

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1866

Ghequiere & H. Kunckel Have received per schooner Fortitude, Captain H. Lins, 50 quarter casks Sherry WINE, of an excellent quality, which they offer for sale at a reasonable price and credit.

Wanted to Purchase, AN honest and industrious Negro GIRL, from 12 to 16 years old. Apply at this office.

For Philadelphia, The Sloop 'REBECCA', Jacob Bigalow, Master—Now lying at Smith's wharf, and ready to receive a cargo.

For New-Orleans, The regular Packet ADHERBAL, Capt. M. Meal—Will be ready to load on Wednesday morning, and will positively sail in eight days.

For the first time this Season, REAL Green Turtle SOUP will be served by Enoch Bayly, Market-Space, on THURSDAY NEXT, from 12 o'clock A. M. till 4 P. M.

James Stirling HAS FOR SALE, A QUANTITY OF EARLY-SEED POTATOES, of the best kind. Likewise, FRUIT TREES, which may be had at Orange Grove, about one mile from town, on the Philadelphia road.

Notice, A MEETING of the Journeymen Carpenters of the city and precincts of Baltimore, is requested to take place on Thursday evening, the 27th instant, at half past 6 o'clock, at the Octagon building, back of the court-house, where a punctual attendance is requested.

LOST, LAST evening a pair of Topaz BRACELETS, set with pearl, with plates of black hair, pinned in a pair of picnic mitts—supposed to have been dropped between Gay-street and Thomas M'Eliderry's.

Nautical Almanacs, FOR 1866 AND 1867. REQUISITE TABLES, Hecker's latest charts, Log-books, Gunter's box-wood scales, brass Dividers, seamen's journals, cargo books, Hamilton Moore's system of Navigation, coasting Pilot, with a general variety of STATIONARY and BOOKS.

Sale at Auction, without reserve. On FRIDAY, The 28th instant, at the NEW AUCTION ROOM, Corner of Market and Shakespeare Streets, Fell's Point, precisely at 10 o'clock.

A HANDSOME assortment of SEAMEN'S APPAREL and DRY GOODS, on 60 and 90 days credit, late the Stock in Trade of JOHN M. GRAY, and sold by virtue of an order from the Trustees to satisfy his Creditors.

The Mystry IS now ready for Exhibition, which the citizens of Baltimore are invited to view as a curiosity, which surpasses every thing that has ever attracted the attention, or commanded the admiration of our Western Hemisphere.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21. The bill for increasing the salaries of the judges of the territory of Orleans, was read the third time and rejected—Yeas 45—Noes 68.

The bill for the relief of Philip Nicklin and R. E. Griffith, was read the third time and passed—Yeas 69—Noes 40.

Mr. Jackson observed that the house having decided against augmenting the salaries of the judges of the territory of Orleans, in consequence, probably, of the idea that a general review of the salaries of the judges of the several territories of the U. S. should be previously made, he would in correspondence with that impression offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of encreasing the salaries of the officers of the territories of the U. States, and of the district of Columbia, or any of them, and that they be authorised to report by bill or otherwise.

On the question to take this motion into consideration, the house divided—Yeas 28.

The bill authorising the sale of a lot of land in the town of Cincinnati, and state of Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of the treasury, enclosing an annual statement of the district tonnage of the U. States.

A bill was received from the senate, to suspend the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.

This bill prohibits all commercial intercourse between citizens or inhabitants of the U. States, and any part of the island of St. Domingo not in the possession under the acknowledged government of France; in violation of this provision, the vessel and cargo are to be forfeited. It is limited to one year, and the president is authorised at any intermediate time to take off the restraints and prohibitions.

Referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

Mr. Gregg, agreeably to notice given yesterday, called for the order of the day, on a resolution offered by him on the 6th day of December, for the repeal of so much of an act of congress, regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the U. S. south of the state of Tennessee, as appropriates any portion thereof to the satisfaction of claims under certain acts of Georgia.

Mr. Merriwether moved a postponement till Monday.

Mr. Eppes moved a postponement till the second Monday of March. He said, every member knew his sentiments on this subject. He was in favor of the proposition of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but while so many interesting subjects in which the national welfare was directly involved, remained unacted upon, he did think that every thing calculated to disturb the harmony of the house, ought to be withheld from consideration; that no unpleasant circumstances, or division of opinion on subordinate points, should prevent the concurrence of men of all parties in the adoption of measures called for by the interesting crisis of our affairs.

Mr. Gregg did not know on what ground gentlemen inferred that this proposition was calculated to cause more division among the members of the house, than any other proposition which might be offered. It was a plain & simple question, whether it was not best, under all the circumstances of the case, to repeal the law making an appropriation for satisfying the claims under the act proposed to be repealed; that congress might thus forever be done with the subject.

