

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1855.

To Fishermen.

A QUANTITY of CORK for SEINES, for sale at No. 86, North Howard-street, by
J. LINGFORD,
Cork Cutter.

N. B. Corks for wine and porter bottles can be supplied at the above place at the shortest notice.

September 14 d4t

For Sale,

312 barrels of New S. fino FLOUR.
67 half do.
At a reduced price for cash.
ALSO ON HAND,
109 hhd. Virginia TOBACCO.
29 qr. chests Hyson TEA
20 do. Hyson Skin entitled to drawback
By **W. M. DONALD,**
Lower end of Bowly's-wharf.
September 6 e4t

Geo. C. Muller

Two doors below the Custom-House,
Has received and offers For Sale,
Cress Bedticken
Dowls Holland Gin 1st proof
Brown Holland Gin and liquor cases
Checks No. 2 Hollow glass assorted,
Checks and Stripes &c.
Brown & white rolls
Osaburges
September 5 d24t

Charles C. Egerton,

No. 82, BOWLY-WHARF,
HAS just received per the ship RIFOR, from
Bordeaux, and offers for sale,
80 cases Medoc Claret, of the vintage
of 1799.
179 do. Mouton do. of superior
quality and of the vintage of 1799
Who has also on hand for sale,
5 chests best Hyson Tea
75 baskets Bordeaux Sweet Oil
151 hhd. Maryland Tobacco
August 31

Bolton Jackson & Co.

Market-street, (opposite the Columbian Inn, and
near to Howard-street.)
HAVE received by the ship Independence &
Ceres, from Liverpool, a part of their
fall importation,
Which they are now opening, and offer for
sale on their usual terms.
September 4 d

Hugh Thompson

HAS now in Store, a cargo of St. Croix Sugar,
of the first and second qualities, lately
arrived per brig Superb, calculated for home
consumption or exportation.
ALSO,
Antigua rum, entitled to drawback
Teneriffe Wine, do. do.
Medoc Claret, of first quality, in cases of
24 bottles, entitled to drawback
Rice, in whole and half tierces.
June 11 d

Columbia Garden.

MONDAY EVENING, September 16
By **MR. LEAMAN'S BLENDIT.**
The garden will open with

A Grand Concert of

Vocal and Instrumental Music;
Mr. LEAMAN most respectfully returns
his sincere thanks to those Ladies & gentlemen
who have hitherto honored him with their com-
pany at his garden, and hopes their favor on
this occasion. The entertainments are selected
and arranged so as to require but few minutes
interval, and he hopes will afford the highest
degree of amusement, with appropriate music,
dresses horsemanship, singing, dancing and feats
of agility, &c. &c.
The entertainment to commence with an Ad-
dress and Prologue by
Miss Leaman (for this night only) being her
first appearance in public.
A CAVALCADE by the Company,
Followed with the Broad Sword Exercise by
Mr. Degraft, of the celebrated charger
CORNPLANTER.
In the circus—Still Vaulting and Dialogue,
with riding and free vaulting on a single horse,
the President in full speed—by Mr. Durang.
Clown—Mr. Durang, jun.
In the stage department Mrs. Mestayer, (will
for the first time in this city go through)
a great variety of feats, and surprising
Equilibriums on the
SLACK WIRE.
The Minuet Delacour and and Gavot by Mas-
ter and Miss Durang.
Tumbling on the SLACK ROPE.
Song—by Mrs. Mestayer, called the
Wounded Hussar.
In the circus, for the first time, will be intro-
duced, a comic and humorous farce, called
The Clown's Entertainment.
In which is the descriptive song of the quizz-
ical society, or country club, consisting of duil
characters, sitting at a table regaling, and at
the same time Mr. Degraft will leap with the
Complanter over the Table—Clown, Mr. Du-
rang, sen.
A hornpipe by Master C Durang
John Guipen's Disaster.
A piece of one act told in action, called
**American Captives Released in
Tripoli.**
Characters by the company.
The whole to conclude with a display of
FIRE WORKS, fixed to a helmet on the ri-
cers' head—The horse in full speed, by Mr. De-
graft on the horse President.
September 14

150 barrels HERRINGS,
As offered for Sale, for cash, on McEl-
ler's-wharf, No. 17, by—
WILLIAM BRUMWELL.
September 14 2aw4t

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS,
FROM LONDON PAPERS, RECEIVED AT THIS
OFFICE, BY THE SHIP DIANA.

LONDON, July 27.

