

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser:
Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.
By PECHIN & FRAILEY.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8 1865.

LADIES'
Leghorn Straw Bonnets.
An Elegant Assortment, constantly for Sale at
ROBERT DUNN'S
Whole Sale and Retail Millinery Store,
No. 34, MARKET-STREET.
Bonnets Pressed.
English Pic Nic Gloves,
A few dozen for sale.
April 18 d

For Sale,
At No. 19, Water-street,
Red, green, yellow and black Morocco Skins
All sorts of Leather for hat-makers use
White Leather for wetting
Shamoy and buck-skins
150 dozen sheep-skins, for book-binding
Currying-knives and graining-boards
All sorts of tanners' and curriers' tools
Spanish hides, and } first quality
Tanners' oil }
Soal an upper leather
Boot legs and calf skins
Skirting and hog skins
All sorts of saddlers' leather
With a general assortment of leather for the
West India market.
JAMES BOSLEY.
April 20 d1m

Dissolution of Partnership.
The Partnership of Joseph C. White & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted are requested to make payment to *Humphrey Peirce*—and those who have claims on the concern, will call on him for settlement.
H. PEIRCE.
JOSEPH C. WHITE.
Baltimore, 6th May, 1865.
For sale on a liberal credit.
The entire stock of the concern, with the benefit of the store now occupied by J. C. White and Co. if wanted. A stand equal to any in the city. For terms apply to
H. PEIRCE.
May 7 d20t

Hugh Thompson
Has for sale
ANTIGUA Rum 3d and 4th proof, remarkably fine, calculated either for exportation (being entitled to drawback) or home consumption. Having been six to eight months in the country.
A few boxes white Havana sugar, for retailing
RICE of excellent quality, and in good order for shipping
Tensified **WINE** in pipes and hogheads, of a superior quality
A few boxes Irish Linen (real Colerains)
Muscatel and Bloom **RAISINS** in boxes
May 7 d

John Buffum,
No. 81, Bowley's wharf,
HAS RECEIVED per Schooner Jeremiah, captain Graves, from Salem,
88 barrels 1st quality muscovado } **SUGAR**
12 do do do }
7 bales fine C. ginsengs, 40 by 2 1/2 cubits
1 do Jannah mamoodies, 59 15-4
3 do Hesperium gurrah's, 36 21-4
38 hds. best retailing molasses.
1 box containing
90 pieces Black }
5 do White } **BOLOONA CRAPES**
3 do Pink }
2 do Sky Blue }
1 box containing 11 1/2 dozen (silk covered)
Lephor Hats
1 bale do 110 lbs. (assorted colours)
sewing Silk.
420 bars fine drawn, small square Swedish
Iron.
26 barrels New-England Rum.
April 12 d6t-ro6t

Baltimore Theatre.
Mr. Cooper's Sixth Night.
Not acted here these nine years.
On Wednesday evening, May 8th.
Will be presented a celebrated Tragedy, in 5 acts, (Written by Shakespeare) called
OTHELLO,
Moor of Venice.
Othello, by Mr. Cooper.
To which will be added, a Farce in 2 acts, called
The Jew and Doctor.
BOX one Dollar, PIT three fourths of a Dollar.
The doors will open at six and the performance commence at 7 o'clock.
May 7

Valuable property for sale.
By order of the orphans Court, of Baltimore county will be sold, at public sale, on **WEDNESDAY the 8th of May next,** at 12 o'clock,
All that valuable property situated in **Howard and Fayette Streets**, belonging to the estate of the late **Jacob Sticher**, deceased. It is so well known that a particular description is deemed unnecessary, the importance, however, which Howard street has acquired in the country trade, renders it a most desirable situation for either a dry good or grocery stand, and a similar opportunity for an advantageous purchase may never again offer.
The terms will be made known at the time of sale, and the property will be shown on application to either of the subscribers previous to the sale.
GEORGE DECKER,
HENRY STOFFER,
RICHD. L. HEAD.
April 15 dts

THE Drawing of the Second Presbyterian Church Lottery, is unavoidably postponed until Monday the 20th instant.
may 6

