

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1864.

Patent and Family Medicines,
FOR SALE AT
WARNER & HANNA'S.

For the preservation of HEALTH and CURE of
diseases, the following celebrated MEDICINES
are recommended.

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Which have been attended with a degree of
success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings,
in several parts of the West Indies, and in the
southern parts of the United States, particularly
in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk,
Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savan-
nah. The testimony of a number of persons in
each of the above places, can be adduced, who
have reason to believe that a timely use of this
salutary remedy, has, under Providence, preserv-
ed their lives when in the most alarming cir-
cumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in
favor of a medicine than columns of pompous
eulogy, founded on mere assertion, could do.
It is not, indeed, presumptuously proposed as
an infallible cure, but the inventor has every
possible reason to believe that a dose of these
pills, taken once in every 2 weeks, during the
prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an
infallible preventative—and further, that in the
earlier stages of those diseases, their use will
very generally succeed in restoring health, and
frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and be-
yond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild,
so as to be used with safety by persons in every
situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off su-
perfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions;
to restore and amend the appetite—to produce a
free perspiration, and thereby prevent cold,
which are often of a fatal consequence. A dose
never fails to remove a cold if taken on its first
appearance—they are celebrated for removing
habitual costiveness, sick headache, and other
severe head-ache; and ought to be taken by all
persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious
in preventing and curing disorders attended on
long voyages, and should be procured, and care-
fully preserved for the use of every seaman.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch,
Which is warranted a certain remedy at one
application, and may be used with perfect safe-
ty by pregnant women, or on infants a week
old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any
dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not ac-
companied with that tormenting smart which
attends the application of other remedies.

Infallible Ague and Fever Drops,
For the cure of the agues, remittent and inter-
mittent fevers. Thousands can testify of their
being cured by these drops, after the bark and
every other medicine has proved ineffectual, and
not one in a hundred had occasion to take more
than one, and numbers not half a bottle.

The genuine Persian Lotion,
An affeal and safe cosmetic, is in great ce-
lebrity for clearing the skin and beautifying the
complexion, and has always been found effec-
tual in removing ring worms, tetters, pimples, &c.

**Hamilton's Worm Destroying Len-
ges,**

Which have within three years past cured up-
wards of one hundred and twenty thousand
persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every
situation, of various dangerous complaints
arising from worms, and from obstructions or
foulness in the stomach and bowels. And for
their certain valuable effects, the reader is refer-
red to a letter written by Mr. Hanson, chan-
cellor of this state, and many other evidences
which have been published in this paper.

Hamilton's Elixir.
For the cure of coughs, colds, and approach-
ing consumptions, and a certain remedy for the
Hooping Cough.

**Dr. Hamilton's Genuine Essence and
Extract of Mustard,**

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and
chronic rheumatism, gout, rheumatic gout, palsy,
gout, numbness, white swellings, chills, sprains,
bruises, pain in the face and neck, &c.
The experience of many ages, and the testi-
mony of the ablest medical practitioners from an
early period to the present time, agree in as-
cribing to mustard very powerful and singular
virtues—in every case where the necessity of at-
tenuating and dispersing remedies are indicated,
while the inflammatory state of the system for-
bids the use of medicines of a heating quality,
mustard is eminently useful.

Dr. Hahn's Eye Water.

The number of extraordinary cures recently
performed by this medicine in Baltimore, as
well as other parts of the United States, render
its accounts of its virtues unnecessary.

Tooth Ache Drops

The only remedy yet discovered which gives
immediate and lasting relief in the most severe
cases.

Dr. Hamilton's Grand Restorative.

Which the inventor confidently recommends
as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief of
permanent cure of various complaints, which re-
sult from disordered pleasures, juvenile indiscre-
tions, residence in climates unfavorable to the
constitution, the moderate use of tea, frequent
indigestion, brassy derisive impurities, the
immoderate use of mercury, the
excessive use of venereal medicine, or
any other cause which tends to debilitate the
system, and to destroy the vitality of the
organism.

**For the cure of a certain Dreadful Malady,
THE PATENT INDIAN VEGETABLE
PILLS.**

Prepared by Doctor Leroux.

