

American
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PRICHARD,
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 87 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1866.

MAHOGANY.
EIGHTY logs first quality St. Domingo
MAHOGANY—for sale by
FRANCIS JOHONNOT.
March 8 d6t

Bills on London
FOR sale by
JOHN DONNELL.
March 8 d4t

he Subscriber
OFFERS FOR SALE,
TWO THOUSAND bushels of coarse fish SALT.
N.G. BRYSON.
March 8 d

Wants a Situation
AS AN APPRENTICE in a Wholesale or
Retail Grocery Store, a LAD about 18 years
of age, who can write a tolerable good hand,
and who can bring the best recommendation.
For further particulars apply at this office.
March 10 d4t

Wm. Taylor
OFFERS FOR SALE,
THE CARGO of the schooner Ranger,
captain Davidson, consisting of about 180,000
wt. of prime Green COFFEE.

Also,
The CARGO of the schooner Swallow,
captain Munklock, consisting of about 80,000
wt. prime Green COFFEE, and 15,000 wt.
COCOA.
March 10 d4t

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forewarned harboring or
crediting my wife, *Polly Egell*, as I am deter-
mined to pay no debts of her contracting from
the late hereof—Given under my hand, this
8th day of March, 1866.

his
ROBERT EDGELL.
mark
March 10 d4t

Chocolate Manufactory.

CRONMILLER & POILLON
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and
the public, that they continue manu-
facturing and have now on hand at their Manu-
factory in Camden-street, No. 71, a quantity of
No. 1 and No. 3 warranted to be in quality as
good as any ever brought or manufactured in
this place. Hoping, therefore, to meet with
encouragement, they beg leave to assure their
friends and the public that every exertion will
be used to merit their approbation.
March 10 d12t

**To the Voters of the City and
County of Baltimore.**

GENTLEMEN,
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 consci-
ousness that I possess the necessary qualifica-
tions 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. d

Public Sale
OF a three story BRICK DWELLING and
STORE-HOUSE, in Frederick-Town.
The terms of sale of this three story Brick
Dwelling and Store-House, fronting on Pat-
rick-street, in Frederick-Town, adjoining the
property of Mrs. Kimball, and Mr. Daniel
Hauer, Senior, together with the Lot, as con-
veyed to Benjamin Ogle by Richard Potts, Es-
quire, heretofore advertised for sale on the 23d
of October last, not having been complied with,
—the same will again be exposed to public
sale on the premises, at ten o'clock A. M. on
WEDNESDAY, the 12th of March next, to
the highest bidder, for the benefit of the cre-
ditors of the said Ogle.
The terms of sale are, one third part of the
purchase money to be paid in hand on the day
of sale; one fourth part thereof within one
month thereafter, and the residue in two equal
annual instalments, on interest,—the purchaser
giving bonds with approved security; the con-
veyance to be made upon payment of the whole
purchase money. Further particulars to be
made known, at the time and place of sale, by
JOHN RITCHIE,
Trustee of Benjamin Ogle.
Frederick-Town,
January 17th, 1866. (Jan. 28) d

To Let,
AND possession given on the 15th April
next, the STORE and CELLAR, No.
350, Market-street, next door to the corner of
Howard-street, at present occupied by Messrs
T. Tieman and S. Owen, as a Wholesale and
Retail Dry Goods Store; as a stand for which,
it wants no recommendation, as it is well known
to be one of the best in the city. For terms
apply next door to
BOHN & SLINGLUFF.
January 28. eod1 2aw

Major David Stodder,
LIVING at Harris' Creek, in the city of
Baltimore, brought before me this day, a
resplendent grey HORSE, of the following
description, to wit: a sorrel, being about seven
years old, fourteen hands high, a blaze face,
three white legs, and a natural trotter, shod all
round.
J. SMITH.
The owner is desirous to prove property, pay
charges, and take said horse away.
DAVID STODDER.
March 4. lawr

(By Authority.)