Baltimore General Dispensary,
IS REMOVED to the east side of North Charles-street, the second from the corner of that and market-street.
may 7 d5w

For Sale,
Upland Cotton
Tennessee do.
Port Wine
Butter in Kegs
Country Hemp.
Apply to **JOHN RANDALL,**
Bowly's wharf.
may 7 d6t

Removal.
DAWSON & THOMAS
HAVE REMOVED to the west side of Bowley's wharf, No. 6. A general assortment of goods in the grocery and liquor line, will be constantly kept up, which will be sold wholesale or retail.
may 7 d1m

The Beauty of America
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the public, that **WEDNESDAY the 8th inst.** will be the last day of her being exhibited, as she has engaged her passage on board of the packet **Dorothy**, for New York.
may 7 d2t

Charles Wirgman
HAS REMOVED to No. 49, Water-street, near the Custom House—
Where he offers for sale,
170 gross of Porter Bottles
20 cases of Sad Irons
300 boxes Negro Pipes
5 cases Hats, assorted
6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese
6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted
A quantity of Iron B-lits, do sizes, and
A quantity of spirit, copall & japan varnishes.
march 19 d

Just Received,
A QUANTITY of Gunny Bags, in excellent order
13 boxes Checks and Stripes, Checks, No. 2 and Listados
155 boxes brown Havana Sugar
106 bags St. Domingo Coffee.
Also, per schooner *Roby*, from Charleston,
100 ties Rice,
For sale by **VON KAPFF & BRUNE.**
may 4 d5to5t

Sherry Wine,
ONE hundred and seven quarter casks, just received, for sale on liberal terms, by **C. GHISLIERE & H. KUNCKEL,** WHO HAVE ON HAND,
A quantity of fresh **TEA**, consisting of **Hu-sen, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Sou-chong**, all of the first quality, which they will dispose of at moderate prices.
ALSO,
50 hogheads **Isavay James River Tobacco**, selected with particular care, to answer the manufacturer here. And a few thousand pieces first quality yellow nankeens.
may 7 d8t

Michael Graham,
No. 77, MARKET STREET,
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,
50 bales **INDIA GOODS**, consisting of **Rubroom** and company **Gurrahs, Mamoodies, Sannas, Cossas, &c** &c.
1200 pieces blue nankeen
1000 yellow do.
1 case India book muslin & handkerchiefs
1 do. white and black willow squares
2 do. Nuns' threads
100 pieces scarlet Bandannas
5 cases chintz and calicoes
1 do 4-4 and 7-8 cambric muslins
2 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens
1 do brown H. Ward
1 do white Platillas
2 do smeshaws, assorted.
A few superb 2-4 Damask Silk Shawls, of the first quality
He has also on Hand,
A general assortment of **DRY GOODS.**
The greater part of these goods are entitled to drawback.
April 27. d

Patton & Jones,
No. 8, Market street,
HAVE IMPORTED from the Ship London Packet, via Philadelphia, a choice collection of Chamber, Counting House and Table Clocks, Gold and Silver Watches, Capped and Jewelled and Plain, Clock Movements, Clock Dials, and an extensive assortment of Clock and Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, equal in quality to any ever offered for sale in this city.
may 2 d10t

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. w

Fresh Teas and Mustard.
JUST RECEIVED.
25 chests superior quality imperial tea, 20 do. sou-chong, 20 do young hyson, all of the best importation; 300 boxes fresh London mustard; 50 boxes Bordeaux claret, 1 dozen each; 300 baskets fine table salt; 30 half boxes first chop Havana segars; 15 bags old Bourbon coffee, fit for immediate use; 15 pipes high proof well-flavored Cognac brandy; 10 pipes Holland gin. For sale by
JACOB & WM. NORRIS,
64, Market-street
On hand,
50 cases sweet oil, 30 flasks each; 40 baskets Bordeaux oil, of superior quality, in large size bottles; 30 boxes warranted chocolate; 3 cerosons flouant indigo; 20 caddies sherry wine; about 13 lb. each; 15 quarter casks sherry wine; 15 do Port wine; old fine Cabiness tobacco, in kegs and by retail; 10 boxes spermaceti candles; 20 boxes fig blue; 50 boxes French raisins—with a complete assortment of Groceries, for the consumption of private families.
April 2 1aw6t

