

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH CALVERT STREET,
NEAR THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1866

Lisbon Wine.

20 Pipes LISBON WINE just received
per Ferguson's Norfolk Packet—for sale by
JOHN RANDALL,
95 B-way's wharf.

ALSO ON HAND.

20 pipes CALIFORNIA RIFFE WINE,
1600 pipes BURR-STONES.

Ixuma Salt.

ABOUT 1,000 bushels EXUMA SALT,
on board schr. Phalanx, for sale by
BIGELOW & PROUD.

ALSO,
10 barrels Fresh LIMES.

July 19 d4t

REMOVAL.

LEVIN P. BARNES,
HAS removed his shop from No. 9, to No.
48, South street, where the continuous
running of the Tailoring Business in its various
branches is conducted.

He has to return his most sincere thanks to his former
friend and customers, and the public in general
for past favors, and in hopes that through a
similar situation of business, to merit a further
continuance of the same.

N. B. Two or three good boys will be taken
as apprentices to the above business if immedi-
ate application is made.

July 17 d6t-eo2w

Fire Insurance.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING RECEIVED POWERS
AND THE LICENSING FROM THE
PHENIX COMPANY OF LONDON,
Is authorized to receive applications for Houses,
Ware-houses, Steam-boats, Factories, Goods,
Wares and Merchandise, being part of the state
of Maryland.

FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
On terms and conditions, as usual, it is provided,
made that the policy shall be issued on a
sure and solid calculation of the amount of prop-
erty to be insured, and the rate of premium to be
paid thereon, and the policy shall be subject to the
provisions of the charter of the said Company.

In the Office of the insured person is liable to
any call for the loss of the property insured,
in case of Fire, the said person is to be fully
satisfied of the loss, and the policy shall be
subject to the charter of the said Company, and
the policy shall be subject to the provisions of
the charter of the said Company, and the policy
shall be subject to the provisions of the charter
of the said Company.

Orders left at the Marine Insurance Office,
in Second street, will be attended to
DAVID STEWART,
Agent for the Phoenix Assurance Company
of London.

The Phoenix Company having Agents in
Philadelphia, New-York, Charleston, Savannah,
and New Orleans, persons having property in
those places, are referred to the respective
Agents.

notary of the city or district in which the fire
happened, not concerned in such loss, import-
ing that they are acquainted with the character
and circumstances of the person or persons in-
sured, and do know, or verily believe, that he,
she, or they, really, and by misfortune, without
any kind of fraud or evil practice, have sustain-
ed by such fire, loss and damage to the amount
therein mentioned; and, until such affidavit and
certificates are produced, the loss money shall
not be payable, also, if there appears any fraud
or false swearing, the claimant shall forfeit his
claim to restitution or payment, by virtue of his
policy.

IX. In case any difference or dispute shall
arise between the assured and the company,
touching any loss or damage, such difference
may be submitted to the judgment and determi-
nation of arbitrators indifferently chosen,
whose award in writing shall be conclusive and
binding to all parties. And when any loss or
damage shall have been duly proved, the insur-
ed shall receive satisfaction, to the full amount
thereof, without allowance of any discount, less,
or other deduction whatever.

X. Persons choosing to insure for seven years,
will be charged for six years only; also, for a
less number of years than seven, will be allow-
ed a reasonable discount.
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Saltpetre, Flax,
Hemp, Oils, and Tallow, are deemed hazard-
ous goods; Tallow-melters, Soap-makers,
Brass-makers, Dealers in Spirituous Liquors,
Vinegar and Sweet-makers, Hemp and Flax-
dressers, Printing-houses, Coopers, Capenters,
Cabinet-makers, Coach-makers, Mill-houses,
Bakers, Ship-chandlers, Boat-builders, Distill-
ers, Sugar-refiners, Distillers, Chymists,
Varnish-makers, Turpentine-works, Theatricals,
and all Mills and Machinery, are deemed
extra-hazardous, and the rate upon such risks
will be proportionally increased.

