

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BY W. PECHIN, 51, South Gay-Street.

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per ann.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1867.

FOR SALE.

A handsome well finished COACHEE, with plates, mouldings and spring Venetian blinds in the quarters, and complete plated harness.

Four or five Gentlemen CAN be accommodated with GENTEEL BOARD & LODGING, in a healthy situation, near the Precincts Market House, on accommodating terms, by application to the Painter.

John Coulter,

HAIR-DRESSER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has, at the request of many of his friends, removed to Fell's Point, No. 26, Thames street, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their patronage.

The Grand Master of Malta, A remarkably fine Jack, brought direct from Malta, by Commodore Rodgers, will stand to cover mares and jennies during the ensuing season, at Hampton, the country seat of General Ridgely, at the moderate price of ten dollars each, for the season.

JOHN GREEN, Manager. P. S. The best of clover pasture may be had, but no liability for escapes or accidents.

New-York State Lottery, AUTHORIZED by the Legislature, and payment of Prizes guaranteed by them.

TICKETS, HALVES, QUARTERS & EIGHTHS, For sale at

WAITE'S Truly Fortunate Lottery Offices, No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Charles Wirgman Offers for sale, Gold Watches, Londo Jewellery, Tin Plates in boxes, Bolt Iron, Empty Bottles in hampers, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, London Porter, Hollow Glass Ware in casks, and A few tons Logwood and Fustic.

E. & C. Focke, Opposite the Custom House, HAVE imported from the Margaret, from Havana,

Franklin Hotel. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he HAS OPENED A HOTEL, in Baltimore-street, No. 172, nearly opposite the Union Bank of Maryland, where he is determined no exertions shall be wanting to merit public patronage.

HEIL PECK. N. B. Boarders taken by the week, month, or year.

For Sale, A Valuable PLANTATION, on the old Frederick road, and near the new turnpike, about 5 miles from Baltimore, and 4 from Ellicott's mills.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I intend applying to Baltimore county court, or one of the judges thereof, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland.

JOHN MOKE. March 9 1867.

Sale by Auction.

ON TUESDAY, The 14th of April, at 12 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on terms which will then be made known.

A large and valuable piece of ground, in that part of the city called Old Town, fronting on Jones's street, 125 x 12 feet, on a part of which is erected a large and convenient two story Brick dwelling-house, kitchen, and other improvements suitable therefor; formerly owned by Mr. Thomas Conable, and now occupied by Mr. Fisher.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer, March 24

Alexander, Webster & Co. HAVE FOR SALE, 400 hds old red Claret Wine, prepared for Isle of France market.

Notice. AN election for Directors of the Union Insurance Company, of Maryland, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 30, South Gay-street, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, between the hours of 9 and 12 o'clock.

For Sale, 58 hds. Codfish, 100 boxes do.

To Rent, A three-story BRICK HOUSE, in Baltimore-street, No. 172, opposite Mr. Robert Biddle's, with good accommodation for a large Store and Boarding House.

To be fold or rented, A large two story BRICK HOUSE, with four rooms on a floor, forty six feet front, with a complete cellar, fit for any kind of storage.

A PLANTATION, containing between 4 and 500 acres of LAND, one half in wood, with a large proportion of meadow Ground, lying near the Philadelphia road, about twelve miles from Baltimore, on Middle River Neck, which place abounds in Fish and Wild Fowl of all sorts.

Isaac Phillips & Co. Have for Sale on accommodating terms, Navy Prime and Cargo Pork, Navy and Cargo Beef.

To Let, A CONVENIENT two story Brick House, with good back buildings, a nice garden spot attached thereto, and well enclosed; at present occupied by Mr. William Hollins, and adjoining the subscriber's dwelling.

To Rent, THE House and Store in Market-street, opposite Mr. William Evans's Indian Queen Tavern, where Messrs. Cope & Brothers live; possession to be given the 15th April next.

The subscriber offers for sale THE Dwelling HOUSE and GARDEN, at present occupied by him, situate on the Hook's-town Turnpike Road, a short distance from St. Mary's College.

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JOHN DEADY. March 17 1867.

American Commercial Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1867.