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.
MR. ELLIOT,
TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

LETTER IV.
THE manner of which the amendment to the constitution was carried thro' both Houses of Congress was not less extraordinary than the measure itself. It affords an instructive and even a awful lesson; and the future preservation of the constitution demands that this gloomy scene should be committed to the contemplation of posterity. To record the proceedings upon that occasion, I consider a sacred duty which I owe to my country; and in doing it I shall betray no trust, I shall not act the part of an informer. I disdain all connexion with the little band of republican aristocrats & demagogues; to me they have never disclosed the arcana of their political system; they have treated me as they treat all the northern members of Congress, with neglect if not contempt; and all the important facts contained in this letter have long been the subject of general conversation at the seat of government.

Mr. Butler, a republican Senator from South Carolina who warmly opposed the amendment, in a letter to the legislature of that state, has said, that he had not been long in Senate since his last election before he perceived a combination among certain large states, unfair in itself and dangerous in its consequences to the rights of other states—into this combination they have drawn some of the small states—they hold evening meetings to decide what shall prevail in Senate, and no proposition can succeed which does not come from one of their party, &c. Notwithstanding the reprehensibility of Mr. Butler's conduct, and his long tried patriotism, let us hope, for the honour of our country and the cause of liberty, that the warmth of his feelings, in relation to a particular measure, led him to give too deep a colouring to this melancholy picture.—Would to God I were not under the necessity of confirming his statement, so far as relates to the amendment; but the confirmation is inseparably connected with the justification of my own conduct. The resolution in which was sent from the House to the Senate, contemplated no alteration of the constitution other than the mere discrimination of the votes. It was soon found that the private sentiments of several of the oldest and most respectable republican members of the Senate were hostile to the measure. Some of them, however, were instructed to vote in its favour; and it was hoped that the others would yield to the popular sentiment in the states they represented. The minority constantly called for the consideration of the resolution from the House, but the majority, for several weeks refused to suffer it to be considered. The business was not yet sufficiently matured in "evening meetings." Of the final caucus on the subject I was informed. A letter from one of those members who are by some called leading ones to a other member of the Senate, proposing an evening meeting of the friends of the amendment, to devise ways and means for carrying it into effect at all events, in some form or other, was put into my hands by the gentleman to whom it was directed.—At his caucus the business was concluded by adding to the amendment that provision which I afterwards opposed, and it was also determined to take a question the next day before the Senate should rise. Here let it be remarked, that there had not been any regular debate upon the main question in Senate, and that the additional proposition, in substance, had already been rejected, when proposed by a federal member. Two or three republican members declared in caucus as the sine qua non of their voting for the amendment, his important addition, and one of them afterwards observed publicly in my presence, that he had not only declared in caucus, but had given the leading republican in the house to understand that the fate of the amendment depended on its adoption, in that very form, as his vote would be put upon it should it be sent back to the Senate. Thus it was virtually determined, in one of these evening meetings, that the representatives of the people, the state legislature, and the people themselves, should sanction an alteration of the constitution in the precise form dictated by two or three men, and that every one who opposed it should be denounced as a federalist and apostate. The republicans of the House were told in language too unequivocal to be misunderstood, that this was the arrangement, and that upon their conformity or opposition depended their future popularity. An unwavering and venerable republican member from Massachusetts exclaimed at the bar, when an adjournment was denied at the usual hour, *I cannot and will not be dragged along in this manner*, and left the House with indignation. As the question, however, was not taken that day, as we had repeatedly been told it should be in consequence of the ardent opposition which myself and others deemed it our duty to make, by protracting the debate to a late hour at night, that gentleman however recorded his vote in opposition to the measure. A very respectable democratic member from a middle state declared, that were the amendment in the precise form which he wished it, he would never vote for it while it was attempted to carry it by such means. As almost every member of the majority who ex-

pressed his opinion disapproved of the additional proposition, it must be evident to every candid republican, from the simple statement of facts which I have made, that the amendment, in its present form, was carried through both Houses by the undue influence of a few individuals, and by the combined operations of intrigue and terror. I was of opinion that we ought not to disgrace ourselves by such course of conduct, and that, however desirable the amendment might be in some form or other, we ought to wait till it could be adopted in a fair and truly republican manner.