Ships in port, and their cargoes; ships
building or repairing; also barges, and other
small craft, with goods on board, may be
insured against fire, at 75 cents for one year—
45 cents for six months, and 37-1-2 cents for
three months per 100 dollars.

Barns, Stables, hay and grain contained in
them, or in stacks or ricks, and live stock, will
be insured at such premium as may be agreed
on.

The rates on buildings, (and on property con-
tained in them) depend so much on the materi-
als of which they are constructed, the purposes
for which they are used, and the situation with
respect to other buildings that they may be deemed
hazardous, that particular attention is request-
ed to these circumstances in the orders for insur-
ance.

In cases requiring a Surveyor's report, or plan
of the buildings, where there are several, show-
ing their situation with respect to each other
and to other buildings, such survey or plan must
be furnished by the Assured, or at his expense;
but, where a clear description of the property
can be given, of which the Agent must be the
judge, they may be dispensed with. The Assur-
ed is subject to no charge or expense in this
Office, except 50 cents for the Policy.

In stating the sums for which insurance may
be requested on any property, it should be re-
collected that indemnity only is the object of
insurance against fire, and that the cost, or ex-
pected profit or advantage, beyond a just estimate
of the value of the property destroyed, is against
the principles of the contract.

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in Second street, will be attended to
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and New Orleans, persons having property in
those places, are referred to the respective
Agents.

July 22 d6t-W10

Books for Sale.

A GENTLEMAN, about leaving this city,
offers the following collection of Books at
BARCAIN, [if application is made at this office]
viz.

Modern Europe, Beawes Lex Mercatoria,
Dr. Moore's Journal, Revolution of France,
English Grammar, History of the Trial of
Warren Hastings, Maritime Statute Considered,
Pott's Works, Spallanzani, System of Nature,
Surveying of Heaven.

July 22 d4t

For Sale,

At No. 68, Cumberland Row,
50 bottles fresh Castor Oil,
50 small potts Tamarinds,
30 boxes Raisins,
30 do Spanish Segars, first chop,
10 barrels Limes.

Also on hand,
A few pipes real (Holland Gin) Cognac
Brandy, Jamaica Rum, and 5000 lb. Bacon,
&c. &c.

ROBINSON & SPRIGG.
Also for Sale.

And may be seen at Mr. Fearen's stable, at
the Horse-Market, a pair of strong carriage
HORSES, 7 years old and 15 1-2 hands high.

July 22 d6t

Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore.

THE Board of Directors will meet at the
Court-House on Friday next the 25th inst. for
the purpose of appointing the following officers,
to whom the annexed salaries will be given:
One Teller, salary \$1200
One Book Keeper, 1000
One Assistant Book-Keeper, 900
One Discount Clerk, 750
One Runner, 500
One Porter, 400

Applications in writing will be received by
the subscriber at the Bank of Baltimore until
Friday next, at noon.

July 22 d4t

A Red Morocco Pocket-Book.

LOST on Wednesday evening or Thursday
morning, a Lady's POCKET-BOOK;
it contained several notes of hand which are of
no use to any person but the owner—there is
one drawn by John Quinn in favor of me; one
do. by Isaac Cox indorsed by Wm. Parsons;
four do. by Peregrine Marsh all in favor of me,
and several others not recollecting. The finder
will be liberally rewarded if returned to me at
the Eagle & Harp Inn, Market-space, or to
the Office of the American.

JOSEPH ROCHE.

July 22 d4t

SHERIFFALTY.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to in-
form 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 respect-
fully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at
the ensuing election.

May 27 d4t

Just Received,
And for sale by the subscriber.

A parcel of strong 4th proof old COGNAC
AC BRANDY.

P. A. GUESTIER.

July 15 d4t

A Cow

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 14th
inst. of the following description: six or
seven years old, is of a middle size, red & white,
with a film on one of her eyes, which has
rendered her sight nearly if not quite extinct,
one of her horns raises higher than the other
towards the extremity. Whoever delivers
said Cow or gives information to me so that
I get her shall receive Four Dollars reward.

