

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

MUSCATEL.

Raisins, Almonds, &c.

WHELAN & LAURENSEN,
No. 132, Market-street, have just received,
50 boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins,
50 bales soft shell Almonds,
50 boxes Olives, Capers and Anchovies.
A quantity of Fresh Cayenne Pepper in
bottles.

ON HAND.

A few pipes very old genuine Cognac Brandy,
with a general assortment of Groceries and
Liquors, principally selected for family use.
September 2 d4t

Spermaceti Oil.

Common Whale and winter strained Spermaceti
OIL, just received by the sloop Wil-
ling Maid, captain Clark, lying at Bowly's
wharf, for sale by

BIGELOW & PROUD.

September 2 d4t

Lost,

A RED POCKET BOOK, containing sundry
dry papers, of no use but to the owner.
The finder will be liberally rewarded, by leav-
ing it at this office
September 2 d4t

Note Lost.

LOST yesterday, E. Mitchell's note, pay-
able to Increase Gitchell, for \$305, dated 26th
July, payable 90 days after date. The note
has been endorsed, but the endorsement was
erased out. Any person finding it, will be
good enough to return it to the subscriber.
INCREASE GITCHELL.
September 2 d4t

Sale by Auction.

It just arrived in the brig Ann & Mary, Bar-
ry, and will be sold on O'Donnell's wharf, near
the head of Frederick street, on Saturday
the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, on a liberal
credit.

46 pipes } of the very first quality
40 half pipes } Lisbon WINE.

1500 bushels Lisbon SALT
58 boxes Lemons
5 bales walnuts

ALSO,

12 pipes } of choice Port
4 half pipes } WINE.
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.
September 2 d4t

William Merryman

visits his friends and the waters of the city and
county at large.
THAT he continues to solicit their patron-
age for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing
election.
July 28.

To the Voters

Of the city and county of Baltimore.
IN compliance with the wishes of a number of
my friends, I am induced to offer myself a
candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY—I do
therefore respectfully solicit the votes of the
citizens of the city and county of Baltimore;
and should I be so fortunate with their assist-
ance, as to obtain the office, I pledge myself to
execute the various duties attached thereto,
with diligence, humanity and integrity.
JEHU BOULDIN.
my 24 d4t

**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 qualifi-
cations 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

Two Gentlemen Boarders

CAN be accommodated with board and
lodging at No. 89, Market-street, if im-
mediate application is made.
Also wanted as above immediately, a Wo-
man to do house work and cooking. A slave
would be preferred.
September 1 e4t

John Stickney

At the head of Smith's dock, has for sale,
15 hhd. good calling molasses,
12 hhd. good brown sugar, which he of-
fers as low as can be bought in the city, for
cash or 60 days

Also,

600 gallons good Cider Vinegar, at 25 cents
a gallon; a few casks of Spermaceti and Lamp
Oil; Cabbage of all sizes, at the manufac-
turer's price.
1000 Stone jugs, from 1 to 5 gallons each,
varnish, paints, ship chandlery, groceries,
&c. &c.
September 2 d2teo2t

FALL GOODS,

Five ships Aberdeen and Boston from Liverpool
John Wood & Co.
Have received and offer for sale, No. 18, Cal-
vert-street,

150 PACKAGES GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching sea-
son, principally bought with cash.
Among which are,
Printed Calicoes,
Gambick and other Damasks,
Ditto Muslins,
Silk and Cotton Chambrays,
Ditto do do Shawls,
Fancy Muslins and Dresses,
Madras handkerchiefs,
Cotton Shirts,
Silk Linen Collars,
President's, Gen's, Constitution and Fancy
Corsets,
Velvettes, Tabby Velvettes, Satinette,
Dark mixed Woollen Corbs,
Fashionable Waistcoats,
Ditto Casimere,
Linen Cloth Bonnets, Plains,
Flannels, &c. &c.
September 2 d4t

From the REPUBLICAN ARGUS.

To the People of the United States.
It is announced to you from authentic
sources, that you are no longer to have any
trade with the principal countries of the
continent of Europe. Not a pound of A-
merican produce, not a pound of those for-
eign goods, which your commerce ob-
tains is to be carried in any American
vessels to the innumerable customers in
large districts of the old world.