The following extract of a letter from
an intelligent Officer contains a correct
and circumstantial account of the action
with a part of the French flotilla off Fe-
camp, on Tuesday last—

"Champion, in the Downs, July 25.
"We arrived in the Downs last even-
ing, from the French coast, where we had
a smart action with a division of large
brigs and luggers of the enemy. After
watching for six weeks the flotilla of the
enemy at Fecamp, it was joined by a re-
inforcement from Havre-de-Grace. We
saw them at day-light, but were too far
from the land to prevent their junction.
Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, the
whole came out, to the number of thirty-
four, eleven of them brigs, and steered
towards Boulogne, under the cover of
their flying artillery and batteries. We
had but two brigs to assist us. At seven
A. M. we brought them to action within
pistol shot, as close to the beach as the
water would permit. The ship once
struck the ground, from our eagerness to
close them, but got off without damage;
we reserved our fire till almost within
half of their line; the second broadside
from us forced three of them on the
beach, and made great havoc among their
troops, who deserted two of the luggers,
but we found it impossible to take pos-
session without greater loss of men than
the object was worth, as the flying artil-
lery covered the beach. We then closed
their van and centre, and engaged them
closely from Fecamp to St. Valery, a dis-
tance of 15 miles; we made great havoc
on board them, as they were full of men,
and our grape and musquetry carrying to
the beach. The wind being along shore,
we could not get them out from the beach,
as their coast is so strongly fortified, and
they having it always in their power to
run on shore. This amusement lasted
three hours and a half, when we were
obliged to haul off, the masts being en-
tirely disabled; the rigging and sails cut
to pieces; twenty six round and grape
shot in the hull, three of them under-
water. The batteries did us the most mis-
chief, as they fired with great precision;
we, however, lost but two men, who were
killed out-right, and three wounded—a
smaller loss than we expected under such
heavy fire: it seemed their intention was
chiefly to disable the masts and rigging.
Though we seldom succeed in capturing
any thing, owing to their keeping so close
to the shore, these skirmishes have a good
effect, by shewing them what they are to
expect when fighting on their own bot-
toms, when they make the grand dash to
long in contemplation. Their coast is
very convenient for their protection, as
they have a port they can put into every
few miles, when disabled. Their Com-
modore and six luggers put into St. Val-
ery, as they were much mauled, and un-
able to proceed to Boulogne; we should
have continued the action to Boulogne,
but the fore and mizen-masts were exces-
sively damaged, and expected momently
to go over the side; previous to our short-
ening sail, and the ship making a foot wa-
ter an hour; so you will perceive they
gave us a good hammering from the bat-
teries, &c. and you may be assured the
Monsieurs had their share of the fun."

Positive information had been received
at Lisbon, that the Carthage Fleet,
which had made two or three short cruises,
had finally sailed on the 25th of June,
and that Sir R. Bickerton, who had re-
ceived an account of their sailing, had
passed the Straights in hopes of meeting
them.

Letters have been received by the *Niud*
frigate from Sir Robert Calder, whom
she left with 11 sail of the line off Ferrol,
all well.

Apprehensions are entertained that the
Arabella packet, which carried out the
Leeward Island Mails, have been taken
by the French and carried into Marti-
nique.

A letter from Penzance, dated July 23,
says—"You may soon expect to receive
important intelligence; but I am not able
to state what."

"The people belonging to a boat
which arrived yesterday at a fishing-town
near this, from Scilly, state, that they
spoke a ship of war (size not mentioned)
off the Land's End, which was under a
heavy press of sail; the officers on board
declared to the men, that they had great
and good news for Great Britain, but he
would not state the particulars."

BETTY, the late Prodigy, we are told,
performed a few nights ago at Birming-
ham, to 26l—"He rose like a rocket,
and fell like the stick."—*Liverpool Chroni-
cle.*

The Auckland packet, arrived at Fal-
mouth from Lisbon, on the 19th inst. in
lat. 50 degrees, long. 27, saw a large fleet
of ships of war, and spoke the Ajax man
of war, and was informed, that they con-
sisted of 15 sail of the line, two frigates,
one lugger, and a cutter; they were
standing to the S. W. N. B. Supposed
to be the channel fleet.

The American ship *Chables*,
from Amsterdam, for Boston, is detained
and sent into Dover.