BENJAMIN YOE,

At William Hawkins', No. 7, South-street
July 22 d4t

Two Cows

STRAYED away on Thursday, the 3d July,
1866, from the subscriber, No. 90, Bond-
street, Fell's Point. One large, with wide
horns, a star in her forehead, a small white
stripe across the rump, a small white spot on
the side, a long switch tail with white hair
way up, and white belly and flanks.

A small brindle COW with small narrow
horns, with two white spots on the left side of
one shoulder, the other on or below the hip,
with a switch tail just touching the ground,
the most part of it white, with two or three
white feet, with a white belly—A reward of
Five Dollars will be given for the two as they
are both together, or if not, an equal reward
will be given.

JOHN DORSON.

July 22 d4t

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, living
in Baltimore, on Sunday morning, the 6th July,
a negro man named ELIJAH. He is about
twenty years of age, five feet, ten or eleven
inches high; slender round the waist, but is a
remarkable strong, big limbed fellow. He is
a light blackman; has a large flat nose, with
very thick prominent lips; has his wool cut,
so as to form a rigger over the top of his head.
He is a ready-witted fellow, smart in answer-
ing questions; when spoken to in a good hu-
mor, generally laughs, and shews a handsome
set of teeth; walks with a long step, and rock-
ing motion with his body. He has taken with
him a variety of cloths, among which are a
pair of nankeen pantaloons; coarse linen shirts
and trousers; an old castor hat, and a fustian
round about jacket. We purchased him about
12 months since, of Mr. Richard Key Heath,
acting as attorney of Susanna Wilson, of Kent
county, to which place he has probably gone.
Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned
slave, and lodge him in any jail, so that we
may get him again, shall receive 50 dollars, if
taken in Maryland, and the above reward, if
taken out of said state, with all reasonable
charges if brought home.

FREEMAN & WATSON.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others, are
warned from harboring or carrying off said
slave at their peril.

July 8 eo

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday
the 21st inst a stout made mulatto wo-
man, named HENNY, about 23 years of age,
5 feet 2 inches high; her eyes are of a choco-
late colour, she is either round shouldered or
stoops when walking; has a bushy head, which
in her usual mode of dressing, she generally
keeps combed up under her handkerchief; she
has rather a down look, and wrinkles her fore-
head when speaking; what she had on when
she went away is not known, as she took with
her three different dresses, one yellow, one of
darkish colour, and one of blue chequered,
besides her winter clothing. She was purchas-
ed of Mr. George H. Leigh, Leonard Town,
Maryland. The above reward will be given
for taking up and a curing said runaway, so
that the subscriber gets her again, and a rea-
sonable charges if bro't home, will be paid by
JARRETT BULL,

No. 23, North Howard-street.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from har-
boring or carrying off said mulatto woman at
their peril.

July 15 eo

LEE'S

Worm-Destroying Lozenges,

WHICH have within seven years past cured
upwards of one hundred thousand per-
sons of various, of every age and in every
situation, of both sexes, of dangerous complaints
arising from worms, and from obstructions of foul-
ness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever to
others of similar title, so commonly complain-
ed of as operating with violence, on the con-
trary, the particular excellence of this remedy
is its being suited to every age and constitu-
tion; contains nothing but what is perfectly
innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it
cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady,
or the tenderest infant of a week old, should
no worms exist in the body; but will without
pain or gripping cleanse the stomach and bowels
of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby
prevent the production of worms and many
fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious
in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
feverish and bilious complaints, and are
the safest and mildest purgative that can be
used on any occasion.

Also may be had,

Lec's celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills,

Lec's Corn Plaster,

Lec's Elixir for Coughs, &c. and likewise,
the highly esteemed Damask Lip Salve, with
a variety of other medicines, suitable for the
season.

The above valuable Medicines sold whole-
sale and retail by Warner and Hanna, Market-
street, and by N. Knight, Fell's-street, Fell's-
Point.

