

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser**

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All advertisements appear in both papers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1866

**WANTED.**

A MAID SERVANT of good character,  
who understands house-work. Apply at this  
Office.  
April 11 d4t

**Hawkins & Clagett,**  
HAVE ON HAND,

150 lbs. RYE WHISKEY, a part of which  
is of a very excellent flavor.  
April 11 d10c

**Campbell & Ritchie,**

Have received by the United States, from London  
A PART OF THEIR  
**SPRING GOODS;**

And expect the remainder by the next arrivals  
from London and Liverpool.  
April 11 d12t-c012t

**Bolton Jackson & Co.**

(Opposite the Columbian Inn, Market-street.)  
HAVE received by the ship Abconia, capt.  
Hobson, from Liverpool, a considerable  
part of their

**SPRING GOODS;**

Which having been selected at the different  
manufactories by one of the concern, it is pre-  
sented on inspection, will be found as reason-  
able as any offered for sale at this market.  
N. B. They expect the remainder of their  
spring importation by the next arrivals from Liv-  
erpool and London.  
March 25 d

**Neale, Crane & Co.**

No. 47, MARKET-STREET,  
HAVE just opened a handsome assort-  
ment of

**Spring Goods,**

Which they offer for sale at the most reduced  
prices for cash or in barter for Tobacco.  
Nankens, Blue and Yellow  
Gurrahs, Bafas and other India Muslins  
Sewing Silks, India, English and Italian  
Scarlet, Brown and Blue Bandanna  
Madras Handkerchiefs  
Senshaws, Persians, &c.  
Silk and Cotton Chambrays  
India and English Book Muslins  
Cotton and Linen Cambricks  
Calicoes, assorted  
Black Cambric Muslins  
Camberick and other Shawls  
Dimities  
Marseilles and James Waistcoating  
Camberick Dimities  
Irish Linens  
Tickenburg do.  
Bretagnes  
White and Brown Platillas  
Dowls, Cress and Dispers  
Linen Checks  
Cotton do.  
Cotton Cassimeres  
Silk and Cotton Hosiery  
Mens' and Women's extra Silk and Be-  
ver Gloves  
Mens best do. do.  
Threads, white and colored  
Pins, &c.  
April 14 e04t



**PANTHEON.**

Mr. MANFREDI, and his company, con-  
sisting of six performers, 3 Ladies and 3 Gen-  
tlemen, from Philadelphia, offer their services  
to the Public, and respectfully inform the La-  
dies and Gentlemen of the City of Baltimore,  
that their second night's performance will be  
on THURSDAY, THE 17th OF APRIL.  
The performance will be commenced with a  
SPANISH DANCE by the Little American.  
DANCING ON THE ROPE.  
A DANCE in character with the Balance-  
Pole, by Miss Louisa.  
Miss Catherine will dance a Hornpipe on the  
Rope, after which a serious dance.  
**Grote-que Dance,**  
By Madam Manfredi, The Moving Table.  
She will dance without putting her feet on the  
Rope, with the balance-pole, and play a hand-  
some air on the Mandoline, on the Rope, with-  
out the Balance-Pole.  
After which, the Combat of the Two Flags  
by Mr. and Mrs Manfredi, on the rope.  
**The Coffin Dance**  
Mr. Manfredi will dance with two Baskets  
tied to his Feet, after which he will dance with  
two Boys, in the same manner, without the  
Balance-Pole. He will beat the Drum, and  
curious feat of the Cloak; plays the  
Horn, and jumps backwards and forwards  
a handkerchief.  
The clown will divert the company with nu-  
merous comic capers.  
**Tumbling Agility of the Children,**  
Who will perform several feats on the car-  
pet, in the Italian style. Extraordinary feats of  
the Tumblers, who will throw backward and  
forward Somersets over Tables and Chairs.  
Ground Tumbling, with English and Spanish  
Dances.  
**The Egyptian Pyramids.**  
Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on  
his arms, legs, &c. showing several perspec-  
tives in the Roman style.  
He will dance a Spanish Fandango over a  
number of eggs.  
The whole to conclude with a hornpipe by  
Miss Catherine.  
Days of performance Tuesdays, Thurs-  
days and Saturdays. Admission 1 Dollar.  
The doors open at 6 o'clock, and the cur-  
tain rise at 7. No cigars to be smoked.