Appropriate appointment—Captain
Tidy, to the command of the *Diligence*.
FALMOUTH, July 24.
Arrived this day the Auckland and
Walsingham packets; the former in 12
and the latter in 14 days. By the Auck-
land we learn that Lord Nelson's fleet
was on its passage homeward, that the

Combined Fleets are about sixty leagues
a-head of him; his Lordship was steering
in a direct course for them, and great
hopes were entertained that he would
overtake them. His Majesty's ship *De-
cade* was sent into Lisbon with dispatches
from his Lordship; the French and Span-
ish fleets were supposed to be bound for
the Mediterranean. The Walsingham
has brought some important dispatches
from Admiral Collingwood, and which
were received overland to Lisbon; the
Walsingham, when passing home, fell in
with about ten sail of the line, and was
boarded by an officer of His Majesty's
ship *Ajax*, who put on board several
packets and papers, which were to be
delivered to any of our cruisers they
might fall in with; the dispatches brought
by those packets were forwarded to Lon-
don this morning by express. The *Dia-
na* packet was seen going down the coast
as the Walsingham came out.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

The present scene.—Perhaps at no for-
mer visitation of the alarming epidemic
was the spread of the fever more rapid,
or the flight of the citizens more sudden.
Scarcely had the dread disease made its
approach, when it extended itself widely
around the place of its first appearance,
and soon penetrated into the interior of
the city. Nor was the terror of the in-
habitants less instant. Taught by pain-
ful experience the fatal nature of the ep-
idemic, those most immediately exposed
to its dangers, fled almost instantaneously
from the seat of the disease. Anxious to
prosecute their usual pursuits, many of
the citizens engaged houses and stores in
the vicinity of town, and particularly at
Greenwich, so that the rents soon be-
came enormous, in certain instances in-
credible. Soon the streets and roads
were covered with the goods and furni-
ture of the fleeing inhabitants, and both
in and out of town, all was solicitude and
bustle. Others again who chose a more
distant retreat hurried away by water in
every direction, so that in a day or two
thousands had disappeared, and the most
populous part of the city was left unin-
habited.

And yet though safety was so general-
ly sought in flight, it was our lot not infre-
quently to see the sable and solitary hearse
"slow moving to the mansions of the
dead," while perhaps a single mourner
or two followed at an awful distance.
With what anxiety have we seen the
populace crowd around the Health office to
ascertain who more of their fellow-citizens
had been seized by the dread distem-
per, and who more were numbered with
the dead. But enough on the melancholy
theme at present: it will recur but too
frequently.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF
HEALTH, Sept. 10th, 1855.

Since the last report, there have oc-
curred,
29 cases of malignant fever, and
3 deaths.

The Board of Health being extremely
anxious to be informed of the precise state
of the prevalent disease—they there-
fore request physicians to be prompt
and accurate in making the reports
required by law. The power of re-
moval, which has been vested in them,
will only be exercised in cases of transient
persons abandoned and without the means
of support.—The disease being unques-
tionably prevalent, those measures which
the public safety might have imperiously
demanded at its commencement are now
in some measure unnecessary, from the
conviction that the exercise of them in the
unhealthy part of the city will be of little
or no use.

No person therefore need be deterred
by apprehension of that nature from
making a free and candid communication
of all cases of the disease. When on this
subject the Board cannot but express
their regret that partial changes of resi-
dence have taken place, which have great-
ly tended to increase the alarm and ex-
cite the sensibility of their fellow citizens.
When sick persons are removed by their
friends, they ought to be conveyed into
the country, not into the healthy
parts of the city. The additional expence
can be but inconsiderable and the incon-
venience to the patient not much if at all
encreased.

The common council have at their last
meeting entrusted, during the recess, the
superintendance of the fire and watch
departments to this board. It is scarcely
necessary to mention that the city is, at
this period, greatly exposed to danger,
which might be prevented or obviated
by a faithful and vigilant performance of
the duties of the firemen and watchmen.
The board have no reason to doubt the
zeal and fidelity of the fellow-citizens at-
tached to those departments: On the
contrary they are persuaded that their
attention to their duties will be propor-
tioned to the emergencies which demand
a faithful execution of them.—The
citizens who remove are requested to
send the fire-buckets to the city-hall and
Bridewell, for which the corporation will
be responsible. The captains of the
watch, will make immediate reports of
all delinquents, and the board will not
forget, at a suitable time those men who
distinguish themselves by their meritori-
ous exertions. The board call upon
all the officers of the city to exert them-
selves upon this occasion, and they
earnestly recommend to their fellow-
citizens in general, to lay aside any
differences or animosities at this season
of common calamity, and to unite with

them in endeavoring to alleviate the evils
with which we are visited.

September 11, 1855, 7 o'clock, P. M.
Since the last report there have occurred
12 cases of malignant fever and 8 deaths.
DEWITT CLINTON, President.
JAMES HARDIE, Secretary.