July 19 eo

For Sale,

ONE elegant two story BRICK HOUSE
and LOT in Old-town, near Christ Church,
fronting on Granby and Albemarle-streets; 40
feet on East-street, and running from street to
street. This property is well known for its value;
in the best order; in a most health situation,
and in a good neighborhood. The house
is now rented to Lawyer Winder, until next
May, when possession will be given to whoever
purchases, and the rent to that time.

ALSO,

A new two story FRAME HOUSE and
LOT, with a good back yard, fronting on Alis-
sanna-street, Fell's Point, and adjoining the
subscriber. This house has just been put in
the best repair, and will be a very convenient
house for a small family, who wishes to get into
a good neighborhood, and a healthy part of the
Point. For terms apply to

WILLIAM HURST,

No. 41, Alissanna-street, Fell's Point
July 17 6t

FOR THE AMERICAN.

(Concluded from Monday's American)

Mr. Paine alleges, and I am not dispo-
sed on this head to dispute his opinion,
that the yellow fever is not a disorder pro-
duced naturally by the climate of the U.
States; or it would always have been
here in the hot months. "The climate
he says is the same now that it was 50 or
100 years ago." Most diligent observ-
ers all-give, that the clearing of the coun-
try so far as it has gone, and the drain-
ing of many marshes, have improved the
climate; yet such a disorder has not been
known in America, but for the last twelve
or thirteen years.

This observation opposes with irresis-
tible force Mr. Paine's opinion that the
new made grounds and embankments are
the sole cause of yellow fever. Mr.
Paine will not even hazard the opinion
that these embankments, and acquisitions
of new ground, have all taken place with-
in these last 12 or 13 years. These oper-
ations have been coeval with the exist-
ence of the seaport towns. There was
another important event took place about
twelve or thirteen years ago, to which Mr.
Paine has not thought proper to advert,
yet might have been deemed worthy of
his philosophic observation; viz, the
breaking out of the wars between France
and England, the violent convulsions in
the West Indies, the large bodies of
troops sent from Europe in that quarter,
the enormously increased intercourse be-
tween the United States and the West
Indies, the change of the nature of the
imports for Molasses and Rum, to Coff-
ee in all states, to Cotton, Cocoa, and Pi-
mento. The introduction of numerous
emigrants with their apparel & property
from the French West Indies, flying in
haste and confusion to save their lives.
These circumstances must have had no
inconsiderable influence. Because the
mortality from yellow fever on board our
W. I. traders, was by no means an un-
frequent occurrence. In our burning
summers, can communication be had
with such vessels with impunity? Are
sailors on voyages remarkable for their
cleanliness, & attention to the pure air of
the fore-castle? Is not their bedding,
their births, their chests of clothes, an
admirable nidus, a genuine hot bed for
the production of contagious miasmata?

Does Mr. Paine know, that contagion
may be carried about in a person's clothes
with impunity to the wearer, and yet be
attended with the most fatal effects to
strangers who have intercourse with him?
Does he not recollect that in the jail fe-
ver, which the prisoners in a perfectly
healthy state introduced, at the court in the
Old Baily, forty persons employed in the
trials, or attendants in the court, were
seized with the malignant jail fever, yet
the disease spread no further. A proof
as the celebrated Cullen justly observes
that the virulence of the miasmata or
poison arising from the clothes was strong-
er than the contagion arising from a
diseased body. "It is also to our purpose
to observe that those persons who were
seized with the disease were placed to
leeward of the prisoners some of the win-
dows of the court being open, while those
persons to windward, between the air of
the windows and the prisoners escaped in
safety.

Notwithstanding our quarantine laws,
sailors and passengers have an almost
immediate introduction among their
friends and acquaintances, either in town
or country. Whence the security when a
supercargo, passengers, or captain, is at
once permitted to go a shore, provided
he goes a small distance into the country,
where his friends and acquaintances have
free access to him? Can Mr. P. say how
long infection may remain attached to the
clothes of a person, before it produces
its injurious effects, or what are the pecu-
liar circumstances necessary to give it
activity, whether in the poison, or the
person receiving it? He knows that ex-
posure to the same miasmata or contagi-
on does not give disease to all in ex-
posure to the most virulent, some, indeed,
many escape.