The old world is put under the naval
banner of the king of Britain, and the ex-
ports of your country domestic and foreign,
are to be included in the unqualified veto
of that legislator of the seas. A prepos-
terous affectation of the forms and names
of the blockade, is to lull the personal
honor of the officers of the British navy,
who are to extend the severest regimen
for places besieged to the millions who in-
habit Europe.

The poor of the old world may no
longer eat your grain, your meat, or your
fish, nor consume your liquors. Their
manufacturers may no longer spin your
flax, your hemp, your wool, nor your cot-
ton. Your iron may no longer take use-
ful forms upon their anvils, nor may they
(resting from their labors) fill with your
tobacco the climate of friendship. No:
a rigorous application is to be made of all
the powers of the British navy at once to
destroy the business and comforts of the
people of Europe and your lawful and
necessary markets. With your right to
sell, an immense branch of your carrying
trade is to fall. As the exclusion of your
ships and cargoes from the European
continent will leave open to you only the
British kingdoms, so you will have only
left to you the dangerous right to com-
municate your vessels and your goods to the
municipal jurisdiction of that king who
has done you this vast wrong.

Never did the rights of property receive
so broad, so deep a stroke. Never was
such an attempt before made to paralyze
the navigation, the commerce, the fish-
eries, the manufactures, and the agriculture
of neutral countries. How is this mighty
wrong to be met by the government and
the people of America, and how are we
to counteract the vast injuries it will in-
duce? Calm reflection can alone discover
the means. The case is extreme enough,
for many angry passions, but they lead
only to the unprofitable unsheathing of
the sword. That suits not us. Our ex-
ecutive government will undoubtedly ne-
gotiate, and will as certainly digest the
most important materials for the informa-
tion of our national legislature.

Our legislative body will certainly give
to the extraordinary case all the consid-
eration, which it so imperiously demands.
But the good sense and energy of the
country at large may do much to lessen
the evils we are to sustain from foreign
violation of the laws, which protect the
inalienable rights of the neutral states.

The government of Britain, by their
arbitrary and unlawful blockades of the
markets for American and foreign raw
materials, has opened to us the instruc-
tive volume of Necessity. We read there,
not that it is necessary to store, but that
it is necessary to manufacture raw materi-
als, and to create manufacturing consumers
of our productions. For British rum and
malt liquors, we can make fruit and grain
spirits, and American malt liquors. For
British snuff and manufactured tobacco,
we can make American. For British
cordage, twine and threads, we can make
American substitutes.

For British woollens, we can make A-
merican woollens, linens and cottons, and
our government will have an opportunity
to consider, whether it will not be proper
and easy to force Great Britain out of the
American woollen trade by a total prohi-
bition or high duty on all woollens, (flan-
nel and hosiery excepted.)

Rather than to have our cotton and wool
to rot upon our hands, let us substitute
cotton garments for these we have used
of wool in all cases, except those worn
next to the body.—Great Britain sends to
this country ten millions of dollars in wool-
len goods, which interfere with our cotton
and sheep wool. For British saddlery,
shoes, boots, &c. let us use only those of
our own workmen. For British hats, let
us make American substitutes. For Brit-
ish brass and other metals, let us use our
own Brazieri, and wares made of various
mixtures to harden our superabundant lead.
So of wares of gold and silver, and of a
vast number of other manufactures of our
work shops.

But the most formidable battery against
this recent British attack upon the prices
of our crops, is one which can be power-
fully garrisoned by our faithful allies the
American women. We mean the system of
household manufactures. It is by these
that the Irish linen branch has been raised,
maintained and perfected; and by the
same fair means a vast proportion of the
woollen and cotton branches of the Eu-
ropean nations is regularly conducted.—
Our women can be taught universally to
card, to spin, to weave, to scour, to full,
and to dye.—Of six millions of persons
who inhabit the United States, one mill-
ion and one half are able to bear arms,
and a greater number of our females are
of course able to perform the operations
of the various manufactures. This num-
berous portion of our inhabitants is not at
present half employed; the American
matron will not yield to the palm of pa-
triotism to the matron of ancient Rome;
our excellent mothers have, in the profits
of domestic manufactures, an abundant
fund to educate their children in useful
knowledge, and in sacred religion.