**ON SPRING.**

THE warmer gales e'er long will rise,  
And wake the genial year—  
The crimson radiance of the skies  
Proclaims that Spring is near.  
Soon nature, clad in bright array,  
Will claim our wondering sight;  
And fragrant gales around us play,  
To crown the soft delight.  
On every breeze soft music float,  
To charm the listening ear;  
The feathered tribes attune each note  
To hail the smiling year.  
Soon Flora, loveliest of her train,  
In richest hues array'd,  
Will strew sweet flow'rets o'er the plain,  
And deck each verdant glade.  
Where WINTER lately spread his gloom,  
Without one cheering ray,  
The sweetest flowers will bud and bloom,  
And warmest sun-beams play.  
How pleasing then the lovely change,  
How sweet the violet's bloom;  
Through verdant meadows we shall range,  
To inhale the soft perfume.  
O may our hearts be tun'd to praise  
The Power, who form'd the whole—  
May gratitude inspire our lays,  
Till seasons cease to roll.

(By Authority.)

**AN ACT**

To regulate the laying out and making a  
road from Cumberland, in the state of  
Maryland, to the state of Ohio.  
BE it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States of  
America in Congress assembled, That the  
President of the United States be, and he  
is hereby authorized to appoint, by and  
with the advice and consent of the Senate,  
three discreet and disinterested citizens  
of the United States to lay out a road  
from Cumberland, or a point on the  
northern bank of the river Potomac in  
the state of Maryland, between Cumber-  
land and the place where the main road  
leading from Gwinns to Winchester in  
Virginia crosses the river, to the state of  
Ohio: whose duty it shall be, as soon as  
may be after their appointment, to repair  
to Cumberland aforesaid, and view the  
ground from the points on the river Potomac  
hereinbefore designated, to the river  
Ohio, and to lay out in such direction as  
they shall judge under all circumstances,  
the most proper, a road from thence to  
the river Ohio, to strike the same at the  
most convenient place, between a point  
on its eastern bank, opposite to the north-  
ern boundary of Steubenville, in said  
state of Ohio, and the mouth of Grave-  
creek, which empties into the said river,  
a little below Wheeling in Virginia.  
Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,  
That the aforesaid road shall be laid out  
four rods in width, and designated on each  
side by a plain and distinguishable mark  
on a tree, or by the erection of a stake  
or monument, sufficiently conspicuous,  
in every quarter of a mile of the dis-  
tance, at least, where the road pursues a  
straight course so far or farther, and on  
each side, at every point where an angle  
occurs in its course.  
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,  
That the commissioners shall, as soon as  
may be after they have laid out said road  
as aforesaid, present to the President an  
accurate plan of the same, with its sever-  
al courses and distances; accompanied by  
a written report of their proceedings,  
describing the marks and monuments by  
which the road is designated, and the face  
of the country over which it passes, and  
pointing out the particular parts which  
they shall judge require the most and  
immediate attention, and amelioration;  
and the probable expence of making the  
same passable in the most difficult parts,  
and through the whole distance; desig-  
nating the state or states through which  
said road has been laid out, and the length  
of the several parts which are laid out  
on new grounds, as well as the length of  
those parts laid out on the road now  
travelled. Which report the President  
is hereby authorized to accept or reject,  
in the whole or in part. If he accepts,  
he is hereby further authorized and re-  
quested to pursue such measures, as in  
his opinion shall be proper, to obtain  
consent, for making the road, of the state  
or states through which the same has  
been laid out. Which consent being  
obtained, he is further authorized to take  
prompt and effectual measures to cause  
said road to be made through the whole  
distance, or in any part or parts of the  
same, as he shall judge most conducive  
to the public good, having reference to  
the sum appropriated for the purpose.  
Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That  
all parts of the road which the President  
shall direct to be made, in case the trees  
are standing, shall be cleared the whole  
width of four rods; and the road shall  
be raised in the middle of the carriage way,  
with stone, earth, or gravel and sand, or a  
combination of some or all of them, leav-  
ing or making, as the case may be, a ditch  
or water course on each side, and contig-  
uous to said carriage way; and in no in-  
stance shall there be an elevation in said  
road, when finished, greater than an angle  
of five degrees with the horizon. But  
the manner of making said road, in every  
other particular, is left to the direction  
of the President.  
Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That  
said commissioners shall each receive  
four dollars per day, while employed as  
aforesaid, in full for their compensation,  
including all expenses. And they are  
hereby authorized to employ one surveyor,  
or two chainmen, and one marker, for  
whose faithfulness and accuracy they, the