By the ship *Leda*, from Liverpool, we
have extended our file of London papers
to the 28th of July, inclusive, without
adding an iota to our stock of political
intelligence.

The brig *Henry* from St. Petersburg
was boarded within four leagues of the
Hook, by the British frigate *Cleopatra*,
and treated politely. Mrs. Phillips, who
was captured with the ship *Eugenia*,
from Bordeaux (as noticed in our last
paper) was put on board the *Henry*.
She informs that the *Eugenia* was board-
ed on the 8th of August, in the Bay of
Biscay, by a frigate from a British fleet
of 15 sail of the line, the captain of
which mentioned that they had a few
days before fallen in with and engaged a
French fleet, three of whom they cap-
tured, and sunk one; that the *Eugenia*
on her passage to this port took from the
wreck of a vessel, supposed to have been
a ship of war, some sails, rigging, and a
punchoon of rum; and that all the men
of the *Eugenia*, excepting the captain
and his boy, were put on board the
Cambrian; which vessel accompanied
the *Eugenia* to Halifax.

Captain Allen, of the schooner *Eagle*,
in 28 days from St. Sebastians, informs
us, that it was stated in a French
Gazette, that the combined fleet met 15
or 16 British sail of the line near Ferrol,
when an engagement commenced, which
lasted three hours; after which the
British sheered off, in consequence of
superior numbers. The account also
stated, that only 9 of the combined fleet
were engaged, that two of the Spanish
ships of the line were missing! Captain
Allen states, that there was certainly an
engagement, but the particulars of it had
not transpired: the accounts of it being
contradictory. That an engagement had
taken place is more than probable, and
which is confirmed by the report of the
captain of the ship *Eugenia*, above-
mentioned, who spoke one of the
English frigates that were in the en-
gagement.

By the brig *Peace*, from Bordeaux, we
have received Paris papers to the 30th
July, from one of the 28th we have copied
the following article.

MADRID, June 20.
Mr. Bowdoin, the new minister of the
United States, is arrived at Santander, in
consequence of which the apprehensions
we were under of an approaching rupture
with America are over.—[*Moniteur.*]

SAVANNAH, August 30.
A letter received by a gentleman in this
city from his overseer on Skidaway Island
mentions that the Caterpillar have made
their appearance very numerous in the
cotton field of Major Charles Oddingsell
—We do not know of their having ap-
peared any where else, but we fear not-
withstanding they are six weeks later this
season than they were last, they may yet
do great damage to the cotton planters.
Extract of letter from a gentleman in Au-
gusta to the editor of this paper, dated
the 26th inst.

"A deputation of Creek Indians is ap-
pointed to proceed to the city of Wash-
ington for the purpose of disposing of, to
us, an additional part of their country."

"Our neighbourhood and town con-
tinues healthy. A great quantity of rain
has fallen in these parts which has risen
the river Savannah to such a height as to
overflow Beach Island [farmed for the
culture of corn] and destroyed all their
crops."

Removal.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
customers and the public generally, that
he has REMOVED from his old stand opposite
Christ Church, to No. 164, Market-street, one
door above Mr. Thomas Poulton's, and a few
doors above the Bank of Baltimore—where all
orders for Looking-Glasses, Looking Glass or
Picture Frames, Venetian Blinds, &c. will be
thankfully received and faithfully executed on
the shortest notice and reasonable terms, by
GEO. SMITH.
An elegant assortment of LOOKING-
GLASSES for Sale very low, & on a liberal cre-
dit for acceptances in town.
September 6 G. S.
e612t

For Sale,

THE materials for a ship of 210 tons, con-
sisting of
A complete set of standing and running rig-
ging, nearly as good as new, and of superior
cordage
Fore, main and cross-jack yards } with
Do. do. do. top sail do. } block,
Do. do. do. top mast } &c. com-
and top gallant do } plete.
Jib and spanker booms,
A number of sails new and half worn
One 14 inch cable half worn
Two anchors
Long boat and yawl
Composition rudder, gear complete
Two large cambooses
Tensix pound cannon, with carriages com-
plete. Enquire of
CHARLES & FRANCIS YOUNG.
July 3 d

To be Sold or Rented.
THE plantation whereon the subscriber now
lives. Any person disposed to purchase,
by applying shortly may obtain a great bargain.
The great advantages attending this valuable
place have been described in a former advertise-
ment published in April and May last. The
terms of sale will be the most accommodating
to the purchaser of any place ever sold within so
short a distance of Baltimore city.
W. M. STENSON.
August 21 2aw3w

American.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1855

Country subscribers who are in
arrears for the American, and who may
be visiting the city, at this season of busi-
ness, are requested to gratify the editor
with the favor of a call.