AN ACT,
Authorizing the sale of a tract of land, in
the town of Cincinnati, and state of
Ohio.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That for
the disposal of a certain tract or lot of
land, belonging to the United States in
the town of Cincinnati, on the Ohio, being
the same on which Fort Washington was
erected, the secretary of the treasury
shall cause the said tract to be surveyed
and laid off into town lots, streets, and
avenues, in such manner, and of such di-
mensions as he may judge proper, con-
forming as near as may be to the original
plan of the town: when the survey is
completed, a plat thereof shall be returned
to the surveyor General, on which the
lots shall be denominated by progressive
numbers who shall therefrom cause two
copies to be made, one to be transmitted
to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the
other to the Register of the land office at
Cincinnati: on the receipt of which plat,
the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause
the said town lots to be offered to the
highest bidder at public sale, to be held at
Cincinnati, under the superintendance of
the Register and Receiver of the land of-
fice in the district of Cincinnati, on the
same terms and conditions as have been
provided for the public sale of the public
lands of the United States. Six weeks
notice shall be given of the day of sale, in
at least two newspapers published in the
state of Ohio.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
GEO: CLINTON.
Vice President of the U. S. and President of the
Senate.

Feb. 28, 1866.
APPROVED
TH: JEFFERSON.

AN ACT
Making a further appropriation for the
support of a library.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House
of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That in
addition to the unexpended balance of
the former appropriation made to pur-
chase books for the use of congress, which
is hereby revived and continued, there
shall be appropriated the sum of one thou-
sand dollars yearly, for the term of five
years; to be paid out of the monies in
the treasury not otherwise appropriated,
and expended under the direction of a
joint committee, to consist of three mem-
bers of the Senate, and three members of
the House of Representatives, to be ap-
pointed every session of Congress during
the continuance of this appropriation.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
GEO: CLINTON Vice-Presi-
dent of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

February 21, 1866,
APPROVED,
TH: JEFFERSON.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FRIDAY, February 28.
Debate on Mr. Dawson's resolution.
Mr. Cook. I am not sorry that this
debate has taken the range it has. Indeed
the three resolutions are so connected with
each other, that many of the arguments
which apply to the first may with equal
propriety apply to the others; they all
amount to the question of policy or im-
policy of adopting or rejecting this sys-
tem of defence.

I am in favor of the report of the select
committee, because it provides for a
species of defence, which alone can be
brought into action, against every offend-
ing nation.

I consider every class of American citi-
zens as equally entitled to the protection
of your government; and that such was
the expectation of every class at the
adoption of the constitution. Are not all
classes equally bound to obey your gov-
ernment? Surely they are. They have
all then equally a right to your protec-
tion; for protection and obedience are re-
ciprocal duties. Your merchants and your
mariners are as much entitled to protec-
tion in their pursuits, as those whose pur-
suits are agricultural. Shall your laws
give protection to your seamen, your mer-
chants and their property, while in your
rivers and ports, or within soundings; and
will you abandon them on the high seas,
the common property of all nations?
Where will you draw the line of demar-
cation beyond which they shall not be pro-
tected? They must be protected in all
places. Our dominions consist of land
and water—we have a property in them,
severally, and one in common and un-
divided. The ocean is this common prop-
erty—it is the highway of nations. The
limits of a maritime country, sir, are un-
definable.

In encouraging and protecting com-
merce, you equally encourage and protect
agriculture. They depend on each other.
A wound given to the one, equally affects
the other. Agriculture and commerce,
sir, are not in hostility to each other—
they are co-ordinate and co-relative—the
speed of the ship is the speed of the
plough. Without the active commerce
of this country, agriculture would be
checked by a surplus of produce and the

want of a market. At a time of peace,
at this very time, sir, what ships but
American can transport the indigenous pro-
ducts of this country, at a common
freight and peace premium? And is not
the increased premium an abatement of
the price of exports? Distress the enter-
prise of the merchant; abandon the pro-
tection of your navigation; and the planter
becomes dependent on the fortuitous
arrival of belligerent ships for a market
and a price.

What is the consequence if you do not
guard your commerce? The rates of
premium will be advanced to an incal-
culable amount. True, the consumer even-
tually pays; but the consumers are all
your people; who would thus indirectly
pay a tax perhaps triple or quadruple the
amount of cost in providing and maintain-
ing a naval defence.—And which is the
more honorable? And what will be the
effect on your revenue? Has it not al-
ready been greatly injured from want of
protection?