Mr. Paine, however, has the the sup-
port of a great bulk of the medical prac-
titioners of America. The opinions of a
majority of them are, that the yellow fever
is home bred, that it is not contagion, that
it is an inflammatory fever, and that it is
only to be cured by violent evacuations;
only violent remedies, whose operation
they are unacquainted with. I am satis-
fied every one of these opinions is, without
any solid foundation, and I am convinced
that the practice consequent upon them
is injurious. If the evil had stopped here
it would have been well, that the love of
system and uniformity, have under the
guidance of a certain teacher of medicine,
carried the same views into practice in
all diseases. Every disease is a species of
fever, and every species of fever is a dis-
ease of inflammation, or strength, to be
cured only by violent evacuations and se-
vere abstinence—An opinion, and a prac-
tice more fatal to the diseased, than the
complaints themselves if left to nature.

I am very happy to see that a gentle-
man, agreeably to his affidavit, has dis-
covered a remedy against yellow fever in the
use of castile soap. If I forget not, a few
years ago this same gentleman had dis-
covered another specific, and I suppose not
long hence he may discover a third, or a
fourth, equally efficacious with the for-
mer, and the present. If affidavits would
cure yellow fever, there is no doubt plenty
of them would be obtained; nor can I con-
ceive of any medicine more agreeable to
the patient, it cannot offend the stomach,

nor is it very likely to have any very dis-
agreeable effect even upon the other co. I
do not like edge tools in the hands of
any but those of the most expert work-
men. Soap is innocent, therefore can be
do much harm, whether ill or well applied,
and leaving patients to nature is safer than
the use of powerful medicines, if used by
unskilful hands. I have heard of a prac-
titioner calling at a great man's door who
labored under a fit of the Gout—sir, says
the servant, there is a person below, who
says he can cure the gout—How does he
come asked the master? On foot sir, re-
plied the servant—Then said the master,
turn him about his business, for if he could
cure the gout he would come in a coach
and six.

I conclude, I would ask Mr. Paine how
it happened, that if his cause of yellow
fever is the true one, how is it, that New-
York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and some
of our other seaport towns, have only occa-
sional attacks of yellow fever? How is it
that this disease is not an annual visitant?
The condition of their wharves is perpetu-
ally the same; nay, they are from year
to year adding to them, and reclaiming
more ground. The sun is generally as
hot one summer as another; there is near-
ly the same moisture, and the same dry-
ness; the winds are nearly equally vio-
lent, and blowing for nearly the same pe-
riods from the same quarters; the houses,
habits, and modes of life exhibit little
variation. And why is it that in many other
towns, as well upon the coast, as in the
interior of the country, upon rivers, and
near mill dams or marshes, a similar dis-
ease is not produced?

Why has Baltimore been attacked only
three times by fever since the year
1793? How comes it that every one of
these three cities has received more im-
provement within these last 13 years, than
they ever did in any equal period before?
by drawing, paving, cleansing & ventila-
ting, and yet are afflicted with a new, vio-
lent and destructive disease, which they
did not know before, and which you very
confidently assert, takes its origin from
the new made grounds, and the exhalations
from the waters of the wharves.

The origin of diseases has been a sub-
ject of great solicitude and anxious inves-
tigation from the earliest records of time,
but the operation of marsh miasmata and
human contagion, or effluvia in a diseased
state, appears to have been of too subtle a
nature to admit of accurate demonstra-
tion, under every circumstance. So far
the subject is pressed with difficulties,
still we have reason to hope, that diligent
patient investigation, and observation will
throw much light on the nature of contagi-
on; and it is only by such conduct, that
information can be obtained on this or any
other science—nor can any individual of
celebrity do more harm to society than
by broaching crude and indigested opin-
ions upon subjects, where errors and mis-
takes are productive of great calamities.
Confidence and self-sufficiency are seldom
the concomitants of real knowledge, and
philosophic observation. On the con-
trary, where there is much knowledge, and
sound observation, there you will gener-
ally find modesty, doubt and hesitation.