The following is the "Letter from a member of the Legislature of the Territory of Orleans, to his Constituents," as mentioned in our last: "New-Orleans, February, 1867."

"SIR, AND FRIEND, Conformably to a law passed the last session of the legislature of this territory, approved the 7th of June, 1866, the Chamber of Representatives assembled the 12th of January last, and on the following day the governor of the territory made his communications, which in my opinion are not, on any ground, either important or interesting, though very long, possessing little or nothing of information, and recommending (solely from an economical motive) a short session.

On the following day our chamber entered upon business and continued with closed doors until the 24th of the same month, when the members were relieved from the tedium which had been imposed upon them in so extraordinary a manner. The subject of debate during the secret sittings was the present state of the territory, in consequence of the communications made by gen. Wilkinson.

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JOHN DEADY. March 17 1867.

The Chamber has attempted to deprive the country of Ouacheta of a representation in future sessions, until it shall have completed the number of 500 free male persons, &c. I consent to it with all my heart, and I have proposed to the honorable members of the chamber this condition, that they shall pass no law imposing any species of territorial tax on our country, nor any other which shall not tend to the interest and welfare of our local situation: And if they pervere in the determination, I hope that we will not patiently and tamely submit to a yoke of this nature, nor contribute to the payment of taxes by a repeal in relation in which we have neither part nor interest.

I have the honor to be, Sir, With sentiments of esteem, Your very humble servant."

Such is the letter printed in French—a letter which bears every mark of having been written by a stranger to the French idiom—a letter, not of a public, patriotic nature, but personal, vindictive, and abusive—which mixes true principles with false facts—a letter calculated for the vindication of traitors; which excuses Burr, which commends him—which is fraught with falsehood and detraction; which is designed to make an erroneous impression on the public mind; and is circulated far from the scene of its description, in order that, like a false prophecy, it may gain the greater credit by distance, which, with the credulous, magnifies every thing. Such is the letter, the truth, the authors of the communications and their coadjutors to mislead the public judgment, to evade observation, and to destroy whatever of virtue there may appear in Wilkinson and Claiborne's conduct, by the corruptions of blazing villainy.

The following are the articles which we printed from the Orleans papers published by the editor.

On Tuesday last the following resolutions were adopted by the Chamber of the Legislature of this Territory.

Resolved, That the attachment and devotion of the citizens of this Territory, to the government of the United States—to which, under the auspices of Providence, they are as highly indebted as to their present prosperity, and happy prospects, is the result of a firm and unshaken confidence in our honorable and able chief magistrate, and in the patriotic and able members of the territorial government, which has uniformly shown to the people of this Territory a true and unflinching regard to the rights and liberties of the people of this Territory.

Resolved, That this legislature has been, and will ever be ready to co-operate to the full extent of its constitutional powers, with the executive of this territory, and to defeat as well the machinations of internal foes, as all enterprising without, which may be hostile to this Territory, or to the Law, Government and Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the people of this Territory, in their capacity as citizens of the United States, are entitled to the same rights and liberties as the people of any other State or Territory of the United States.

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"of Great Britain? Are our statesmen superior in mental qualities, or acquired knowledge, to those statesmen to which almost every nation in Europe has given birth?" "Are our day-laborers better educated in this country? In many parts of Germany, the very peasant, besides his native tongue, can converse fluently in Latin. Do our artists and manufacturers here, exhibit greater powers of contrivance or genius, than the European? Perhaps not a single patent has issued from our secretary of state's office, for which there will not be found a counter-part in the register of English patents, or some foreign invention. Are our farmers superior to the farmers in England or France? No! they are far behind both, in almost every thing that respects agriculture."

Thus does an American Gazette, in the heart of a city, the intelligence, the enterprise, and the industry of whose citizens faithfully every sentence of the preceding quotations; whose buildings and improvements manifest their spirit and policy—and proclaim to all the world that their minds are liberal and enlightened, label the merits of a whole people.

Let us examine a few of the preceding sentiments, and answer them by facts. "Our Newspapers?" Have they not enlightened the public understanding, and given knowledge cheaply, to every man;—diffused information which enables all to know their rights and to vindicate them?