The experience of several thousands who have
been cured by this medicine (a great proportion
of them after the skill of eminent physicians had
proved ineffectual) demonstrates its efficacy in
expelling the virus, however deep rooted in the
system, and in restoring the health of those dreadful
cases which often result from the improper use
of mercury.

With the medicine is given a description of
the symptoms which obtain in every stage of the
disease, with copious directions for their treat-
ment, so as to accomplish a perfect cure in the
shortest time, and with the least inconvenience
possible.

The Damask Lip Salve,
Is recommended (particularly to the ladies) as
an elegant and pleasant preparation for chapped
and sore lips, and every blemish and inconve-
nience occasioned by colds, fevers, &c. speedily
restoring a beautiful rosy color and delicate soft-
ness to the lips.

**The restorative Powder for the Teeth
and Gums.**

This excellent preparation comforts and
strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from
decay, & cleanses and whitens the teeth, absorb-
ing all that acrimonious slimy and foulness,
which, if suffered to accumulate, never fails to in-
jure and finally ruin them.

**Dr. Hahn's True and Genuine Ger-
man Corn Plaster.**

A certain remedy for corns, speedily remov-
ing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The Anodyne Elixir,
For the cure of all kinds of head ache.

Gowland's Lotion.

Anderson's Pills.

As all the above medicines have been
in general use throughout the United States for
about five years, the proprietors are in possession
of an immense mass of evidence in their favor;
selections from which, with other interest-
ing matter relative to the preservation of health,
may be had gratis by application at the store of
WARNER & HANNA.

July 23 MMT

FEDERALISM UNMASKED!

From the Republican Farmer.

THE following Certificate appeared
in the Republican Farmer some
time in April. The importance
of the piece and the relation it may bear
to succeeding statements will justify
its republication.

I David King, of Hawinton, in the
county of Litchfield, do hereby cer-
tify that soon after the hon. John Allen had re-
signed his seat in Congress, I called
on him at his office in Litchfield, to
see and converse with him on national
affairs, as we for a number of years
had been on very social, friendly
terms; after several remarks, Mr.
Allen rose from his seat and observed
to me, "friend King, our govern-
ment is not sufficient to hold us to-
gether; the British form of government
is the best in the known world, and
we shall never be a happy people un-
til that takes place in this country." I
remarked, "do you really think so
Mr. Allen?" Mr. Allen says, "YES
I KNOW SO." I then observed, "I thought
we had a pretty good constitution of
our own." Mr. Allen says, "It will
not stand, and if you will attend closely
to the subject, you will say so." He
adds, "I don't know whether you are
a Federalist or not, or whether in-
sultments accord with you as at pre-
sent, but you will find that mine are
right." Mr. Allen did not request
me to keep these sentiments between
ourselves, (whatever might have been
his wishes or expectations) and fre-
ing the importance it is to his country,
that principles of this kind should be
exposed, especially when coming from
men in power, has induced me to af-
ford the public the same information,
which I have before communicated to
individuals.

DAVID KING.
—March 10, 1864.

This has a good before the public 3
months, without denial, or any kind
of reply from the subject of the charge.
The following statement has been put
into our hands which we now lay be-
fore the public pledging ourselves (if
it shall be found necessary) to subst-
stantiate it by the most solid and un-
equivocal testimony.

On or about the latter part of Feb-
ruary or beginning of March, 1861
(the Secretary's minutes will show the
time) Gov. Trumbull convoked the
Council Board at Hartford to appoin-
t a Senator to Congress Mr. Tracy's
term having nearly or quite expired,
and as it was thought by some, as
a critical time, on account of the pend-
ing Presidential election, brought in-
to the house of representatives of the
United States in consequence of the
state of the votes of the electors. Mr.
Adams' resigning army, as it is called,
had also been previously disbanded,
and certain intimations were in circu-
lation, that no choice would be made
of a President by the house of repre-
sentative; then in session—but that a
person (Mr. Ross) would probably be
appointed to administer the govern-
ment. This excited much concern
and agitation in the mind of many of
the friends of the constitution.