Mr. G. said he had foreborne calling up this resolution for the reasons assigned by the gentleman from Virginia. He considered the subject important, and that it behoved the legislature to decide upon it an early day, he had thought it most advisable not to call it up till the great national business before the house were attended to. This last business had been unexpectedly to him delayed from time to time; and he thought it probable that the resolution, under consideration could be acted upon, before the house were prepared to act on the national business. He regretted that the subject of our differences with one of the belligerent nations had not before this time been acted on. He had laid a resolution on the table on this subject four weeks ago. But it had been delayed by a call for various treasury statements, which he regretted having consented to ask, as, in his opinion, they had no bearing on the subject.

Mr. Jackson rose to move a postponement indefinitely.

Mr. Leib said as this motion involved a decision of the main question, he would call for the taking of the yeas and nays.

Mr. Thomas hoped the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Jackson] would withdraw his motion, as, from its going to reject the resolution, it would cause all the remarks which would arise from a direct discussion of it.—For the reasons which had been urged by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Eppes] who had first spoken, which he considered very cogent; & as the subject of compromise was progressing, and might be settled before the second Monday of March, he hoped the motion for an indefinite postponement would be withdrawn, and that for a post-

ponement to the second Monday of March prevail.

Mr. Jackson said, if he viewed the subject in the same light with the gentleman who had just spoken, he would agree to withdraw his motion. He could, however, never make principle bend to expediency. Principle had therefore governed his vote, & should still continue to govern it. Even on the ground of expediency, he doubted the propriety of adopting the resolution. It was known there was another subject connected with it, before the legislature. If that should be decided in the negative, it might be proper to agree to this resolution. As there was a probability that that subject would come before the house, he did not wish to bring the subject twice before them in one session. Its discussion had heretofore excited all the malignant passions of the human heart, and it was well calculated to disturb that harmony which ought assiduously to be cherished when they were on the eve of entering on business of the deepest national interest.

Mr. J. said he wished the subject could be avoided altogether. He was heartily sick of it, and wished to get rid of it for ever. But he thought it most proper that the question of compromise should first be decided. If that were negative the course pointed out by the resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania might be necessary.

Mr. Alston hoped the motion for an indefinite postponement would not prevail. He said that though his sentiments were not changed on this subject, and though they were the same now they ever had been, he did believe the tranquillity of the nation depended much on the decision of this question, and the meeting it fairly and fully. He hoped this would take place this session; but with his friend from Virginia, he hoped the subject would not now be taken up. He thought that the other question, relative to a compromise of claims, should be previously discussed. If the question of compromise should not be agreed to, he would agree to that course which would prevent the subject from ever being agitated within these walls, by transferring it entirely to the judiciary tribunals of the country. He would rather make a voluntary return of the whole territory to Georgia than suffer the subject to remain in its present state. Should the compromise be not agreed to, he would in proper time lay a proposition to this effect before the house. He thought the interest of the nation required the getting rid of the subject in this way.

Mr. Jackson withdrew his motion. He said his object could be effected by postponing the resolution from time to time, till the question of compromise should be first decided. He was indeed willing that both questions should be decided at the same time.

Mr. Clark was really concerned his colleague had made this motion. The resolution of the gentleman from Pennsylvania had been before them two months, & not a single step taken respecting it, and now we are told we are not to act upon it till a proposition, not even before us, shall be decided upon. Whatever may be before the other branch of the legislature, we are not at liberty to argue upon it. What prospect then is there to get at this subject, when gentlemen say their object is to postpone it from time to time, till a proposition in its embryo shall be decided upon? If the subject were really considered as composed of such inflammable materials as some gentlemen think, the sooner it is decided the better.

Mr. C. said he was ready to go at once into the discussion, and he thought the hotter the battle, the earlier would be the peace that followed it. He was ready to repeal the law, which in the opinion of some gentlemen, gave a sanction to claims founded in fraud and corruption. Mr. Gregg said he had no objection to the postponement moved by the gentleman from Virginia, provided they could get at the business contemplated by him. But if this could not be done, he was rather for going into a consideration of the resolution. As to the proposition of compromise, he knew nothing of it. No proposition of this kind had been received by the house from the claimants. To postpone therefore this resolution for a business they knew nothing about, was very extraordinary. If he were satisfied they could get at the business within the time mentioned, he would be content to let it rest for the present. But as that was uncertain, he hoped the resolution would not prevail.

