

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and 6 1/2 in 5 dollars per annum. BY PECHIN & FRAILEY. WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

Baltimore Theatre. Mr Cooper's Second Night. (No. acted here these four years) 7 o'clock evening, May 1, Will be presented a much admired Comedy, in five acts, called The Wheel of Fortune. (Written by Cumberland.) Pezruddock, by Mr. COOPER. To which will be added, a Musical Drama, in 2 acts, called The Adopted Child. BOX one Dollar, PII three fourths of a Dollar April 30

NOTICE. WISHING to close the administration of the estate of the late LLOYD NORRIS, I have again to request all those indebted to call and discharge their accounts; and those to whom the estate is indebted, to exhibit their claims duly authenticated. A. RICHARDSON Administrator of Lloyd Norris, deceased. April 28

O & J. Fuller, (LIE FULLEK & BROWN.) AT the Wholesale & Retail shoe warehouse, No. 80 Market-street, have received from their manufacturer, a large and general supply of shoes, which in addition to their former extensive stock, makes their spring assortment complete. A quantity of Kid and Morocco Slippers, suitable for the West India market. All of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper. They also exhibit by the first arrivals from London, an assortment of Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers. April 9 d10c-60ct

The Subscriber GIVES notice, that the Governor and Council, have appointed him NOTARY PUBLIC for the state of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore; he presents himself therefore to the Merchants, Traders and Masters of Vessels; the directors of Public Institutions and the citizens in general of Baltimore; to consult and agents of foreign countries, residing in the city, and to all persons and others trading thereto from abroad, humbly making a tender of his services and promising to execute, with care, fidelity and dispatch, the commands of those who may have him in employment. In addition to the duties generally performed by Notaries, he will give Manifests for the Entry and Clearance of vessels, Entries for Merchandise inwards, Entries for Merchandise outwards to obtain the drawback or bounty, and all papers and documents required by, or from the Custom-house, for which purpose he has provided himself with all the proper blanks. For the present and until, he can provide himself with a convenient room, he will transact such business, as he may be favored with at the Custom-house. JOHN GILL, N. B. Masters of vessels and persons, transacting business in this city, may receive general information gratis, by applying as above. April 25 MWF3-M3t

Worthy of Attention. FIVE Patented tracts of unimproved LAND or Plantations of four hundred acres each, situated in the county of Berks, in the state of Pennsylvania, and within about ninety miles of Philadelphia; in the neighbourhood of which are a great number of respectable German families; the tracts are contiguous to the waters of the Susquehanna, that bring produce & lumber of every kind to Baltimore. It will be sold cheap and on generous terms, the title indisputable. Enquire of the Printers. March 21

Evening Entertainments THE Ladies & gentlemen of Baltimore are respectfully informed, that the popular and happy fit-up company, at No. 60 Corn-street and Row, where will be exhibited on WEDNESDAY evening, April 30th, and every evening during the week (Sundays excepted) a grand Medley of Amusements, To be divided into four parts, viz. PART FIRST The Cutomachia, Being a concert performed by five living Cats dressed in the most brilliant and fashionable manner. These Cats, with their instruments and voices, will accompany the principal music, and keep the necessary order and harmony required. PART SECOND. An elegant scenic display of A STORM. PART THIRD. An Illuminated Palace. PART FOURTH The Universal Deluge. Amusements to be every evening. Doors to be opened at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 Cents, children half price. April 30

In Cecil County Court. NOTICE is hereby given, that Cecil County Court will meet at the Court House or said county on the first Monday of Aug 8 next at 1 o'clock, and will then proceed on the petition of WILLIAM PHILIPS, an Insolvent debtor, who has petitioned the said Court for his discharge; at which time and place the creditors of the said William Philips are required to appear, for the purpose of proposing late rogatories to be answered by the said William Philips, according to the provisions of the act of Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed Nov. session, eighteen hundred and four. By order of Court, JAMES SEWALL, Clk. April 30 2aw3w

From a London paper of March 5.