The Council being convened (with
one or two exceptions, who did not
attend) and before the business com-
menced, a general conversation took
place among the members, upon the
several subjects above mentioned, un-

til it became somewhat interesting.
Mr. JOHN ALLEN then drew a letter
from his pocket (supposed to be from
Mr. Tracy) opened and gave it to
Governor Trumbull, who read it si-
lently and returned it again. He (Al-
len) then said, with some warmth, in
the hearing of the members present,
the words following—(speaking of the
constitution)—"THE CONSTITUTION
IS GOOD FOR NOTHING—
KICK IT TO THE DEVIL."—It
was remarked to him, "WHAT
ARE WE THEN TO DEPEND
UPON IF THE CONSTITUTION
SHOULD BE DESTROYED
OR SET ASIDE?" He replied, "THE
MILITIA." It was answered, "THE
MILITIA WILL FAIL
YOU, THEY CANNOT BEAR
YOU OUT IN IT."

To the Hon. JOHN ALLEN.

Had Providence, among its other
propitious arrangements, thought fit to place
you in the ranks of private life, your
principles might have been exposed to
the public with less formality; but situ-
ated as you are, clothed with the confi-
dence of a great portion of the people
of this state, and occupying a seat of
high responsibility and trust, the charge
of holding principles, dangerous to the
interest, and repugnant to the feelings
of the people, must be urged in a man-
ner that can neither be neglected nor
evaded.

In this proceeding we disclaim every
motive of personal nature; we are actuated
only by the desire of protecting the
interests of the people. We formerly
charge you with *emury to the Constitution
of the United States*; and we now call
upon you to answer to this charge. It
is true that you may affect to despise
this address, and seek to evade the ques-
tion by an appearance of contempt. But,
sir, the freemen of Connecticut will not
despise it. To the certificate of David
King we have not seen any reply from
you. Perhaps this statement will pass
with equal neglect. The writer of this
article is a freeman, who cannot, consist-
ent with his oath, give you his suffrage,
while you remain silent under an imputa-
tion of emury to the constitution of
this country. Your silence, in this case,
will infallibly confirm your guilt, in the
minds of the people. An answer will
involve a discussion, which, whatever
may be the result, will tend to re-
move the anxiety of your friends; and acquit
you, in any event of sudden and puerile
obstinacy, and contempt for the opinions
of the people.

FRANCE.
ORGANICK SENAT'S CONSULTUM.
Extract from the Registers of the Con-
servative Senate. Foreal, year 12.
[Continued from Monday's American.]

TITLE V.—OF THE GREAT DIGNITIES
OF THE EMPIRE.

40. The arch-chancellor of the empire
exercises the functions of chancellor for
the promulgation of organic senatus con-
sults and laws.

He likewise exercises those of chan-
cellor of the imperial palace.

He is present at forming the annual
report in which the grand judge, minis-
ter of justice renders an account to the
emperor of the abuses which may have
been introduced into the administration of
justice, either civil or criminal.

He presides over the high imperial
court.

He presides over the united sections
of the council of state and of the tribunal,
conformable to art. 95, title XI.

He is present at the celebration of the
marriages and at the birth of princes;
at the coronation and at the obsequies of
the emperor. He signs the *proces verbal*
drawn up by the secretary of state.

He presents the titularies of the great
dignities of the empire, the ministers
and secretary of state, the great civil of-
ficers of the crown and the first president
of the court of cassation, to the oath
which they take from the hands of the
emperor.

He receives the oath of the members
and of the *Parquet* of the court of cassation,
from the President and attorneys
general of the court of appeal and criminal
courts.

He presents solemn deputations and
the members of the court of justice, who
are admitted to an audience with the em-
peror.

He signs and seals the commissions &
brevets of the members of the courts of
justice and of ministerial officers, he seals
the commission of the civil administra-
tive functions, and the other acts which
will be designated in the regulation, en-
titled, Organization of the seal.

41. The arch-chancellor of state exer-
cises the functions of chancellor for the
promulgation of treaties of peace and al-
liance, and for declarations of war.

He presents to the emperor and signs
the credentials and ceremonial correspon-
dence with the different courts of Europe,
drawn up according to the forms of the
imperial protocol, of which he is the
guardian.

He receives the oath of the president,
charges d'affaires, secretaries of embassy
and of legation, and of the commissaries
general and commissaries of commercial
relations.

He presents extraordinary embassies, and
French and foreign ambassadors and ministers.

42. The arch-treasurer is present at forming
the annual report in which the ministers of
finance and the public treasury render an ac-
count to the emperor of the receipts and expen-
ces of the state, and lay down their ideas upon
the wants of the finances of the empire.