Mr. G. W. Campbell hoped the motion to postpone would prevail. Business of much more importance claimed a prior attention. He conceived that the resolution, when investigated, would be found to contain a very curious principle, which the house would not be likely to adopt. It went not merely to decide on the rights of others, but to strip them of the right of deciding upon those rights. He should be against deciding on the resolution until they had previously decided the question of compromise. As he did not think it necessary, before this decision was made to deprive themselves of the power of allowing claims which might be brought before them. The postponement would leave an opening to congress to act on those claims as they may see fit. For this reason, and in order that business of greater moment might be taken up in the first instance, he should be in favor of the postponement.

The question was then taken on the postponement until the 2d Monday of March, and carried—yeas 73—nays 39.

Mr. Nicholson, from the committee of ways and means, in the absence of the chairman, reported a bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1866, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair, on the bill from the senate providing for the payment of the witnesses on the trial of Samuel Chase. Mr. John C. Smith gave a history of the fate of a similar bill at the close of the last session,

and advocated its adoption.

Mr. Macon moved to amend the bill by limiting the payment of witnesses to those summoned on the part of the United States.

On this motion a debate arose, which occupied the remaining part of the sitting; in which Messrs. Macon and Nicholson supported, and Messrs. Alston, Jackson, and Early opposed the amendment.

When, on motion of Mr. Smilie, the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

The treaty, and the conduct of the federalists, the cause of our present commercial evils. Jay's destructive treaty, is armed at all points in favor of Britain, in opposition to America. Every minutiae is attended to, in order to give security to the former, in their intercourse with this country. The 22d article provides for ships of war being hospitably treated in our ports, and their officers treated with the respect that is due to the commissions which they bear. While this care and attention is to be paid to every petty commission, not the least provision is made to protect our citizen sailors from press gangs, detentions, or their prison ships.

"We have enumerated, as a contraband, in our treaty with Britain, certain articles which are declared free in our treaty with France; that is, we may consistently with the latter, supply Britain; but cannot supply France consistently with the former." Our treaty with France expressly declares, that "in general, all provisions which serve for the nourishment of mankind and sustenance of life; further all kinds of cotton, hemp, flax, tar, pitch, ropes, cables, sail cloths, anchors and any parts of anchors; also, ship's masts, planks, boards, and beams, of what trees soever; and all other things proper either for building or repairing ships; and all other goods whatever, which have not been worked into the form of any instrument for war, by land or by sea, shall not be refused contraband."

The above is the magnanimous principle adopted in our treaty with France, but grossly violated by Jay's ignominious treaty with England!! This detestable instrument expressly declares, "that timber for ship building, tar or rosin, copper sheets, sails, hemp and cordage, and generally, whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels, (a sweeping clause truly!) unwrought iron and fir planks only excepted, shall be objects of confiscation whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy." "Thus the articles declared to be contraband are among our principal exports, & among the principal imports of Great Britain. While France exempts those important articles of our commerce from capture, in favor of all the world, Britain condemns them to confiscation whenever they shall be carried to her enemies.—And this compact was made while France was one of her enemies." Who then can blame France for her suspicions of our partiality? or who cannot but reprobate the folly of Jay in acceding to such an extension of contraband articles?—It would be thought impossible that Mr. Jay could have conceded to such a vague definition of contraband; especially when he found that our former treaties had expressly secured those articles to American vessels free from confiscation.—What fatality could have attended him during this transaction, not only to exclude, SPECIFICALLY in favor of England, a great part of the articles admitted in the French, and all other treaties, but to extend with a sweep of sixty, a clause which prohibits, generally, whatever may serve directly to the equipment of vessels? The French treaty says, "all other things proper either for building or repairing ships, shall not be reputed contraband." But the British treaty, made under the immediate inspection of Mr. King as minister, and Jay as envoy extraordinary, says, "that whatever may serve directly for the equipment of vessels, shall be objects of confiscation whenever they are attempted to be carried to an enemy." What would the federalists say, if Mr. Munroe had made a treaty with France, as much against England, and as much against the commerce of the United States? What an hue and cry would have issued through the continent, of French influence, jacobinism, &c. But the federalists have the assurance to bring Mr. King into view in opposition to Mr. Munroe, when the former suffered a treaty to be made under an acknowledgment, that free ships should not make free goods, and was a silent spectator in observing the most valuable remittances of his own country enumerated among the articles liable to British confiscation.