FRENCH NAVAL FORCE. We have been favored with the following statement of the present naval force of France, by a gentleman who procured it from an officer of one of the French gun boats which were last week brought into Falmouth:

Table with columns: At Brest, Ships, Guns, Le Paeron, 74, And one frigate, 74, Le Republican, 110, L'Invincible, 110, L'Alexandre, 85, Le Foudroyant, 80, L'Impetueux, 74, Le Brutus, 74, Le Castor, 74, Le Vercan, 74, Le Pelago, 74, Le Equerant, 74, L'Ulysse, 74, Le Courville, 74, L'Yole, 74, La Revolution, 74, Le Dux d'Aout, 74, La Const. union, 74, L'Alliance, 74, Le Batave, 74, Le P. triote, 74, Le Gauloise, 74, At Toulon, Le F. midale, 80, L'Indomptable, 80, Le Neptune, 80, L' Bucentaure, 80, L'Hannibal, 74, Swiftsure, 74, Berwick, 74, L'Ureide, 74, Le Semblant, 74, Le Scouffion, 74, L'Atlas, 74, Frigates, L'Amantable, 24, La Corneille, 18, L'Hontense, 18, Le Rhin, 18, La Muffron, 18, L'Urdne, 18, La Sirene, 12, Le Theremis, 12, Le B. nec, 74, La Gueriere, 42. None of the frigates at Brest are enumerated. The Rochefort fleet are in the West Indies. The Sibelle and Dilon have arrived in France.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR ELLIOT, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER III. UNTIL after the decision in the hour of representatives, of the final question upon the amendment of the constitution, I never had contemplated the subject with a suitable degree of cool reflection and deep investigation. Having always possessed a predilection for what is called the dignifying, or discriminating principle, I regarded the objections to it, on the ground of its being injurious to the small states, as the mere splendor or at most the mere magnificence of a party determined to oppose every measure of the majority. Much patient examination of the subject, at a later period, has convinced me that my first impressions were erroneous, and that at the same time, produced in my mind a perfect conviction of the propriety of that remark, that he who never changes his opinions, never corrects his mistakes. Were I again to deliver my sentiments upon the amendment, I should urge the following objections to its adoption. In an abstract view of the subject, instead of rendering the constitution more republican, which is the professed object of its advocates, it renders it less so; and it diminishes the influence and importance of the small states, relatively to the large ones. By the constitution as it stood originally, the electors were to vote for two persons as candidates for the offices of president and vice-president, with no any distinct designation of a particular candidate for either office. Let us here enquire what has been the immediate cause of the ruin of all republics ancient and modern? The answer is obvious. The worship of popular idols, or, as the legislature of Delaware expressed the idea with equal felicity and dignity, "delirious devotion to individuals." What was the language of the constitution to the people in reference to the election of the chief magistrate? Neither yourselves nor the electors of president shall have any idols. You shall vote for two men, either of whom shall be qualified for the presidency. Could any thing be more truly republican more hostile even to the elements of aristocracy? But it has been said that this was leaving the result of the election to the decision of chance. Let it be remembered that in the republics of Athens and Rome, and even in Rome, important magistrates were chosen by lot; and that the sage legislators of antiquity considered that mode of election as the most democratic, and at the same time operating to exclude corruption and intrigue. Again we are told that it may be in the power of a few individuals to frustrate the will of the majority. Impossible. If the majority be not possessed of two characters equal to the duties of the presidency, it ought instantly to dwindle to a minority. Besides, if the election of president is always to be considered a mere party question, parties will learn wisdom from the circumstances of the election of 1801, and two candidates will not again receive an equal number of suffrages from any party. If that important election is to be divested of all party considerations, if another Washington is to unite all hearts, there can be no possible danger of

an equality of votes. It has also been said that the double ballot is favorable to intrigue, and it certainly appears so to a superficial observer; but it is extremely questionable whether the general uncertainty of the result of the election does not render intrigue less probable than a mode of election, which enables the aspiring demagogue to march directly towards the object of his ambition.