**OF EXPATRIATION & THE RIGHTS OF
NEUTRAL POWERS.**

The right, in general, which every
man has to leave his native land, and
spend the remainder of his days in one
which he may conceive more genial, is
a right sanctioned by nature, and should
not be restrained by municipal law. It
is a principle recognised by the best
ethical writers, and established by those
the most renowned on the law of nations.
—Archdeacon Paley is of opinion that
it ought not in any case to be prohibited,
and that there are but two descriptions of
persons over whom, in this respect, the
law can have control—whim or caprice,
a prospect of gain, an exchange of a worse
for a better climate, but above all tyr-
anny and oppression in his own country,
are justifiable grounds for emigration.—
Professor Hutchison, it is believed, does
not go quite so far, for he mentions one
case in which the law may rightfully in-
terpose—and that is where a country is
actually invaded, or in imminent danger
thereof. But be this as it may, nothing
can be more certain than that when, in
time of peace, and without the interference
of his own government, a man leaves his
own for a foreign shore, he immediately
on his arrival, becomes the subject of its
laws, and the object of its protection. If,
either from interested or patriotic motives,
he renounces his former sovereignty, and
swear all-giance to the constitution of the
country in which he is, by that very act
he becomes an adopted citizen, and changes
privileges for rights—He enjoys all
the immunities of native citizens, one on-
ly excepted: viz. that of becoming *chief
magistrate* of the nation: and that is
conditional, it depending on the circum-
stance of his being a citizen at the time
of the adoption of the constitution, and a
resident for fourteen years.

A foreigner thus naturalized, is of as
much estimation in the eye of the law, as
a native American; and, on our own soil
his property and person are as secure.
—But it is, as a recent event most fully
shews, far otherwise when without the
jurisdictional bounds of the U. States—
If the doctrine of the British court of Ad-
miralty prevail, (as exhibited in the
tyrannical plea of condemnation of Mr.
Bacon's property) "once subject, always
subject," what is to become of those of
her own kingdom, who are naturalized
here? Bankruptcy to them undoubtedly,
accompanied by great embarrassment to
American merchants, as well as injury
to the U. States revenue.—However, this
lawful trade, which is so unlawfully in-
terdicted, will, at this rate, shortly die a
natural death, if it should be discovered that
the Insurance offices will no longer ac-
cept of a premium less than double the
probable amount of profits on the projec-
ted voyage.
(To be continued.)

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mr. PECHIN,
OBSERVING in your paper
about ten days since, some well timed re-
marks upon the arrival of 2 of our Fall
ships, and the health of the city—permit
me to remind you of your promise to
give publicity to the arrival of the fine
ship *Diana* from Liverpool deeply, laden
with Dry Goods, Hardware, &c.
The Fame from Liverpool is said to be
in the bay, and the *Eliza* and *Louisiana*
from thence, and the *Perseverance* from
London are expected daily. As these
arrivals will give to the country mer-
chants, an opportunity of purchasing their
Fall goods seasonably, and to the city of
Baltimore a decided preference, so their
promulgation is a mutual benefit. While
we rejoice at the unusual health of the
city, & our escape altogether from the cala-
mitous Fever which has unhappily visited
Philadelphia and New-York, too much
cannot be said to urge our Citizens to
continue their wonted care to remove
every bar to salubrity. The wholesome rain
that came down in torrents on Saturday,
renders the removal of stagnated water
in cellars, very necessary. I mention
this, as there are many houses shut up,
whose families are in the country.
I am, Sir,
Your most Obedient servant,
COMMERCE.

This morning, (says the Norfolk Led-
ger of the 9th Sept.) a letter was put into
our hands from a very respectable gentle-
man of this borough, stating circumstan-
ces which we are very sorry to learn, but
coming from such a respectable source,
we cannot for a moment doubt their ver-
acity, and our duty dictates an exposure of
such intolerable conduct.

The New-York packet *Weymouth*, on
her passage from this to New-York, hav-
ing on board several ladies and gentlemen
of this place, was met by the British sloop
of war *Hawke* or *Dr.*, who fired several
shots at the packet, after she had too,
and within 100 yards distance. The lieu-
tenant, who came on board, behaved in
the most brutal manner, reviling the
Americans in the grossest terms, and
wishing that his nation was at war with