

AMERICAN AND Baltimore Gazette

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.
 BY PECHIN & FRAILEY.
 SATURDAY, APRIL 27, 1855

John Buffum,
 No. 84, Bayne's wharf,
HAS Received per Schooner Jeremiah, captain Graves, from Salem,
 88 barrels 1st quality muscovado } SUGAR
 12 do do Bengal }
 7 bales fine C many coarses, 40 by 3 cubits
 1 do Jannah mamoodies, 39 13-4
 3 do Beerboom gurrahs, 36 21-6
 38 hbls. best retailing molasses.
 1 box containing
 90 pieces Black }
 5 do White } BOLOGNA CRAPES
 3 do Pink }
 2 do Sky Blue }
 1 box containing 11 1-2 dozen (silk covered)
 Leghorn Hats
 1 bale do 110 lbs. (assorted colours)
 Sewing Silk.
 420 bars fine drawn, small square Swedish
 Iron
 26 barrels New-England Rum.
 April 23 d6t-eo6t

William Raborg
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has re-commenced the Grocery business, at No. 176, Market-street, where he has on hand, and in friends keeping,
 A Large & General Assortment of Groceries of the First Quality,
 AMONG WHICH ARE,
 Madeira & other wine
 Brandy
 Jamaica spirits
 Holland Gin
 Leaf, Lump and Muscovado sugars
 Havana Honey & Serrano
 Coffee, Chocolate
 Tea of every description
 Which he offers for sale for cash or in barter for Gin-seed, Hemp, Flax, Bacon, Butter, or Hogs Lard.
 N. B. Orders from the city or country punctually attended to.
 April 18 d3teo5t

Ben. & Geo. Williams
HAVE just received per schooner William and Sally, and Betsey from Boston, and for sale at No. 3, Bowley's wharf,
 20 bales madras blue guineas
 10 do Beerboom gurrahs
 6 do chintz
 2 do merisepore chintz
 3 do Calcutta do
 12 do lukapoe bastas
 3 do chittabuly do
 3 do callapatty do
 3 do blngly handkerchief
 2 do sooty romal do
 2 do cho. pa do do
 2 do Bandana do
 2 do sanna mamoody do
 2 do mow sannas do
 1 do calico
 400 barrels Boston Beef and Pork
 50 do mackerel
 100 boxes moidle andles
 25 barrels apples
 1500 reams w a ping paper
 25 tons plaster Paris.
 On bund,
 70 tierces rice
 30 half tierces do
 550 pieces Russia sheeting
 700 do Ravens duck
 100 do Russi duck
 75 casks Claret wine
 250 hbls N. E. rum
 50 pipes brandy
 10 do gin
 50 keps butter
 75 do lard
 80 barrels navy mess pork.
 April 18 d3teo9t

Lottery Adventurers
IN BALTIMORE and its vicinity, are respectfully informed, that the NEW-YORK LOTTERY has commenced drawing, and will continue drawing daily till the whole of the tickets are drawn; and those gentlemen who wish to purchase tickets, by remitting New-York, Philadelphia, or Branch Bank Notes in letters (post paid) directed to the Permanent Lottery Offices of
G. & R. WAITE.
 No. 64, and No. 38, Maiden Lane, N. York, may have tickets, or parts of tickets, forwarded them warranted undrawn, properly testified to be so; or if the 25,000 dollar or 10,000 dollar prizes are drawn at the time the remittance is received, the money if requested, will be faithfully returned.
 Present Price of Tickets and Shares.

Whole Tickets	8 10	Quarter Tickets	2 12
Half do	4 12 1/2	Eight do	1 25

 But as the drawing progresses, and if the high prizes can be won in the wheel, the price will advance.
 A List of all prizes drawn will be sent to the Editors of the AMERICAN weekly.
 G. & R. WAITE.
 New York, April 6 (1855) d

MILINERY.
Mrs. ANDREWS & Mrs. BLYTHE have just received, an elegant assortment of the newest and most fashionable articles from Philadelphia and New York, which they will open for sale at their store, next to that lately occupied by Kent & Brown. The various articles have been purchased for cash, from the most extensive importing English and French Mercers, in both cities, where punctual arrangements are made to have forwarded the newest and most fashionable articles immediately on arrival. They have no doubt their terms will be found such as will ensure them a share of the patronage of the ladies of Baltimore.
 Country Mercants supplied at the Philadelphia prices.
 An apprentice will be taken, a girl of 12 or 13 years of age, whose former work was assisting to do the work of a family, shall have the preference.
 April 25 d3t

St. Domingo Cotton.
 17 Bales, about 5000 wt. COTTON of good quality, is just received per schooner Friend ship capt. Shaw, from St. Marks, and offered for sale by
ISAIAH MANKIN,
 69, Smith's wharf.
 d4t
 April 26

