responsibility of pursuing their opposition any further? What rational motive can they now have for striving to reverse the present order of things? Can they hope, or even wish, to restore the federal measures which have been discarded? Would they, for instance, revive the abolished Circuit Court, after experience has proved them to be unnecessary? Or would they grant the ex-judges the salaries they claim during life, when all the world is convinced there is no occasion for their services? Would peaceable citizens be gratified to hear again of Invasions and alarms and the drums of a Provincial Army, beating through our streets, to re-enlist their sons and apprentices, with mercenary vagabonds and convicts, for their companions? Would our husbandmen, who eat their bread in the sweat of their brow, welcome the revisits of federal collectors of taxes on their house and lands? Are men of business desirous to have their negotiations embarrassed again with stamps? Would it be a matter of joy to our traders and manufacturers, to see five hundred Excise-men, dependent upon the pleasure of the executive, re-planted all over the interior of the country, with inquisitorial powers to enter their houses and work-shops, any day, and any hour, to inspect their business, examine their books, and administer oaths of discovery, for the purpose of collecting Excise duties, in a time of general peace, in all our towns & villages, at an expense of 20 per cent on a sufficiency of revenue, if managed with economy, can be raised from the imposts, collected in a few Ports, of those who have the most ready means of payment, without any additional officers, with little interruption to internal police, and with less than four per cent cost of col-