The accounts of the receipts and annual ex-
penses, before being presented to the emperor,
are marked with his visa.

He presides over the united sections of the
council of state and of the tribunal, conform-
able to art. 95, title XI.

He receives every three months an account of
the labors of the national responsibility, and
every year, the general result and the views
of reform and melioration throughout the different
parts of the responsibility; he lays them before
the emperor.

He visits, every year, the great book of the
public debt.

He signs the commissions of the civil pen-
sions.

He receives the oath of the members of the
national responsibility, of the administration of
finances and of the principal agents of the pub-
lic treasury.

He presents the deputations of the national
responsibility and of the administrations of
finance to the emperor.

43. The constable is present at forming the
annual report in which the minister of war and
the chief of the administration of war, render
an account to the emperor of the dispositions
taken for completing the system of the de-
fense of the frontier, for keeping them up, &
for the repair and provisioning of fortresses and
fortified towns.

He lays the first stone of the fortresses, and
fortified towns which may be built.

He is the governor of the military schools.
When the emperor does not deliver the colors,
in person, to the different bodies of the army,
they are delivered to them in his name by the
constable.

In the absence of the emperor, the grand re-
sponsible of the imperial guard takes place under the
direction of the constable.

Whenever a general of the army is accused of
a crime specified in the military penal code, the
constable may preside over the council of war
which is to judge him.

He presents the marshals of the empire, the
colonels general, the inspectors general, the gen-
eral officers and the colonels of all the armies to
the oath which they take from the hands of the
emperor.

He receives the oath of the majors, chiefs of
battalion and squadron of all the armies.

He installs the marshals of the empire
He presents the general officers and the col-
onels, majors, chiefs of battalion and squadron
of all the armies, when they are admitted to an
audience of the emperor.

He signs the commissions of the army and
those of the military pensions of state.

44. The grand admiral is present at forming
the annual report in which the minister of the
marine renders an account to the emperor of
the state of the naval constructions, arsenals &
provisions for the navy.

He receives annually and presents to the em-
peror the accounts of the invalid marine chest.

When an admiral, or rear-admiral, com-
mander in chief of a fleet of men of war, is ac-
cused of a crime specified in the maritime pen-
al code, the grand admiral may preside over
the court in which he is to be tried.

He presents the admirals, vice admirals, rear
admirals and captains of men of war, to the
oath which they take from the hands of the em-
peror.

He receives the oath of the members of the
council of prizes, and the captains of frigates.

He presents the admirals, vice admirals, cap-
tains of men of war and frigates, and the mem-
bers of the council of prizes, when they are
admitted to an audience of the emperor.

He signs the admissions of the officers of the
marine, pensioners to the state.

53. The oath of the emperor is in these
words:
"I swear to maintain the integrity of the
territory of the republic; to respect and to make
respected the laws of the Concordat and the
liberty of divine worship, political and civil
liberty, the irrevocability of the sales of the
national property; to lay on no impost, to
impose no tax but by virtue of the law; to
maintain the institution of the legion of honor;
to govern with the sole view of the interest,
happiness, and glory of the French people."

54. Before beginning the exercise of his
functions, the regent, accompanied by the
titularies of the grand dignities of the empire,
the ministers, and the great officers of the
empire, swear upon the Evangelists, and in pre-
sence of the senate, the council of state, the
president and questors of the legislative body,
the president and questors of the tribunal, and
the great officers of the legion of honor.

The secretary of state draws up a proces-
verbal of the taking of the oath.

55. The oath of the regent is in these words:
"I swear to administer the affairs of the
state conformably to the constitution of the
empire, to the senatus consultum, and to the
laws; to maintain in all their integrity the
territory of the republic, the rights of the
nation and those of the imperial dignity, and to
deliver faithfully to the emperor when he comes
of age, that power the exercise of which is
entrusted to me."

56. The titularies of the great dignities of
the empire, the ministers and the secretary of
state, the great officers, the members of the
senate, of the council of state of the legislative
body, of the tribunal, of the electoral cantonal
assemblies take their oath in these words:
"I swear obedience to the constitution of
the empire and fidelity to the emperor."

The public, civil and judiciary functionaries,
and the officers and soldiers of the land and sea
troops, take the same oath.