In forming the constitution, immense sacrifices of weight and power were made by the small states, and none at all by the large states. This important fact has never been attended to by the people. By the original principles of our confederation, as well as by the uniform practice of all similar all nations, in ancient and modern times the small states were entitled to equal political rights of every possible description, with the large ones, without reference to territory, wealth or population. The double ballot for president seemed an important privilege to the small states. No possible combination of large states could preclude the small ones from either electing a vice president of their own, or deciding which of two candidates presented by the large states should be the president. This privilege is now abandoned, and five or six large states may forever name both president and vice president, and exclude the small states from any agency in the election. The relative weight of the small states is not only impaired as it respects the election by electors in the first instance, but it is lessened, in a still more alarming degree, when the election comes into the hands of representatives. The constitution provided that no election should be made by electors, the house of representatives should, voting by states, from the five highest on the list of candidates elect the president. It is certain that the narrower the range allowed to the small states in the election of the president from the electoral candidates, the smaller the degree of their weight in the election. They are now restricted to the three highest candidates. It is certain then with mathematical certainty that they have made the enormous sacrifice of two thirds of their weight in the election. This cannot be amended. As well might it be affirmed that we should do nothing, or that the sun does not shine at noon day.

The amendment which occurred at the first meeting of Mr. Jefferson, who, in consequence of an equal number of votes between him and Mr. Burr, and the persistence of the federal party in the House of Representatives to the latter gentleman, the election was suspended for some days, has been represented as unjustly demanding the alteration of the constitution, and a questionably needed to make that alteration very popular. That ever, however, instead of displaying the weakness, proved the strength of the constitution. The members of the House of Representatives and then a awful responsibility resting upon them, the responsibility which would have resulted from leaving the Union without a President, and probably without a constitution, had not elected between the 4th of March, from that responsibility they are released by that part of the amendment, so peculiarly reasonable to myself and others, which authorizes them to make no choice, and to devolve the Presidency for four years upon the Vice President. Not that probably, with this amendment, the equality of votes between candidates would occur again, in an age; and it is as probable that it may occur, as it would be for the alteration; no was a wrong the discrimination would do, and a future congress may divide between them with as much obscurity as did the former one. Again, it has been said that the alteration was necessary to secure the re-election of Mr. Jefferson. His republicanism so rapidly degenerated in our country, that already the Constitution must be altered with a view to the promotion of emigration, and a consequence in office, of an individual, however eminent for talents and patriotism? But the reverse of the assertion was the fact. With or without the alteration, the re-election of Mr. Jefferson, in all human probability, was quite certain. When the committee appointed by a caucus of the majority of the members of both houses to devise ways and means to derive the electors votes in such manner as to produce the re-election of the President should the amendment not be adopted.

But other alterations of the constitution, still more derogative of the rights of the small states, were in contemplation; and of the creation of an aristocracy of large states to be guided and governed by. Very recently the amendment question was considered as the harbinger. The evidence to support this assertion and the character of the intended innovations, will form the subject of a future letter. Equally in a single community and in a confederated republic, there is a natural effort to make the strong stronger, and the weak weaker. I shall drop my pen for the present when it has recorded the remark, that I have never intentionally given a vote calculated to reduce the weight of the small state of Vermont in the American Union, and the promise that I never will give such a vote in future. JAMES ELLIOT.

From the Lancaster Intelligencer. On the 21st of October, 1865, it was stated in the Intelligencer, [on the oath of

Mr. Peter Getz, of this borough, that Gen. Bowle, of this county, had been detected in voting twice, at the preceding general election. The general instituted a suit against the printer, for a libel; and on Wednesday last, the action was tried; verdict, for the plaintiff 100 dollars damages, besides costs of suit; amounting to about 150 dollars more.