I have said that the ocean is the com-
mon highway of nations; such it ought
to be; but new principles are indeed in-
terpolated into the law of nations: rob-
bers and pirates infest every sea. The
Mediterranean no longer excites superior
dread; spoliations, insults and injuries,
are brought home to our shores: whole
kingdoms are about to be declared in a
state of blockade: and I know not what
will escape being considered as contra-
band of war. What, sir, are the rights
of neutrals? The right to complain.—
What are the laws of nations? Too much,
sir, what a single nation chooses to alter
or fashion them.

But, sir, it is fairly presumable that a
large majority of this house are indignant
at our wrongs, and disposed to resent
them: on the subject of means only can
we differ.

Many gentlemen are in favor of an act
of non-importation. But will this amount
to protection? to that protection to which
our merchants are so justly entitled? Man-
y of our merchants have suffered greatly;
some have been half ruined; and some
wholly ruined. Shall we, for their
satisfaction, tell them and others, that
they may haul their vessels into dock to
rot, while a non importation act may con-
tinue to operate? Is this granting them
protection?

Whence is your revenue derived, by
which your national debt is lessened; by
which your civil list is paid, your very
government supported? From com-
merce: and will you muzzle the ox that
treadeth out your corn? What but com-
merce has raised this country to so envi-
able a height of prosperity? What but
commerce, or taxes on commerce, has
enabled you to build the navy you have;
has empowered you to resist the encroach-
ments and insults of foreign governments;
to give you money to save our western
brethren from the inroads of the savage?
Of what benefit was it to the northern
states that millions of the public money
were spent in support of a western army?
This is not a question to be asked: for
government was, and is, bound to protect
every part, and every class of citizens.—
E pluribus unum, is the motto of our gov-
ernment; in conformity to which, let us
fly to each others support.

We are the second commercial nation
in the world. We have upwards of a mil-
lion tons of shipping. Is our navy any
way proportionable? By our commerce
and our numbers compared with other
nations, should we in the same manner
proportion our naval strength, we are en-
titled to thirty ships of the line and seven-
ty frigates.

Some gentlemen are in favor of aban-
doning commerce to itself. Let commerce
take care of itself, they say. If the mer-
chant cannot pursue his occupation in
safety and to advantage, let him quit it,
retire from the sea ports and take hold of
the plough. As well might we tell our
brethren of the west; if the Indians
harass you, and you cannot pursue your
agricultural concerns, come here to our
ports, and take up the smack and the fish-
ing line. No, sir, they are not to aban-
don their different occupations, but to be
protected in them.

I hardly should think the request of our
merchants unreasonable, if they should
hold to you language of this sort. All your
revenue is derived from us: give us a na-
val defence in proportion to the amount of
our tonnage, and to the revenue you re-
ceive from us. Such a naval defence
would amount to above an hundred large
armed vessels. But such is not the de-
mand; Their request amounts to but a
small part of what can be afforded; a
gradual increase of our navy, the expense
of which will hardly be felt; which will
in part be paid by the additional revenue
arising from additional defence; for much
revenue has been lost for want of defence,
and hereafter, in proportion to the increase
of our commerce, will be the increase of
our losses, unless that commerce be pro-
tected.

Great Britain knows the nature of our
government, and its wishes to maintain
peace: she expects we shall show our
resentment, and seek our redress by the
passing of a non-intercourse act. Let us,
sir, disappoint her; the disappointment
will have a good effect.

Some gentlemen suppose the present
executive of the U. S. unfriendly to com-
merce. The belief must be unfounded in-
correctness. No man can believe it, af-
ter reading his report made while he was
secretary of state. He is friendly to our
commerce, and must be friendly to its
protection.

There are many gentlemen, who, un-
der the administrations preceding the
present, were much opposed to the crea-
tion of a navy. They wish to preserve
consistency, and hence continue their op-
position. But, are not cases altered by
circumstances? What might have been
highly improper then, may be strictly
proper and necessary now.

Gentlemen, and among others the hon.
Speaker, have said that we are now about
commencing a new system. Surely this
is not a question about the creation of a
navy. A navy we already have. It com-
menced under the former administration;
it has been continued by this. The ques-
tion is, shall we or shall we not increase
the navy.

It is said that a navy tends to the pro-
vocation of insults and injuries; and un-
less it be immense, it must soon be des-
troyed. It is from nothing past that this
argument can be drawn. Where was
ever a nation with a navy, whose navy
was ever wholly destroyed. Look to all
the minor powers of Europe, I mean in-
nor in naval importance. They may have
been partially injured, or greatly crippled,
but none of them have been destroyed;
although so much nearer England than
we are.