They have in these profits of household
industry, the copious means to procure
the comforts, the decencies, and enough
of the elegancies of apparel for their rising
young. Their savings and gains of home
manufactures will enable them to meet
the taxes of their husbands' estates, and
the annual wear and costs of household
furniture. The thrifty house-wife, the
animated damsel, will not consent that
the produce of their husbands' and their
parents' farms, shall be destined to waste
and rot by a lawless exclusion from for-
eign invaders of our neutral rights, that
we are able to beat them, and to inflict
upon them an execrable punishment, by
sinking their manufactures. Avoiding the
contest of war, let us engage men and wo-
men and children, in the worthier contest
of industry and skill.

RITTENHOUSE.

OF PORTUGAL.

From the Salem Register.

The fate of Holland has drawn the at-
tention of Europe to the probable fate of
Portugal. Repeatedly has this kingdom
been named as an intended sacrifice to
the power of France by its allies, as well
as its neighbours. Its comparative im-
portance has not kept it in view, so that
a continued history of its hopes has not
been given to the world. The extent of
its territory gives it no resources against
the combined powers of its neighbours,
and its military strength does not allow
us to attribute so much to its national
spirit, as its patriotism could in past ages
have produced. A succession of events
has contributed to diminish the glory of
Portugal. When our first settlements
were made in New England, Portugal re-
sumed its national independence, and as-
sisted the French, was able to maintain it.
It was not till after the revolution in En-
gland, Spain saw the necessity of peace,
and admitted the mediation of England.
And from that time Portugal has known
the importance of its alliance with En-
gland for its national existence. About 70
years from the present time, the al-
liances of Spain and Portugal by the in-
termarriages of the two courts promised
a more sure tranquility to the two king-
doms. But Portugal had suffered as great
a change in its commerce as it had in its
political situation. From the East, it had
directed its trade to the West, and from
America it derived its great colonial
riches. But against the present power of
France unable to support its claim, it is
every day in danger of subjection to the
sovereignty of the commands of France.
The measures which have been expected,
have varied as the advantages to
France have been differently represented,
and it is now concluded that Spain may
hope for the accession of Portugal to its
kingdom, upon an accommodation of
France with a sufficient portion of its
coasts.

We have already noticed the extent
and population of Portugal, and we have
been attracted by a late publication in
Lisbon from the royal press, and by royal
authority. According to the English
Review, this publication in 1804, was
designed to rouse the martial spirit of the
nation, and to accomplish its purpose, it
dwells upon the heroism of past ages.
The Reviewer refers to the conduct of
Portugal, in the Spanish invasion of 1801,
when the prince regent exhorted the
nations to recollect the annals of their
history. At that time resistance was
feeble, though assisted by a subsidy from
England, and to retreat was the only
part of the art of war practised on the
occasion. The writer then reviews the
state of the Portuguese army, and men-
tions a recommendation to the Queen,
from a pious Major, in 1777, to give some
honorable commission to St. Antony, in-
forming her "that, on the 24th of January,
1688, by his Majesty's direction, St. An-
tony, the patriot Saint, was enlisted as a
private soldier in that regiment of infan-
try, and certifying from the registers, that
there was no note of his unworthy behav-
iour, and therefore he ought to be held
worthy of every other honor, her majesty
could bestow." This is signed in 1777—
Least any doubt should exist of such a
plea for an invincible soldier, it is given
as a fact, that in 1770, after an unsuc-
cessful expedition of the Portuguese from
Goa, the commanding officer on his trial
for misconduct, pleaded that St. Francis
Xavier, of the Indians, and St. Anthony,
of Lisbon had received the royal commis-
sion, as captain generals of the expedition,
and that they consequently ought to be
called before the court, as answerable for
the failure of the expedition. This was
made to appear to the satisfaction of the
court martial, the excuse was admitted,
and the arrested officer declared not guilty.
A confession was made by the Por-
tuguese minister, which confirms the
belief of the neglected state of the military
forces of the kingdom, when in 1762, he
declared his official note to the Spanish
minister, "that Portugal is destitute of
officers able to command its armies," and
that English and other officers had been
invited into the kingdom, to exercise the
troops. But we are assured that Portugal
has of late years seen the necessity of
better provision for its internal defence,
and that good discipline has been intro-
duced among the troops at Lisbon, with
great success. But what must be its
feats in a contest with veteran troops, we
do not find it difficult to determine.