John & Geo. Reinicker,
HAVE commenced the DRY GOODS business at the corner store next to Congress Hall, No 215 Market street, where they have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a variety of
Seasonable Goods,
 Which will be sold Wholesale and Retail, at reduced prices.
 April 26 d3t eo3t

The Public
ARE respectfully informed that the business of
Lemmon & Campbell
 Will be continued as heretofore, under the same firm.
 April 24 d4t

Cornelius & John Comegys,
 190, market street.
Have Received, for Sale by the package,
 Ginghams
 Cloths
 Velvets
 Constitution cords &
 Course hats
 Cutlery in casks
 Nails, 61 8d 10d 12d and 10d.
 Also,
 The entire Stock of Goods of a Wholesale house declining business, which will be sold low, on accommodating terms
 April 22 d6t-eo3t

LADIES'
Leghorn Straw Bonnets.
 An Elegant Assortment constantly for Sale at
ROBERT DUNN'S
 Wholesale and Retail Millinery Store,
 No 34, MARKET-STREET.
Bonnets Pressed.
 April 18 d

PRIME SHAD.
WILL be landed this day, on T. & S. Hollingsworth's wharf
BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT.
 On bund,
 100 barrels Tar
 Sugr., Coffee, Teas
 Nutmegs, Pimento, Pepper, Ginger
 Balmstone
 Has a d Wine Sifters
 Nails, Castings, Weeding hoes, German Steel
 Cotton and Wool Cards
 Gunpowder, Patent Shot
 Scythes Sicksles, and Crum Creek Scythes
 do. do
 With a general assortment of Groceries.
 April 22 d4t eo4t

This Day is Published,
By S. BUTLER, 184, and G. KEATINGE, 164, Market-street,
 and by the Editors of the American,
No 6, Chase's Trial.
 Being now in possession of the whole of the trial, the proprietors can calculate on the work being finished in the first week of May
 Subscriptions are received by all the principal booksellers in the different parts of the United States, and by the publishers, till the 1st of May, when the price will be advanced.
 April 26 d 4t

PITT AND COBBETT.
 We occasionally enter ain ourselves by running over COBBETT'S WEEKLY REGISTER. In all his recent attacks on Mr. PITT, we have met with nothing more singularly forcible than the following passages:— [Phil. Gaz.]
 "On the subject of the Volunteer system, for instance, I think myself a much better judge than Mr. Pitt. I know more of the training of soldiers: more of their tempers and manners; more of their feelings and motives in all their various situations; more of the organization, the economy and discipline of a battalion; not only more of all this than Mr Pitt now knows, but more than he ever can know as long as he lives, if he lives for forty years longer, and continue with his corps all the time. Yet because he has chosen to clothe himself in scarlet, to gird his waist with a sash, to hang a sword upon his thigh, to put a cockade in his hat, and call himself a colonel, I am to hold my tongue, or at least, am to wag it only in approbation of his military schemes, though exactly contrary to the evidence of my senses, lest by speaking my mind, I should 'weaken his power,' and thereby possibly hasten the loss of his place. It during the administration of Mr Pitt, I show that the nation has declined, that the liberties of the people have been greatly abridged; that the poor rates have been more than doubled; that confidence has been destroyed between landlord and tenant; that the only effectual check upon the bank has been removed; that the country has been inundated with paper, while gold and silver have disappeared; that paper notes down to the amount of a few millions in England, and so low as sixpence in Ireland, are in circulation; that the country has been degraded in the eyes of the world; that she has abandoned her allies; that she has abandoned even her own honors won by our fathers; that her enemy has been exalted above her; and that she is now trembling on the verge of destruction: If I say this, I am, according to his new doctrine, guilty of a heinous offence, but if I prove it, there are not in the world means sufficient to inflict on me torment adequate to my deserts."



(By Authority.)
AN ACT
For the relief of George Scoone and Alexander Cameron.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That George Scoone, late a corporal in the 5th Maria regiment, in the army of the revolution, be placed on the pension list of the United States, and receive, from the 5th of March seventeen hundred and ninety, a pension of the half pay of a corporal, for and during his life.
 Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That Alexander Cameron, late a soldier in the second regiment of the North Carolina line of the army of the revolution, be placed on the pension list of the United States, and receive from the first day of January last, a pension of the half pay of a private for and during his life.