INVESTIGATOR.

From the Paris Argus of May 29.

We have received London Papers to
the 20th May. The most important mat-
ter they contain, is the Note which the
Secretary of State for the foreign depart-
ment has just transmitted to the Ameri-
can consulate relative to the blockade of
the coasts of France, Holland and Prussia,
from Brest to the mouth of the Elbe.
From the dispositions which Mr. Fox
constantly testified previous to his late re-
ception among his Majesty's Ministers,
it was not to be expected that his name
would ever appear to a paper which an-
nounces the tacit avowal of a doctrine so
injurious to the rights and independence
of nations. We have already demon-
strated several times, that this pretension
of England is not less odious in its prin-
ciple than in its consequences; it was un-
known in the annals of the Navy before
the war of the Revolution. Grotius, in
writing his treatise on the liberty of the
seas (Mare liberum) had not imagined
that despotism could ever be carried to
this pitch; he did as the ancient legisla-
tors, who made no law against parricide,
because they were unable to foresee that
man could ever arrive at such an access of
barbarism. Thus ancient Publicists never
imagined that any nation would arrogate
to itself the right of interdicting to
the whole world the liberty of trading
with another people as soon as it should
be at war with them. A blockade had
never been considered any other than a
measure of fact—a place was deemed block-
aded only when it was surrounded by a
hostile force, and that it was either im-
possible or highly perilous to enter it.
But it is overturning the first and funda-
mental ideas of the rights of nations, it is
plunging humanity into an abyss of mis-
fortunes, it is extending beyond measure
the dreadful scourge of war to pretend to
close, by a single word, all the Ports of a
State to the commerce of other nations.
Either this right belongs to all or is the
privilege of a single one. In the former
case, every war which may arise between
the most feeble powers must disturb the
peace and relations of all the others;
which surely it would be absurd to imag-
ine; in the latter case, the power who
has usurped this privilege is an odious
tyrant, whose ruin all the others should
conspire; and this is just the case that En-
gland is now in.

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ment has just transmitted to the Ameri-
can consulate relative to the blockade of
the coasts of France, Holland and Prussia,
from Brest to the mouth of the Elbe.
From the dispositions which Mr. Fox
constantly testified previous to his late re-
ception among his Majesty's Ministers,
it was not to be expected that his name
would ever appear to a paper which an-
nounces the tacit avowal of a doctrine so
injurious to the rights and independence
of nations. We have already demon-
strated several times, that this pretension
of England is not less odious in its prin-
ciple than in its consequences; it was un-
known in the annals of the Navy before
the war of the Revolution. Grotius, in
writing his treatise on the liberty of the
seas (Mare liberum) had not imagined
that despotism could ever be carried to
this pitch; he did as the ancient legisla-
tors, who made no law against parricide,
because they were unable to foresee that
man could ever arrive at such an access of
barbarism. Thus ancient Publicists never
imagined that any nation would arrogate
to itself the right of interdicting to
the whole world the liberty of trading
with another people as soon as it should
be at war with them. A blockade had
never been considered any other than a
measure of fact—a place was deemed block-
aded only when it was surrounded by a
hostile force, and that it was either im-
possible or highly perilous to enter it.
But it is overturning the first and funda-
mental ideas of the rights of nations, it is
plunging humanity into an abyss of mis-
fortunes, it is extending beyond measure
the dreadful scourge of war to pretend to
close, by a single word, all the Ports of a
State to the commerce of other nations.
Either this right belongs to all or is the
privilege of a single one. In the former
case, every war which may arise between
the most feeble powers must disturb the
peace and relations of all the others;
which surely it would be absurd to imag-
ine; in the latter case, the power who
has usurped this privilege is an odious
tyrant, whose ruin all the others should
conspire; and this is just the case that En-
gland is now in.

From the Paris Argus of May 29.

We have received London Papers to
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