Connected with this subject my conduct with respect to the nomination of President and Vice President requires explanation.—Early in the session it was determined by the self chosen few who undertake to direct the public sentiment, that Gov. Clinton should be the next Vice President, and that gentleman was informed that the unanimous voice of the members was in his favour, when not ten of them had been consulted. Some difficulty being afterwards apprehended from the Pennsylvania delegation, a sub-caucus was held, and the representatives of that state reconciled to the measure; a general caucus was then called to rally what the few had already accomplished. To such a state of things, as Mr. Butler observed with respect to the amendment, *I could not and would not submit*. It is perfectly proper that any number of individuals, of the same political sentiments, should meet together and discuss any subject of general concern, with a view to promote an union of sentiment and action; but that members of the legislature, as such, should undertake to influence and dictate the people in their elections, is hostile to the very genius of republicanism. Let it not be understood that there were any objections on my part to the personal or political character of Mr. Clinton—but my conduct was influenced by various considerations, which it is unnecessary to detail to the public.

JAMES ELLIOT.
From Paris papers, received per the brig *Betsy*, captain *Waters* from Bordeaux.
PARIS, February 13

We have received a great number of English papers all together from the 12th January to the 2d February. Their most important contents will be found in our preceding columns. The first sitting of parliament has hitherto been the most interesting. The public have beheld with surprise that in the upper house, Lord Grenville has once more constituted himself the advocate of Mr. Pitt, of coalition, and of war *ad internecionem*. In the lower house nothing yet appears to enable us to form a positive judgement of the fate of parties. We must wait till a few important questions throw some light upon this matter.

We this day present our readers with part of the late papers laid before both houses, relative to the negotiations carried on with Spain in 1803 and 1804. It would be an endless task to discuss this long series of vague reproaches and groundless allegations. From the very first letter, the English government betrays its ambition and perfidy. It orders its ambassadors to acquiesce in the admirals with the result of the negotiations, that in case they should not prove satisfactory to his Britannic majesty, his men of war may attack without further delay.—Here then are the English ambassadors transformed into generalissimoes, as others had been into spies? This unheard of right, would expose states to all the calamities of war at the caprice of a single man. This first paper already breathes the spirit which dictated the orders for the treacherous massacre off Cape St. Mary. The first grievance, the only one indeed that is dwelt upon, is the subsidy granted by Spain to France, in compensation for the succors stipulated by the treaty of Ildephonso. At one time his Britannic majesty looks upon this subsidy as a legitimate cause of war; at another he is willing to take no notice of it, if Spain will give over her armaments and prevent the sale of French prizes in her ports.—His Catholic majesty gives very satisfactory explanations upon these two points. He always answers in a decisive and peremptory manner, that he is sitting out no extraordinary armaments, and that he has taken from the French privateers the privilege which the English minister complains of. However, the latter returns to the charge with an oblique indecency.—The clearest reasons do not suffice him, even when he receives no proof of what he advances, from the English consuls residing in the Spanish ports.—As to the pretended passage of 1500 French seamen and artillery-men to man the fleet in Ferrol, the fact has been denied by the Official Journal in a manner sufficiently authentic to dispense us from returning to it. There is then in these eternal complaints, in these insolent notes, in this chicanery, which has lasted for eighteen months, but one single grievance that presents at first sight any pretext for complaint, but which his Britannic majesty had fully acknowledged to be insufficient to authorize a declaration of war. Lord Grenville himself who, as we have already said, stood forth on the 15th in the house of lords to defend Mr. Pitt, was candid enough to avow that such a succor, provided it were not very considerable, and that it were furnished by virtue of a treaty made previous to the war, did not violate the laws of neutrality and could not be considered as a legitimate motive for a