NATH. MAGON,
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOS. ANDERSON,
 President of the Senate pro tempore.
 March 3, 1855.
APPROVED.
TH. JEFFERSON.
 From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT.
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.
 LETTER II
 THE first important subject which came before congress, on which it becomes necessary for me to abandon either my principles or my party was the bill for the temporary government of Louisiana. By this bill, all the military, civil and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of that territory, were to be vested in such person or persons, and exercised in such manner as the President of the United States should direct. Surely a government of this description must be a perfect despotism; & this indeed, was admitted by its advocates, who justified the measure on the ground of necessity alone. This necessity I could not discover. By the law of nations the jurisdiction of the ceded country would remain in force until changed by the legislative power of the United States; and it could not be the work of a few days only to devise some system of a general nature, which should be competent to the temporary government of the territory, and at the same time consonant to the republican principles of the constitution. The Union of legislative, executive judicial and military powers, in an individual, was a very irreconcilable with the spirit of that instrument; and the delegation of a power to the president to appoint a supreme governor of the territory, was repugnant to its letter; the constitution having authorized congress to vest the appointment of inferior officers only in the president alone. By the institutions of ancient Rome, when the senate received information of the conquest or cession of a country, they consulted what laws they thought proper should be prescribed, and sent commonly ten ambassadors, with whose concurrence the General of the troops in the conquered and ceded country might settle its concerns. The two first laws which congress passed relative to the government of Louisiana, display a very singular improvement upon the two republican systems of the ancient Romans. It is a subject of pleasure and of pride that I opposed them; and I am clearly of opinion that the adoption of similar measures, by the federalists while they held the reins of power, would have been considered by the republicans as unquestionable evidence of a disposition to create a monarchical system of government.

The celebrated alteration of the constitution, providing for a distinct designation of the electoral votes for president and vice president, comes next in order in the present view. The following letter which I addressed to the council and house of representatives of this state, unfolds the views and motives which governed my conduct in relation to that subject. The council, although they had forwarded to me an instruction in the form of a request to vote in favour of the amendment, forbade their secretary to read to them my reasons for disobeying their instructions. This conduct may have been truly republican, but it will be proper, previously to the admission of that point, to examine the constitutional power of the state legislatures to instruct representatives or even senators in congress, with respect to amendments to the constitution. The constitution has declared that "congress, whenever two thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or on the application of two thirds of the legislatures of the several states, shall call a convention, &c." Congress are vested

with a perfect discretion in the case; they may propose amendments when they deem it necessary. Congress and the state legislatures are, constitutionally, distinct initiative bodies, as it respects amendments, each completely independent of the other. To justify the state legislatures in instructing even senators to propose amendments, the constitution should first be amended so as to read thus—congress, whenever the state legislatures shall instruct them to deem it necessary, shall propose amendments, &c. I shall at this time only add that I have, upon mature reflection, altered the opinion avowed in the following letter, that the amendment is not materially injurious to the small states; and I shall devote my next letter to an exhibition of the reasons which produced in my mind that alteration.

SIR,
I DULY received a communication from his excellency the governor, covering a resolution of the council and general assembly, instructing the senators, and requesting the representatives of the people of the state, in congress, to use their exertions to obtain an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing for a distinct designation of the votes for president and vice president. Previously to the arrival of this communication, a resolution providing for that object had passed the house of representatives by a large constitutional majority, and was sent to the senate for their consideration; for that resolution my vote was given. The senate did not act upon the resolution, but originated a new one, contemplating another material alteration in the constitution, connected with the principle of designation. The alteration to which I allude is a provision that in case the house of representatives shall not make a choice of president, when the right of making such choice devolves upon them before the fourth day of March, the vice-president elect shall be president for the next four years. To the resolution from the senate, myself and six other members of my own political sentiments, four from Massachusetts, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Virginia, after making fruitless attempts to amend it, were compelled by the dictates of conscience to give our decided dissent: And it becomes me, in the peculiar situation in which I stand respectfully to offer to the legislature of the state which I have the honor to represent, the reasons for my conduct.

We were all attached to the great principle of designation, but we thought the additional provision of the senate calculated to reproduce the same evil which that principle was intended to remove, by creating new probabilities of the introduction of a man to the presidency, who was never contemplated as a suitable candidate for that office, either by the people or the electors. We urged that the day would probably soon arrive when new political interests would arise in our country, and numerous candidates be presented for the presidency. That upon the establishment of the principle of discrimination, the office of vice presidency would become of minor consideration and the public attention would be turned upon all the most prominent characters in the union, merely as candidates for that of president. That two large states, each involving several smaller states within the circle of its influence, might present two candidates equal and pre-eminently qualified for the office of president and equal, or nearly equal, in the number of electoral suffrages, to the house of representatives: That each of those great states might be obdurate in its pretensions, and that several small states might, as happened at the last election be divided and give no vote: that it would be in the power of two or three individuals to prevent an election; that the vice president, already chosen, either by the electors or the senate, would be enabled to promise those individuals the first offices in the power of the executive to bestow, although they might be as totally unqualified for them as himself for the presidency, and that he might make his promise with a perfect certainty of being able to perform it, if they should protract the election until the fourth day of March. We urged that this could not be considered as an extreme case, because it could not be considered as improbable that the American people although now virtuous, would be at no remote time in some degree corrupted, and would always possess ambitious and unprincipled individuals of talents and influence. That the proposed addition to the constitution contained language inconsistent with that commanding voice of the original constitution, by which the house of representatives is directed to make an election of president at all events; and that, although the imperative stile could not be considered as intended to coerce moral violation, it was improper, after commanding the house to make a choice, immediately to tell them they may do it or not as they please. That this provision seemed to invite to corruption, and to open a broad avenue through which intrigue and ambition might advance to the very vitals of our republican system, than any free people had ever established as a radical principle of their constitution. That it was dangerous to alter the constitution with precipitation, and to insist upon ending with a principle which the public sentiment unequivocally demanded, a novel principle which the people had never contemplated. That it was irrational to conclude that the discriminating principle