The federalists are unwise in bringing the conduct of their former British diplomatic characters into view. Mr. John Adams, when minister, wrote a book, declaring that the British constitution was the most stupenduous system of human wisdom—that it exceeded in utility the arts of printing and navigation. The British have a peculiar knack to court flattery; we cannot tell how it is done, but there is a mystery in their mode of making men alter their former sentiments. Who could think that the author of "observations on the feudal system," could so soon become a warm advocate for the British government? Who could think that Mr. King, who was so earnest in the first stages of political life, and when a member of the Massachusetts legislature, was so highly democratic in all his speeches and pursuits, should, after breathing the air of St. James, become so very courteous as to accede to principles which led to the

annihilation of our neutral privileges?

As we now experience the insipidities of the British on our commerce, beyond what we meet with from any other nation, we will demand of the federalists an answer, why their diplomatic friends have been more favorable to Britain, than those denominated republicans.

As Britain is now our worst commercial enemy, how comes it about that the concessions of the federalists have not made them more friendly?—While the federalists have allowed Britain every advantage over France, why are not the former more desirous to cultivate our friendship than the latter. We call on any man to produce an instance where an American vessel had been taken by a French ship of war. Let the insurance offices throughout the U. States determine this question. The federalists know that their trade is secure in any part of the world from such captures. A few hireling editors have attempted to represent French and English deprivations as equal, but we call on such persons to produce their evidence from any authentic source. Every merchant on the continent knows the charge against the French to be false and deceptive. A few lawyers and trading justices propagate such falsehoods in the country to divide the people, but every man of common sense and common honesty in the sea-ports, knows to the contrary.

While contrasting the French and British treaty, we must see the fatal difference between them, as they relate to our commercial privileges. Notwithstanding which, such is the force of predilection for England, that the federalists have done every thing in their power to disaffect one, and court the other towards us. A non-intercourse with France was eagerly sought after. When we talked of a non-intercourse with England, her partisans exclaimed that it would lead to war.—But when a proposition was made to annihilate our trade with France, these same men acceded to it with the most fervent complacency: that is, they were willing to continue in connection with a nation, the balance of whose trade was upwards of five millions against us, and break off every intercourse with those whose balance was upwards of two millions in our favour! They were willing, further, to hazard in the controversy, Spain, Holland, Sweden, &c. (whose balance were also in our favor) in order to form an alliance, offensive and defensive with Britain.—What a degree of infatuation must have possessed the minds of these projectors!! The non-intercourse with France was such a favorite object, that the young men were called on to celebrate the period of its adoption. Prayers were offered up to heaven for its continuance: the most paraded our streets arrayed in his canonicals the meeting-house was thronged: the young men were summoned to attend the solemn mockery of the supreme being—this was a day of political madness. A few deceived old men countenanced a train of misguided youth, to celebrate the most impolitic measure that ever took place on any part of the globe.

When we look back on our former conduct, & observe the measures pursued with respect to the belligerent nations, can we wonder that the British are encouraged to prosecute their present predatory system? When they saw us urging the ratification of a treaty which laid pre-emptive every right attached to our neutrality, when they saw us frantic in favor of a treaty which subjected to confiscation the most valuable articles of commerce, and equally as frantic in opposition to another, which gave security and protection to them: when the ministry saw such a mysterious, unexplained, incomprehensible behaviour on our part, they immediately found the energy of their friends as controlling the measures of the former administration, and now take courage to try how far the experiment can be practised under the present.

Thus have the federalists been the primary cause of our present commercial difficulties. They have given such specimens of pusillanimity towards Britain, as encourage her to sport again with American property. They have so constantly abused the executive, that the English think they may also trifle with the government. They have represented our foreign ministers as inadequate to their functions, which naturally encourages those in whose country they reside to depreciate their official dignity. The federalists who have thus been active in opposition to the administration, are as much answerable for the consequences of their conduct, as the Tories during our revolution. The latter were the principal cause which led Britain to commence hostilities at that period, and the former have been equally as assiduous (as it respected Britain) to weaken our national energies in the maintenance of all those commercial objects contemplated by the federal constitution. What effect do we suppose it had in England, when they found that even our courts of law were arraigned by an individual at the bar? That in consequence of which, a suspension of the judiciary powers took place for a number of hours. What effect had the idea of a separation of the northern and southern states; so earnestly urged in the federal papers?—What the tendency, the speech of a leader in a caucus, representing "the wreck of the constitution floating on every billow;" "our judiciary on one wave, our internal taxes on another, and our late standing army on another." "That not only the doors, but the windows of the temple of justice burst open, and the building filled with a banditti.—The pillars of the temple broken down, its roof fallen in, and its foundation undermined." When such things were done, said, and published, must not the British consider us in a state of anarchy, and feel perfectly secure in all their measures towards us?—Let the federalists answer these questions at their leisure.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff; and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election; assuring you, that, if I should become your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom I may have the honor to serve.

JOHN KERNS, February 12.