In a future number, we shall probably give a more particular account of this trial. At present we will only tender an acknowledgment of the obligations we are under to the Prothonotary, Mr. Barton, who elected so many voters, and a few republican journalists to M. Hopkins, who relinquished our defence, as he received his fee; which he refused to return.

From the Charleston Courier.

LIEUTENANT SOMERS.\*

AS much as we lament the death of the late gallant SOMERS, it is, when we consider the melancholy circumstance which attended it, much more to be deplored. Had he fallen by the sword of the enemy, he would have found indeed a less heroic death but one which humanity would less regret—one, which would have left his friends, more consolation, than the splendid page that shall be written for him in history. War was ever wrong, nevertheless, it must be suffered until nations submit their cupidity to moral and natural law. If the customs which it functioned lead to actions inconsistent with divine commandments, and individuals thus misled, may in human judgment be absolved of crime, and its date alone be accounted as one of the atonements which God requires of man for the obedience of his laws. SOMERS living like a christian; yet, who he could emulate the barbarity of the foe, and the ditantious consequence which would attend the forswearing of his enterprise. He embraced those principles countenanced by a god, and died like an officer. He yielded to the enthusiasm that leads voluntarily death, that rash courage which usurps the right of self-immolation, and that love of liberty which pretends death to slavery, it was because he thought them virtues, without which no one could be a hero, and devoid of which, he could not in the existing warfare faithfully serve his country.

Over the lives of his brave associates, he however had not the delegated right of war, and we believe it would be injurious to his memory not to believe, that neither claimed nor exercised it. SOMERS though desperately brave, was yet generous and humane. Sooner would he have declined the honor that he did accept and have forgone the opportunity of acquiring glory, than commanded the lives of his men. Sooner would he have committed solitary suicide than carried along with him one unwilling comrade. No no cloud like this obscures his glory, or hides the fame of his self devoted companions—they too adorned, like their gallant leader, and with him shared in the commission of the deed.

Although in a moral view, we have disapproved of the principles that occasioned this sad catastrophe we cannot suffer the worthy merit of it to be lessened by ascribing to mischance, what was the premeditated resolve of an invincible spirit. When the war against Tripoli commenced, RICHARD SOMERS, and the writer of this article were fellow officers. They had been together at school parted as friends, and met again in friendly intercourse. Then it was that SOMERS offered without vanity or idle boasting, that an officer before he goes out should make up his mind not to be taken alive: if I said he my men will not agree to blow the vessel up, the dirk or pistol shall end my life." The writer at that time believed SOMERS to be sincere in his declaration, because he knew the hardihood of his nature, had witnessed the ardour with which he entered the juvenile lists of combat, to cope with superior size and strength and beheld his intrepid obstinacy, in the unmatched contents; and when he recollects that in one of these youthful engagements, when overpowered and exhausted SOMERS exclaimed, "strike on—I will never give out," he readily realizes the hand that put the match to his fire-ship, and was blown up before the walls of Tripoli.

These are facts, that every one who enjoyed his intimacy will accredit; and if the more direct testimony of Captain PEBBLE be allowed its weight, we must believe that RICHARD SOMERS voluntarily perished; though religion and humanity forbid his example to be emulated.

\*Late Commander of one of the fire ships which was voluntarily blown up by the crew before Tripoli; who preferred this measure rather than fall into the hands of the Barbarians.

A Beef Steer,

LATELY left in the subscribers' yard by Basil Hurns, will be sold, at my house, on TUESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, for cash; unless the owner, previous thereto, pays the expense of the keeping and feeding said Steer. RICHD. & J. TAYLOR. April 27 d4+

William Rankin, BELL-HANGER, No. 34, Market space, BALTIMORE.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is well supplied with the best materials in his line of business, and solicits a share of public patronage. march 26 2aw6m

American.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

The Petersburg Intelligencer says Burwell Bisse, a republican, will be elected by a considerable majority, in the room of Thomas Griffin, federal.