[To be continued.]

PARIS, Jun. 11.
PREFECTURE OF POLICE.
IMPERIAL DECREE,
CONTAINING ACTS OF INDULGENCE AND
BENEFICENCE

Palace of St. Cloud,
13th Prairial, year 12.
Napoleon, by the grace of God and the
constitutions of the republic, emperor of the French,
wishing to distinguish his accession to the em-
pire by acts of indulgence and beneficence.

Upon the report of the ministers having heard
the council of state, Decrees:

TITLE I.
The sitting at liberty of the individuals condemn-
ed by the correctional police, who are only in con-
finement for the payment of their fines and ex-
penses.

ARTICLE FIRST. The individuals now in
confinement by virtue of the judgment of the
correctional police, and who have remained so
until the expiration of the period stated in their
sentence, and who are still confined or liable to
be so, after the said period, in default of pay-
ment of the fine or expenses, shall be dispensed
from paying the said expenses or fines, and shall
enjoy a liberty at the expiration of the time fixed for
the penalty.

TITLE II.
State debtors convicted as liable to be arrested
who are discharged from the arrest.

II. The ministers of the public treasury and of
the finances shall make a report to the emperor
on each of the individuals condemned for debt, on
the demand of the agent of public treasury of the
public tax gatherers, in order for his majesty
to order those who may obtain, by
favor of the circumstances, their enlargement
or discharge from arrests, and the conditions on
which they may obtain one or the other.

TITLE III.
Payment by the treasurer of the civil list, of the
sums expended by the individuals of Paris,
and of the jurisdiction of the city, who shall be
liable to be paying them from the city.

III. The sums due to the municipality of the
city and jurisdiction of Paris, from the 8th Brum-
aire, year 8, by the poorest fathers and moth-
ers, shall be paid on their discharge by the
treasurer of the civil list.

IV. The minister of the interior shall appoint
in consequence an extraordinary commission,
which, in concert with each of the officers of be-
nevolence in Paris, and of the municipalities in
its jurisdiction, shall draw up a list of the fathers
and mothers who are to enjoy the benefit of the
preceding articles.

V. The treasurer of the civil list shall keep
the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand francs
at the disposal of the commission.

VI. All the sums paid to the nurse officers,
by virtue of the present imperial decree, shall
be employed without delay in payment of the
nurses.

TITLE IV.
Granting a marriage portion to a poor and honest
girl, in each arrondissement communal and mu-
nicipality of the cities of Paris, Lyons, Bor-
deaux and Marseille.

VII. For each of the municipalities of Paris,
Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseille, and for each
arrondissement communal of the empire, a
sum of six hundred francs is granted, for the
purpose of serving as a marriage portion to a
poor girl of good character.

VIII. The selection shall be made at Paris,
Lyons, Marseille, Bordeaux, and in the arron-
dissements of the chief of the prefectures by
the prefects; in the other arrondissements, by
the under prefects.

IX. The marriages shall be celebrated on
the day fixed for the coronation of the emperor.
(Extract of title V.)

Title V grants an amnesty to all officers and
soldiers in the land and sea-service, condemned
to hard labor for desertion, and relieves them
from the penalties incurred by them or their fa-
thers and mothers.

To enjoy the benefit of this amnesty, every
deserter must present himself, in the course of
one month after the publication of the imperial
decree, before an under prefect or inspector of
reviews, and declare that he repents of his
crime, that he wishes to serve again, and im-
mediately to join his corps.

In default of making this declaration or re-
joining his corps by the abovementioned time,
such deserter shall be brought before a council
of war, and condemned to drag a cannon, or
as being guilty of desertion a second time.

"The council of state, prefect of police, to the
commissaries of police, the inspectors general, the
prefect officers, and the inspectors of the police of
Paris."

Paris, 21st Prairial, year 12.
As long as the trial of the conspirators con-
tinued, I enjoined you, gentlemen, to leave free
all the avenues of the palace of justice, and I
recommended to you that the opinion of all
the citizens upon the trial might be permitted
to manifest themselves freely and every where;
but now that the court of justice has pronoun-
ced its judgment, every thing must return to
the usual order, and you must no longer permit
any assemblage of people, particularly at the
palace of justice, nor that there shall be any
talk, or disturbance, any writing, or publi-