The election of Representatives to the
Tenth Congress, was made in New Hamp-
shire, on Monday, and in Rhode-Island
on Tuesday last.

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

The Patriot, a 74 gun ship, belonging
to the squadron in which Jerome Bona-
parte has a command, anchored off An-
napolis yesterday morning, after encoun-
tering the violence of the late storm,
which obliged her to visit the Chesapeake.

Several of her officers arrived in this
city last evening. We learn she is under
the command of Captain Commandant
Krohm, a member of the legion of honor.

It was stated yesterday that Jerome
Bonaparte had arrived here; but the re-
sult of our enquiry will not permit us to
believe it.

Rumor, ever prolific, during the whole
of yesterday, resounded something new,
in every quarter of our city, about his
squadron, which was said to be in the
bay. We sought to obtain information
on the subject, but we could not find any
on which to rely.

A schooner from Baltimore, for Saint
Martins, was spoken on the 29th July, in
lat. 14, 30, long. 56, 55, out 28 days.

On the 13th August in lat. 45, 00, long.
72, 00, was fallen in with, the wreck of a
schooner, lying on her beam-ends—fore-
mast standing, light yellow sides, Spanish
brown bottom, and appeared to be a
southern-built vessel, of about 85 tons
burthen.

Markets at Basseterre, (Guadaloupe)
August 1.—Beef 11 dollars; fish, 5 1-2;
flour, 14; lumber, 28 a 40; sugars plenty,
5 a 6; coffee, 42 sous.

FROM LEGHORA.

Capt. DREW, in the brig Caroline, ar-
rived here yesterday, in 57 days from
Leghorn, informs, that no events of im-
portance had taken place in that neigh-
bourhood; that the fortress of Gata, un-
der Prince Hesse, still held out—and
would probably maintain its ground, un-
less invested by a much larger force,
than was at present in that quarter. Capt.
DREW adds, that the markets remained
the same as they had been for some time
previous to his departure.

We have lately been relieved from the
dry weather which has distinguished the
season. In the north east rain storm of
last Sunday, two and a half inches of rain
fell, according to Mr. A. Phippin, more
than has fallen through the summer
months. This rain storm was preceded
by a violent hail storm in the interior of
the state, and much damage was done at
Worcester.

We have frequent notices from the
American press. An edition of Sidney
on Government, recommended by Pres-
ident Jefferson, has obtained in the United
States. The third volume of Burke's
History of Virginia is prepared for the
press. In Philadelphia have been adver-
tised Memoirs of Dr. Priestly, written by
himself till 1795, and continued till his
death by his son Joseph Priestly, with
observations on his life and works by
Judge Cooper, of Pennsylvania, and by
the reverend W. Christie. Scot has also
prepared a Geography, which is to be
published so that each state may form a
pocket volume, and to be purchased sepa-
rately at the discretion of the purchaser.
His Gazetteer is already before the public.
[Salem Register.]

It has been remarked that the English
take one in ten of the American vessels.
Whether it be fact or not, it has been asked,
whether that be more than a just com-
pensation to them for keeping the world
in war, with injury to their own trade,
and advantage to the Americans? 16.

A Camp Meeting commenced near the
Pine Woods Meeting-House, about 7
miles from this place, on Thursday, the
24th ult. and continued until Monday
morning following. Those who have
been accustomed to such meetings, say
it was the largest within their knowledge.
The number of people who attended
could not be much less than five thousand.
There were two hundred and twenty four
tents, in which there were three thousand
two hundred actual residents; and two
hundred and forty three Waggon and
Carts. The meeting was attended by
thirty Preachers.
[Augusta Centinel.]

The quickness of vegetation in hot and
cold climates is so astonishing as to be
perfectly unaccountable, were we not able
to refer it to a most exalted wisdom.
The following is a calendar of a Siberian,
or Lapland Year.

June 23 Snow melts.
July 1 Snow gone.
9 Fields quite green.
17 Plants at full growth.
25 Plants in flower.
Aug. 2 Fruits ripe.
10 Plants shed their seed.
18 Snow.

From August 18, to June 23, Snow and
Ice.
Thus it appears that from their first
emerging from the ground, to the ripen-
ing of their seeds, the plants take but a
month; and spring, summer, and autumn,
are crowded into the short space
of 56 days.
Studies of Nature.