We are a nation increasing with rap-
idity in wealth, numbers and general pros-
perity. It will indeed be strange, if we
expect as we grow great to gain respect-
ability by our pusillanimity. No, sir, the
only, or certainly the most sure way,
of gaining the respect of other nations, is
by adopting the means that all nations adopt
to become great; it is by our power that
we are to be respected, and our rights
and liberties maintained.

A navy equal to that of Great Britain,
is neither needed nor expected by our
merchants. A navy is a defence against
all nations; and in future times, if wars
cannot be avoided, and a power to wage
war is the best security for peace, when
we may be opposed to England, other
powers of Europe will be with us,
when acting with England against other
powers our force will be irresistible. I
believe, sir, that if ever the enormous and
gigantic power of the British Neptune is
to be curtailed, America will curtail it.
Yes, sir, our naval commanders are des-
tined hereafter to reap laurels for victo-
ries obtained over British ships. When
an armed neutrality was formerly project-
ed, had we then possessed a navy, we
might probably have rendered much as-
sistance in checking the naval power of
England. They have become the tyrants
of the ocean; they have a sway over the
seas far beyond what they ought to pos-
sess; it is necessary to lessen that power;
and ought not we to yield our proportion
of expense for that purpose?

We talk much of favouring and pro-
tecting the rights of man. Has he no
rights on the ocean? Have not our citi-
zens rights on the water as well as on
the land? We seem to have one right,
and only one, on the water; it is, sir, the
right to suffer; we have abundance of
this right.

Gentlemen say that our debt will in-
crease with our navy; and that we shall
not be able to pay our national debt so
soon as promised. The present admin-
istration, or the present dominant party,
if I may so call it, is pledged for the pay-
ment of the national debt within a certain
time. I consider such pledge impolitick.
Surely, if we should be invaded, or, if any
other great exigency should demand it,
we should not hesitate to go millions in
debt. This pledge, this promise, can be
dispensed with then. And when more
than now was there a great call for dis-
pensing with this impolitick engagement.
When were our rights more insulted?
England trampling on them; and Spain
threatening to shut up our ports with half
a dozen line of battle ships. And I will
ask, suppose Spain should attempt to
block up the Chesapeake, or the port of
New-York; what could be done? Our
frigates could do nothing. We must
not always depend on the hostility of for-
eign nations towards each other even for
a partial defence of our commerce. If
we have an efficient navy, we shall be
able to defend it, we shall be respected, our
commercial rights maintained, our alli-
ance courted by other nations. Let us
then lay our shoulders to the burden;
and, in the hour of difficulty, if neces-
sary, look round for help.

An increase of the navy would have a
good domestic effect. Many merchants
are opposed to the present administration,
because they erroneously view it as inimi-
cable to commerce; but, sir, the present
administration has not diminished the na-
vy, nor is it the opinion of the executive,
that it ought to be diminished.

Some have said that the liberties of a
people were liable to be overthrown by a
navy. I cannot see that it has the least
tendency that way. I have heard of gen-
erals overthrowing the liberties of na-
tions; but I certainly never heard nor
read of an admiral that made himself a
despot. I believe history affords no such
examples.

Some have contended that the crea-
tion of a navy would lead to the odious
and tyrannical practice of impressing sea-
men. I would ask what is the mighty
difference between impressing men to go
on board your armed vessels and fight
your battles, and drafting men, to go per-
haps into the front ranks of the warmest
engagement? In either case you com-
pel men to go, and to fight, where they
do not wish. But I do not think there is
any danger of our being under the neces-
sity of ever entering on the practice of

impressing. If it were now necessary
to man thirty line of battle ships, I have
no doubt but enough would voluntarily
come forward impatient for battle, and
supply all our wants of this description.
Our brave mariners have their feelings;
they feel an indignation like that which
the merchant feels, and like that which
this house, I trust also feels.

I must repeat we are one. I voted for
the bill prohibiting intercourse with St.
Domingo: I considered the bill as calcu-
lated to have a favourable effect on the
southern states. That bill may partially
injure some persons at the northward con-
cerned in trade with that island; but I re-
garded the good of the whole. I hope al-
so that gentlemen of agricultural habits in
the southern states, will consider the
need of a navy in an enlarged and national
view.