said commissioners, shall be responsible,  
to attend them in laying out said road,  
who shall receive in full satisfaction for  
their wages, including all expenses, the  
surveyor three dollars per day, and each  
chain-man and the marker one dollar per  
day, and while they shall be employed in  
said business; of which fact, a certifi-  
cate signed by said commissioners shall  
be deemed sufficient evidence.  
Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That  
the sum of Thirty thousand dollars be,  
and the same is hereby appropriated to  
defray the expense of laying out and  
making said road. And the President is  
hereby authorized to draw from time to  
time on the treasury, for such parts, or  
at any one time, for the whole of said  
sum, as he shall judge the service requires.  
Which sum of thirty thousand dollars  
shall be paid, first out of the fund of two  
per cent. reserved for laying out and  
making roads to the state of Ohio, by vir-  
tue of the seventh section of an act passed  
on the thirteenth day of April, one thou-  
sand eight hundred and two, intitled "An  
act to enable the people of the eastern di-  
vision of the territory north west of the  
river Ohio, to form a constitution and  
state government, and for the admission  
of such state into the union, on an equal  
footing with the original states and for  
other purposes." Three per cent. of the  
appropriation contained in said seventh  
section being directed by a subsequent  
law, to the laying out, opening and mak-  
ing roads within the said state of Ohio.  
And secondly, out of any money in the  
treasury not otherwise appropriated,  
chargeable upon and reimbursable at the  
treasury by said fund of two per cent. as  
the same shall accrue.  
Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That  
the President be, and he is hereby re-  
quested to cause to be laid before Con-  
gress, as soon as convenience will permit,  
after the commencement of each session,  
a statement of the proceedings under this  
act, that Congress may be enabled to ad-  
opt such further measures as may, from  
time to time, be proper, under existing  
circumstances.  
NATHL. MACON,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
S. SMITH,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 29, 1866.  
APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.  
From the AURORA.  
EUROPEAN POLITICS.—The battle of Aus-  
terlitz, and the death of Pitt, seem to have  
put an extinguisher, for the moment, on the  
political candle; but we suspect the next late  
arrivals from Europe, will again light up the  
sagacity of our quidnuncs and will give them  
an opportunity to exclaim against the ambition  
of the French emperor.  
By this time the further plans of Bonaparte,  
must have unfolded themselves. The emperor  
of Germany has acted his part against France  
the third and last time. Naples long before  
this has changed masters and her monarch,  
met the fate which every king is most justly  
entitled to, who forms "too intimate a con-  
nection" with Great Britain—that part of the Eu-  
ropean continent has received its quietus—the  
Isle of Sicily only—and we even doubt that  
that can now remain to that monarch. Negoti-  