would be lost by a rejection of the present resolution; a conference with the senate might follow, and an accommodation immediately be made, or the senate might proceed to consider the resolution sent from the house, and the probable result would be its adoption.
 Although almost every member in the majority allowed our objections to possess great weight, we were not favored with many answers to our arguments. We were only told that the evils we feared might never be experienced, and that if we did not adopt the resolution in the form in which it passed the senate, we should in all probability lose its principle altogether.

The members who generally constitute the minority in the house upon political questions supported our objections, but relied principally upon a point which I consider as untenable, viz that a principle of discrimination between the votes for president and vice president, impairs the privileges and relative weight of the small states in the union. They supported this position with much sincerity and ingenuity, but I could not discover great force in their arguments.
 I possessed the sentiments of the legislature and people of Vermont with respect to the question of designation, but could not express their opinion upon extraneous subjects, and therefore felt myself at liberty to vote against the resolution, which was carried by the casting vote of the speaker. It was matter of great consolation to me in this painful situation, to find so many members, of the same political sentiments with myself, and so much greater political experience, uniting with me in opinion; a circumstance which will preserve me from the imputation of having adopted a solitary and eccentric opinion, from prepossessions adverse to cool reflection.
JAMES ELLIOT.

BOSTON, April 19.
From Lisbon—March 13.
 Yesterday arrived ship Victoria, cap Bigal, in 34 days from Lisbon. There were no preparations for war on the part of the Portuguese, and it was presumed they would do every thing which circumstances would permit to avoid a rupture with the British. There was no intelligence of the sailing of any men of war from the Spanish ports, nor of any attack on Gibraltar. Cadiz remained in a state of blockade. A report was current that the Brest fleet, crowded with troops, had got to sea. The Prince of Wales Packet, from England for Lisbon, has been taken by a French frigate. A convoy had arrived at Lisbon from London and were performing quarantine—their passage was said to be about 11 days.

Flour at Lisbon, 16 dol's, Corn 117 cents; Savas per M-100 dol's.
 Gun Boat No. 3, now building at Boston, by Mr. Rhodes ship yard, will be launched on Wednesday next. She is commanded by capt. Harraden, and will sail for the Mediterranean the first of May.

NEW YORK, April 24.
 The frigate John Adams has dropped down to Staten Island, and will fall the first fair wind for the Mediterranean. As also two of the gun boats which are now at anchor in the river.
 Captain Hamilton of the ship Vigilant, from Martinique, informs, that the Rochefort squadron had gone to the City of St. Domingo, for the purpose of landing some troops for the defence of that island against the Blacks.

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.
 On Sunday night last, the ship China, capt. M'Pherson, from Batavia for this port, with a valuable cargo of East India goods, ran on the five fathom bank, a shoal a little to the southward of Cape Henlopen; when, it is said, many of her seamen deserted her in one of her boats; but, that on Tuesday afternoon, they were seen going on board again in a pilot boat—Our accounts say, that several boats from Cape Henlopen, had gone off to her assistance; and, that she had beat over the bank, and come to an anchor. Accounts say, she had 8 or 9 feet water in her hold—but it is hoped this may be the story the run away sailors told, on getting ashore, to screen them from blame for their desertion.

Accounts from Wilmington, received last evening, say, that a sloop loaded with salt, from New York, arrived there yesterday, the captain of which said, as we understand, that he passed the ship China, aground on the Five Fathom Bank, in the afternoon of Tuesday last; that she had several small vessels along side taking out her cargo; that they told him the ship had lost her rudder and requested him to assist them in unloading her. He saw her pumps going.
 The above are the various accounts we have heard of the China and no doubt this day will inform us which is the most correct.

Capt. M'Farlane, of the sch'r Little Robert, informs, that the French at Guadeloupe are active in fitting out privateers; that they have one under way which is to mount 32 guns; and that those out are daily sending in prizes.

Salt Petred Hams,
IN good order for shipping or family use, for sale by
SCOTT & McLELLAN,
 No. 47, Howard-street.
 April 16 d3teo10t