There is no nation in the world so enter-
prising as we are: no nation has so
rapidly increased in commerce, and in
new resources of commercial enterprise,
as has this nation within the last fifteen
years. Our prosperity, I had almost
said our all depend on commerce. You
must not, you cannot compel the merchant
to abandon his pursuits; 'tis contrary to
his right, and contrary to your interest;
therefore protect him.

I will ask what plan of defence is ur-
ged by the usage of all nations? The an-
swer is obvious.

I have, sir, doubts of the efficacy of a
non importation act. While aiming to
starve the manufacturers of England, let us
advert to our own sufferings. We may
starve the butchers and baker, but shall we
not injure our own health. What gain-
ers shall we be, or how will our merchants
be redressed; or how will our farmers
find a market; I might not object to re-
strictions on importations so far as is con-
sistent with the preservation of peace; but
no further till we are prepared for war. If
we do this, we may expect that com-
mercial men will patriotically submit; es-
pecially if they can look forward to the short
time, when the whole community will
submit to the expense of supporting that
which is the principal support of all.

We are becoming, sir, every day less
the customers, and more the rival of G.
Britain. Our means of defending our
commerce must be increased. We are
not to fight England single handed, but
we must have more of that kind of defence
which is a protection not only against En-
gland, but against every other power, and
that kind of defence to which, after all our
sufferings on the occasion, we shall be ul-
timately compelled to resort.

I believe that our best mode of defence
will be by line of battle ships and frigates;
and a greater security to our ports and
harbors, than the erection of land batte-
ries. I am not however opposed to gun-
boats; they may do much by way of de-
fence in shallow water; and may be use-
ful any where.

Much is expected from us by the nation;
the only question can be, what man-
ner of redress and defence shall be adopt-
ed; but whatever may be the final deci-
sion on the important questions before us,
I sincerely hope that a spirit of candor,
unanimity and harmony may actuate our
proceedings, and lead us to a correct deci-
sion.

Mr. Sloan. I think the arguments of the
gentleman who has just now taken his seat are
perfectly refutable by a single observation. I
have not the spirit of prophecy but I have the
power of retrospection. Look at the powers
of Europe whose naval forces are inferior to
that of Great Britain; when did they ever gain
a great victory over the English navy! Never;
and judging from what is past, what will come,
they never will conquer that enormous naval
force.

Mr. Early. The gentleman from Massachu-
setts, fears we shall not divest ourselves of
local feelings, in discussing and deciding on this
subject. I apprehend he has no cause for this
fear. The subject is one in which we are all
nearly equally interested. The northern states
have their Boston and New York; the middle
states their Philadelphia and Baltimore; the
southern states their Norfolk, Wilmington,
Charleston, and Savannah; and the western
states New Orleans; this cannot be a local
question.

By the report of the secretary at war it ap-
pears that one million and a half have been
expended on the different fortifications; and
that three per cent only are in a state of defence: Boston,
Philadelphia and Baltimore. It also ap-
pears by the report 107,000 dollars have been
expended at Newport on fortifications, which
are now greatly out of repair, and which when
repaired can be of no service; there being three
good channels by which vessels may enter the
harbor, and these batteries being altogether
unable to annoy an enemy's ship except in one
channel.

We have expended one and a half million of
dollars on fortifications and not more than one
eighth part of that sum has had any good effect.
I consider the sum of 150,000 dollars as
insufficient for any valuable purpose, nor do I
believe that the annual appropriation of this
sum for many years yet to come would be of
essential service in defending our ports at
large.

I should be in favor of this mode of defence,
if I thought it would be of utility. If I thought
the port of New York alone could be defended
by the appropriation of the whole sum men-
tioned in the resolution, I would cheerfully
vote for it; I would cheerfully vote for double
that sum; four-fifths of the produce of the
state, I have the honor in part to represent
(Georgia) goes to that port, 340,000 dollars have
been expended on the fortifications of that port,
and the works are of no utility; a picaroon
might pass to the city without much molesta-
tion. According to the report of the secretary
at war, the harbor of New York cannot be de-
fended on account of the width of the Narrows,
or entrance into the port. Our ports are not
susceptible of defence by land batteries. If
they were I should cheerfully vote for this or
much larger sums.

The committee at length rose, and Mr. Daw-
son informed the house that he should again call
up the report on Thursday next.