The following gentlemen have been re-elected to congress from the state of Virginia—Thomas Newton, junior John Randolph, junior Thomas M. Randolph, John Smith Joseph Lewis, John Lupton, John Dawson, Alexander Wilton, Mathew Clay, Edwin Gray, Peterion Goodwyn.

COMMUNICATION.

MR COOPER in HAMLET. PUBLIC curiosity was much excited to see Mr. Cooper's performance of Hamlet—the boxes were all engaged on Monday morning & before 7 o'clock in the evening the whole house was full—the curtain rose, all was silence and attention—when Mr. Cooper appeared he bowed very gracefully, in return for the marked approbation with which he was received. His performance exceeded the expectation of many and pleased all. In the scene where the ghost of his father informs that he had been murdered by his brother—the different emotions of filial duty, anger and distraction were so ably portrayed. In the scene with his mother his conception of the author appeared entire—the characters of his father and uncle were forcibly drawn and well expressed—he hurrowed up his mother's soul when informing her of her treacherous love—Indeed through the whole of the drama we did not know in which scene he showed most confidence—a fastidious expectation and undoubtedly is much improved—Although the house was full it is never we remember, not the least confusion or disturbance happened. Mr. Cooper's next appearance is this evening in Penruddock.

INTERMENTS in the different burial grounds of the city and liberties of Philadelphia from the 20th to the 27th inst. Adults, 19 Children, 13 TOTAL, 32

On Saturday last arrived, at Philadelphia the schooner Thee Friends, captain Gardner, from Nassau, New Providence, with whom arrived upon Gustavus Cunningham, late of the schooner Sally, of that port, who was drove ashore on the Perry Island where his vessel was lost, but the cargo and people saved by the attention and perseverance of the Providence wreckers—f whom captain Cunningham speaks in the highest terms for their low charges, civil behavior, and punctuality in the fulfillment of their contracts—all of the liberality of the chamber of commerce at Nassau, to whom these matters were referred in setting the salvage to his satisfaction. It must be a satisfaction to the distressed, to fall into the hands of those who rather relieve THAN ROB those who by accidents unavoidable, fall into their power.

We have the pleasure to find that four of the Justices whose commissions were revoked by the "Supreme Power" of the declaration of the opinion that our State was without a Constitution of Civil Government, have been chosen by the people as representatives to the General Assembly in May next. (Connecticut) American Mercury.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT—The following is the resolution proposed by Mr. Pitt in the house of commons, and of similar purport by Lord Mulgrave in the house of lords on the 11th February, and on which a trial of strength took place between the ministerial party and the opposition. Mr. Pitt concluded a speech of near three hours in length by moving, "that an humble address be presented to his majesty, informing him that his faithful commons concurred with his majesty in the prompt and vigorous measures he had adopted with respect to Spain, fully convinced that those measures were rendered unavoidable; and assuring his majesty that his faithful commons would not withhold their zealous and cordial support, in prosecuting the war with rigor and effect, to the end that it may be brought to a safe and honorable issue.

Mr. Grey from the opposition, made an elaborate speech and concluded by moving an amendment to the following effect:—"That the conduct of ministers in the negotiation with Spain had destroyed the confidence and good faith which had hitherto existed between the two nations, and, by their criminal negligence and inattention to the true interests of the country had produced a rupture, when a mutual good understanding might have existed at the present moment." Animated discussions succeed which were adjourned at 2 o'clock in the morning, on motion of Mr. Windham, with the assent of Mr. Pitt. In the afternoon the debate was resumed—Mr. Fox taking part in it and advocating the amendment. Mr. Pitt replying. The house then divided and the amendment was negatived. The original motion was carried as already stated—ayes 307—noes 106—ministerial majority 207. [N. Y. Morn. Chron]