"Our Education?" Where are the writings of Jefferson, Madison, Hamilton, Jay, the Virginian Curious, and the author of the British Spy? "Our Doctors?" Look to the pulpits of this city alone—Can "The Tablet" produce a specimen of greater eloquence from Europe than they exhibit weekly? "Our Lawyers?" Where are our Maffin, and Chalmers, and Marshall, and Maron, and Pennington, and Patterson, and the legal characters of eminence with which the country abounds and has abounded? "Our Statesmen?" Whence has a risen the prosperity of our country but from the mental qualities of our statesmen, and particularly for six years past? Whence so much trade? Whence so many rising towns? Whence so much happiness among our citizens, but from the superiority of our statesmen? "Our Day-Laborers?" Are they not enlightened enough to know their rights, and independent enough to assert them? Is it true, they do not speak Latin fluently, but they speak a language more useful, and sufficient for all their purposes? "Our Artists and Manufacturers?" Behold our ships, our architecture—the produce of our looms—are they not wonderful for our means and far so young a country? Where are the fine series of Franklin and a Rattle-houle? "Our Farmers?" Do we not feel one fourth of the world with our grain? Our tobacco is chewed, smoked and distilled in every clime—Our cotton and rice command a ready market in Europe.

In six centuries notice of the subject. We shall follow "The Tablet" in its course, and expose it to scorn—for we feel indignant that an American, and an American Gazette, should attempt to deprive the people of this country of their rights to existence, whilst those who are generally less enlightened are placed over their heads.

The Gazette declares that the people of the U. States are very vain!—And one reason is, because day-laborers cannot converse in Latin fluently!

Which exhibits mobility? The people who maintain their liberties and independence in spite of knavish ambition, or the individual who casts them all out!

"The Tablet" is to "cast" the "equality" of the people. Had it not better hide its own?

"We shall (says the Gazette) endeavor to make the people acquainted with themselves." And the writer immediately begins his lectures by lecturing.

Will the author of "The Tablet" that is to be, meet with encouragement in his attempt to deprive the American character? And will the Gazette be tolerated in giving publicity to publications calculated to destroy the proud confidence of superiority which leads to great efforts? It is hoped not.

It would be a sad thing if the Gazette with its charge of propretors had lost its Americanism, or that for the sake of being a good citizen should turn calumniate in gross, and designate the whole American people as an inferior order of beings.

TRANSLATION. Edict of the Prince Regent of Portugal. I, the PRINCE REGENT, make known to all to whom this edict may come; that the consultation being presented to me, which I ordered to be made by my exchequer court, upon the space of time which ought to be allowed of Franquia in all the ports of my kingdom, to those vessels who might enter them, and request it with a view only to commercial speculations; and I willing upon this particular to establish a fixed and invariable rule for all the custom houses in general, and to avoid any doubts which may arise upon the construction of the decree of the 9th September, one thousand seven hundred and forty-seven; I have thought fit to determine in conformity with my royal resolution of the 20th September of this year, and which was accepted by the said consultation, toward the benefitting of commerce and enlarging the laws of the custom house of the city of Lisbon, that the vessels which may enter the aforesaid ports can remain there under Franquia for the term of ten days without extension; observing as it respects fortuitous cases the same which is practiced in the custom house of Lisbon, and according to what is expressed in its laws; but having all possible care that there shall be no acute or clandestine sales to the degrading of my royal duties; by which I order the tribunal of the De-emergo de Paço; president of my royal treasury, council board and ultramar; Royal board of commerce, fabrics and navigation, and to all other magistrates, and all other persons, whatever, to whom the knowledge of this may belong, that they fulfil it, and make it be entirely complied with, without execution being suspended in consequence of any laws, regulations, or any other disposition whatever to the contrary, all laws which militate with this being annulled in as full a manner as if they were expressly mentioned in the body of this decree; notwithstanding any ordinance to the contrary, although it should continue in force longer than a year. And Doñor Manoel Nicolao Esteves Negroa, chief judge of the court and head chancellor of the kingdom, shall have it published in the chancery's office, and registered in the competent books, remitting the original to the Tower de Tombo, Palace of Mafra, 13th of November, 1866.

PRINCE. Fortitude of an African. At the siege of Yorktown, when the approaches were pretty far carried on, the troops mounted guard in the trenches by regiments.