ation, whenever it takes place, with Brit-  
ain, will decide respecting Malta—Cefu, we  
believe will not be attacked; there can then be  
fighting only in Sicily. of course but little in-  
terest can now be expected from the Christian  
kings in that quarter.  
Perhaps France and Austria, may think the  
Turkish emperor has formed "too intimate a  
connection" with Russia and Britain; if so, we  
think our politicians will be gratified with news  
shortly from Turkey—however, we are not now  
in a thinking humour, on this subject, and  
therefore leave others to reflect for themselves.  
Only this we say, that France will now never  
suffer Russia to complete her views on Con-  
stantinople. Alexander has already lost more,  
by his "too intimate connection" with Britain  
even than Austria, reduced and humbled, even  
as Austria now is.  
To the north of Europe, we must in this  
sketch of politics, fix our attention.  
The last accounts from Europe informed us,  
that, the French armies were rapidly returning  
into France, or spreading themselves on the  
borders of the Prussian states.—Bonaparte de-  
clared that the conquerors at Austerlitz,  
should be received and seated at Paris, some-  
time early in May; it would then see where  
the honor of the French nation, next demanded  
their attention. That he intends this, we  
doubt not—but, we believe, at the same time,  
it was meant as a *ruse de guerre*.—Bonaparte will  
not delay till May, knowing where the honor  
of the French nation lies his soldiers; he is  
not now placed in a situation, as he was before  
this third coalition; to imper and negotiate—  
every thing is now decided. When his army was  
reviewed at Boulogne in September, on the  
shores of the northern ocean, his eagle eye  
was fixed, at the same moment, on Vienna—if  
he reviews his army at Paris, the same eye  
may be fixed on Petersburg?—Before, he had  
to fear a coalition of Europe against him,  
the petty elector of avaria only excepted,  
and in case of Bavaria being overcome, her  
population would have been incorporated with  
his enemies—now the case is reversed, all Eu-  
rope, Russia excepted are his vassals; and  
his mandates, like the edicts of the barons of  
old to their vassals, will unite all the rest of  
Europe under his banners to fight with him  
against Russia.  
Prussia, we now believe, at one time, really  
mediated to side with Britain. If Bonaparte  
is convinced of that, if Austria, she will be  
reduced. The territories of Frederick will  
not be suffered to exist in sufficient extent to  
afford armies which in be injurious to the  
safety of France.  
If Bonaparte really cease to fear, or is  
yet doubtful of Prussia, he will not delay till  
May. Prussia dares to commence hostilities.  
The French armies, therefore, be so sta-  
tioned, that if Frederick wishes in the year, if  
he does not submit quietly to the dictates of  
Talleyrand, a march into Berlin will be effected  
in less time, than ever march to Vienna.  
There was a time, when we expected that  
it would be possible, for Russia and France,  
to sign terms of peace—that idea we now  
drop—the declaration the King of England  
to his parliament, that the emperor of Russia