From the BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

PRINTING.

Newspapers are the most valuable
mediums of communication. They bring
useful and necessary information home
to every man's door with the utmost con-
venience—with little expense, and with
well regulated certainty—(multum in parvo.)

They reach the most remote walks of
private character—and extend through
every department of public life.

In a free country, where the liberty of
the press is patronized—where the genius
of the republic requires frequent recourse
to fact, and where free discussions re-
specting persons, places and things—are
of the utmost importance;—the aggregate
advantages of the press to society are
incalculably great and beneficial.

Printing is a public blessing!—and
though the press is sometimes devoted—
Nay prostituted and debased to the pur-
poses of Venality—it still affords to man
those necessary and essential lights which
clear, brighten and enhance the scenes
of time.

Newspapers are like the every day's
"ready change" in bills and specie, which
every body understands—and like this
kind of exchange they have, every day,
an amazing, and increasing circulation.

Happy are we to avail ourselves of
those benefits which our times and our
country afford.

Happy are we, who live under a mild
and tolerant administration—the offspring
of a free republican government—in a
happy and highly favored country—for
though corruption lurks at all the avenues
of public investigation, yet within the im-
measurable field, bloom fragrantly the
flowers and fruits of virtue, good sense
and education.

The man with another man's name,
and not his own name; is said to have
purchased the Daily Advertiser, of New-
York—as this Cullen alias Carpenter, was
a deputy paymaster to an English regi-
ment, to which he was appointed by the
interest of Mr. Windham, who said Cab-
bott merited a statue of gold—are we to
consider the money paid for the Daily
Advertiser, as coming from the dilapidat-
ed military chest, or from one or two
items in the English ways and means? to
wit—American royalists—and secret ser-
vices—in either case there would be a
bull—but as Mr. Cullen is an Irishman, it
is of no more consequence than the joke
of the misnomer. (Aurora)

Extract of a letter from Dr. Benjamin Greene, of
the city of Montreal, August 4th, 1866.

"I witnessed a very singular production
of the vegetable kingdom, last Saturday,
at the house of our friend, Mrs. -----
After dinner, there was exhibited, in
the desert, a branch of a cherry tree, on
which were, the fruit full ripe and blossoms
in the several stages of blooming, some
just opening and others just setting for
fruit.—It is not uncommon to see apples,
plumbs, &c. putting out fresh blossoms in
September and October; but I have never
before seen ripe fruit and flowers on the
same tree, and at the same time, in these
northern latitudes.—I know it is common
in the tropical regions. The cause of
this phenomenon I conjecture to be this—
In May we had some days of very warm
and dry weather, when of course vegeta-
tion was very rapid, and the circulation
of the sap vigorous. In June, the weather
suddenly altered and became uncommonly
cold, the dryness continued. The circula-
tion was diminished, and continued
languid for a month or six weeks. The
soil of this country being rather clayey,
became very hard, which operated in
conjunction with the other causes. The
earth and the tree being acted upon,
during this time, by heat and moisture
much less than usual, the vegetative
powers were not exhausted.—About the
middle of July, the weather again changed
and became wet with considerable
heat. Vegetation was conceived with an
activity, and by that means, the tree as
by a new exertion of nature, proceeded
to blow afresh.

The nuptials of an amiable couple are
announced in a country paper, the gen-
tleman being of the age of 82, and his
fair spouse 97 years old. Upon some
friends observing, prior to the ceremony,
their advanced years, they very affect-
ingly pleaded the force of an old attach-
ment.

A middle aged gentleman paid his ad-
dresses to a very young lady, but when he
asked her in marriage, was refused.—Hav-
ing acquainted a neighbouring clergy-
man of his disappointment, he received
the following laconic, scriptural answer:
"You ask and you receive not, because
you ask a miss."

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED.
Ship Harriot, Childs, Amsterdam
General Greene, Miller, do.
Brig Ann & Mary, Barry, Lisbon
Sch'r Henry, Graves, St. Thomas
New Bedford, August 23.
Arrived, ship Parnassus, Allen, 49 days
from Cherbourg. Left schooner Hope,
Woodward, of Norwich, to sail in 10 days
for New York or Baltimore.
August 26.
By a packet arrived from Nahacket
this morning, we learn, that the ship
Oliver, captain Jared Gardner, was driven