will remain faithful to his engagements—a  
declaration made by Alexander after his re-  
turn from Austerlitz—the state papers so in-  
fatigably and unaccountably exposed to the  
British parliament, after Pitt's death, by Cas-  
tleragh and Mulgrave, in which all the plans  
of the coalition were developed, will we now  
think occasion a continuance of the war be-  
tween France and Russia, unless Russia ac-  
cede to all the terms of Bonaparte.  
The death of Pitt will also give France  
every advantage on the continent—British  
subsidies will now cease—British gold will  
now cease to pollute the continent—the pre-  
sent ministers of the cabinets of Europe have  
no confidence in the present ministry of Great  
Britain—all are now single handed. Bonaparte,  
by the papers exhibited to the world through  
the British parliament, has a full view of all  
the evil intended to France, and to those who  
formed "too intimate a connexion" with her—  
he will not now wait till May—on the con-  
tinent he will speedily close hostilities by nego-  
ciation with Russia, or war—he will seize the  
present moment—he never will suffer a  
fourth coalition—the state papers of the third  
coalition will be the basis of his excuses for all  
his future conquests—we shall see more states  
annihilated for forming a "too intimate con-  
nexion" with Britain.  
If war is continued with Russia no more  
Russian line of battle ships will pass through  
the sound, or be suffered to re-enter the Black  
sea by the Dardanelles. The French armies  
will march—Europe will be summoned to the  
field, as the vassals of France—Europe will  
march in the train of a nation, good God! of  
a nation, which the puny statesmen of Britain,  
had in imagination blotted from the map  
of Europe!—France will absorb all Europe  
in herself; and what we advanced full twelve  
months past, as the consequence of a third  
coalition against France will we have no doubt  
be speedily realised—that the eagles of France  
and her tri-colored standards, will be planted  
and waving at the same moment, over the bat-  
lements of Petersburg and of Constantinople.  
Of Britain, in our next reverie.  
From the same.  
The new British ministry.—What will  
they do, how will they act? are ques-  
tions asked by many. They are ques-  
tions, however, that are not easily an-  
swered. The part which the new min-  
istry have to act, in the face of English  
politics, is more difficult than the part  
undertaken by their predecessors, inas-  
much as they have for thirty years been  
making professions.  
When we speak of the present minis-  
try, we look upon Mr. Fox as the ostensi-  
ble head or managers as Mr. Pitt was  
over the former administration. When  
Mr. Pitt first seized the reigns of the  
government, he was quite young, he had  
not been on the public stage long enough  
to have made many professions: the only  
one, of consequence, that he made, pre-  
vious to his appointment, was that of a  
desire to have a reform of parliament.  
Not so with the present ministry: Mr.  
Fox has been an opposer of the corrup-  
tions of the British government for more  
than thirty years—he has made many  
professions, he has called for much refor-  
mation.  
However, we acknowledge, that, from  
the great impediments thrown in his way  
by the former ministry, the deplorable  
state, as to external politics, in which the  
nation was left at Pitt's death, and the  
corruption and depravity accumulated  
around every office and department of  
the court and cabinet, the difficulties of  
Mr. Fox are greater than any new min-  
ister ever had to encounter. In fact, no-  
thing can carry the present ministry  
through with any credit, but a fixed and  
determined plan of action concluded upon  
previous to possession of place—a plan  
diametrically opposite to that of their  
predecessors, and putting into practice all  
that had been professed and advocated by  
Mr. Fox, through his whole parliamen-  
tary career.  
Should Mr. Fox attempt to realize and  
act upon the principles he has advocated,  
he must be a bold minister indeed—the  
change will be little short of a complete  
revolution. But should he become time  
serving; should he falter, hesitate, or  
refuse to apply the caustic, to prune and  
top the excrescences, which he has seen  
growing and shooting up for so many  
years, and which he had before vainly  
endeavored to weed out, Mr. Fox, like  
all great professors, will sink to a level  
with the Pitts and Dundasses and Hawkes-  
burys of Great Britain.  
Mr. Fox has undertaken his office, with  
a full view of the difficulties, he will have  
to encounter—and if he does not realize  
the expectations of the liberal & enlight-  
ened of all nations, may he fall with as  
much disgrace as his predecessor. Let  
us enquire what were his professions and  
plans for reformation, when Mr. Fox was  
out of place.  
He uniformly called for a radical par-  
liamentary reform.  
He always insisted that the powers of  
the crown had increased, were increas-  
ing and ought to be diminished.  
He constantly objected to the lavish  
creation of peerage titles.  
He advocated the abolition of the test  
act.  
He uniformly advocated and demanded  
the emancipation of the catholics, and  
their restoration to the rank and rights of  
citizens.  
He advocated the abolition of the slave  
trade.  
He always called for the abolition of  
tythes and for the substitution of more  
rational support for the ministers of the  
established church.  
He always opposed the unnatural alli-  
ance between church and state, that ex-  
isted in Britain.  
He opposed, with vigor, the gag bill,  
and all the other bills passed and now ex-  
isting, so repugnant to the freedom of the  
subject.

He uniformly condemned that violation  
of neutral rights, constantly resorted to  
by the former administration.  
He always advocated the rights of the  
Quakers to the enjoyment of the same  
privileges as those they possess in the  
United States, and to admit their affirma-  
tions to be of equal import with the oaths  
of others.  
He zealously advocated the rights of  
the people of Ireland, condemned the  
murders and plunderings, practised under  
Pitt, and condemned the union, of the  
governments of the two islands, as a most  
ruinous measure.  
He unceasingly objected to the incom-  
modious and other inquisitorial taxes.  
Finally, throughout Mr. Fox's parlia-  
mentary career, he has suffered no oppor-  
tunity to pass, without entering his pro-  
test against every abuse, which exists in  
the British system of government—  
calmly but firmly protested against them  
all, when out of place.  
What will Mr. Fox now do; will he,  
when in place, realize our hopes, perform  
his promises, or will he screen himself  
under the common cant of all hypocrites  
and apostates—"this is not the time."  
What will be his course time alone can  
determine—but the lapse cannot be long.  
We shall soon learn, also, whether a  
peace will be made between France and  
England. As for continental alliances,  
they have been dissolved by the death of  
Mr. Pitt, and in our opinion can exist no  
more—the continent is left to itself, single  
handed against France: and if England  
shall determine to prolong the war, she  
must fight single-handed also—both must  
content independently of each other,  
there will be no unity of action between  
them.  
Our reasons for thus concluding are,  
that, the political principles of Mr. Fox,  
as professed when out of place, are not  
such as to conciliate or command the  
confidence of the present statesmen, or  
ruling ministers of Europe, who have  
heretofore acted with Mr. Pitt.  
Mr. Fox's political tenets, as declared  
when out of office are not such as the  
high church party in England will ever  
approve. That party has constantly de-  
clared that the principles of Fox, Er-  
skine and their friends, would, if adopted,  
prove the destruction of the existing  
government. The high church party per-  
secutes the Quakers, Presbyterians, Dap-  
tists, Methodists, and Catholics, and all  
other sects, that dare to worship their  
creator in any other mode than that of the  
church of England.  
Mr. Fox, Mr. Erskine and their friends  
are now in place. The members of the  
high church junto can command a ma-  
jority of the votes in the commons, and in  
the house of lords the weight or number  
of those called dissenters, is trifling in-  
deed. Will the junto, which had pre-  
dicted the destruction of Britain to be the  
necessary consequence of the accession  
of Mr. Fox to power, now support him  
with their votes?—or, will the means of  
corruption, possessed by Mr. Fox equally  
with Mr. Pitt—the loaves and fishes—be  
superior to the votes of conscience and  
principle?  
As long ago as 1797, the new creation  
of dukes, marquises, barons, and lords,  
wanted but 12 to be equal to the majority  
of the peers, as at the accession of the  
present monarch. Since 1797, the num-  
ber has been considerable; and, already,  
since Mr. Fox's appointment, we see in  
the Morning Chronicle, which we presume  
to be the new official paper, a new batch  
of peers to be created, consisting of some  
of the most leading characters as to land-  
ed property in the old opposition. Does  
this look like an adherence to or an  
abandonment of the principles before  
professed—does it not appear, as if, let  
who will be managers of the British  
stage, the same mountain tricks must  
be played, the same puppets created and  
exhibited.  
With regard to the course which the  
new minister will pursue towards this  
country, we make no doubt his efforts  
will be used to compromise our differ-  
ences—it is not the interest of Britain to  
do otherwise, here the road is plain—we  
ask nothing but the acknowledgment of  
the old and accustomed usages of nations  
—the illicit smuggling trade of our own  
citizens or foreign residents will never be  
supported by any part of our Congress,  
much less by a great majority of its  
members.  
But, in his own country we foresee  
great difficulties to be experienced by  
Mr. Fox and his friends—if they adopt  
boldly every measure they proposed or  
advocated when out of place, and prac-  
tise throughout what they formerly pro-  
fessed, the change will amount almost to a  
revolution. Can he without it, restore the  
middling ranks & the poor to comfort and  
freedom, can he remove the more than  
Egyptian bondage, which oppresses these  
classes of society—can he reduce the  
taxes and give to England her former  
high rank among nations—if he cannot  
effect these objects, the change of the  
ministry will prove no more than a phan-  
tom.  
For our parts, we apprehend, there is  
too much of the old laven remaining,  
too much of the old influence; to afford  
an expectation of such measures, and  
enable Mr. Fox, to cleanse the Augean  
stable of British pollution—we think  
something more than a change of minis-  
try will be necessary—either a revolution  
must take place, or Fox will not be able  
to prevent the subjugation of England by  
Bonaparte.