rupture. All publicists agree upon this head—besides, what was this mighty subsidy about which so much noise has been indifferently raised? It was very far from being an equivalent for the advantages which France might have reaped from the full execution of the treaty of St. Ildephonso. To hear the English ministers, it would seem that France could neither raise armies nor build ships, nor undertake any thing against England, if she did not receive this subsidy—and yet this subsidy amounts, by the very avowal of Mr. Frere, only to twelve millions of livres, four of which were not yet paid, at the time Mr. Frere was lodged in his complaints. Assuredly France, which has a revenue of seven or eight hundred millions, might very well do without twelve millions to carry on a war against England. It would be manifestly absurd to say that this subsidy was the necessary aliment of the war, and it would be no less contrary to all the laws of justice and humanity to make it a pretext for a rupture. We will not expatiate upon the inconsistencies, the ambiguity, and the continual insolence of the agents of the English ministry; our readers will easily appreciate them by the bare perusal of these papers. We shall have other observations to make upon the remaining papers, which we are forced to postpone to our next number.

February 16.
If the first letters of the correspondence relative to the discussions between Spain and England have clearly exposed the bad faith, the inconsistency, and the avidity of the English administration at that time; the subsequent papers the most important of which we this day lay before our readers; prove still more evidently the perfidy, the incoherence, and the impolicy of the cabinet which has since been formed and directed by Mr. Pitt. After to many notes ever produced and always answered in a peremptory manner, comes the famous affair of the 5th October, 1804. It will be remarked that nothing extraordinary in the conduct of Spain could function such a mode of attack; that His Catholic Majesty had given more explanation and satisfaction than one would have thought could be demanded by the most exacting enemy; that Mr. Frere could not receive either by means of his private Agents, by the English Consuls in the Spanish ports; any positive intimation upon these pretended armaments of which he affected to complain; that at length all pretences of war being removed, it seemed that the English Ministry, satisfied upon every point, were going solemnly to acknowledge the neutrality of Spain; a neutrality which they themselves openly violated in the most scandalous manner by blockading the ports of His Catholic Majesty. Yet it is at this very moment that they give the signal for war by a crime unheard of in the annals of the navy. Indeed it matters little at what moment the war burst out, since from the very commencement of the discussion Mr. Frere had received the execrable power of ordering the attack whenever he should judge proper. The reasons were not better at any one period of the discussions than at another. But here begins a new career of political villany. Upon Lord Harrowby's announcing to the Spanish Ambassador at London the horrible news of the butchery of his countrymen off Cape St. Mary, one would have imagined that the principal object of his Lordship would have been to discuss his violation of the Law of Nations; it is however quite otherwise. Lord Harrowby mentions this crime, only to prevent the reproaches which it might bring upon the English Ambassador. Moreover, it appears that the English Admirals had received orders to take measures to prevent the news of this horrid business reaching Madrid before the British Minister there had time to break off the negotiations; &c. in conformity with the rest of this treachery, Mr. Frere takes care to say nothing about it. He presses the discussions with an unexampled precipitation; he grows more exacting and insolent than ever; he is deaf to the clearest explanations, and as his only object now is to break off entirely; he terminates in eight days what he had been eighteen months discussing. This circumstance is a forced avowal of the guilt of an English Ministry, and an evident proof of the bad position in which Mr. Frere felt himself. The British Cabinet has left no words untried to justify this cruel violation of the laws of nations. Lord Harrowby strove to prevent every objection in his pretended conference with the Chevalier d'Anduaga; he and his colleagues have exhausted their logic in the manifesto; they have liberally paid their writers for vain endeavours to wipe away a stain which will ever remain an indelible mark of infamy to Mr. Pitt's administration, if not to the reign of George the third. The authority of the greatest political writers can be of no avail in a fact so manifestly repugnant to all laws human and divine. A ministerial paper (*the Courier*) which we have not at this moment, lately quoted a passage from *Vattel*, in which that writer says that "when one State experiences an injustice or an affront from another, the injured power may without violating the laws of nations, detain the vessel or merchandise of the offender, by way of reprisal, or to obtain redress." To this opinion of *Vattel* we might oppose the sentiment of the celebrated *Montesquieu*, who says in his *Spirit of the Laws*—Book of the *Laws of War*, that hostilities cannot be lawfully begun, but in case of evident necessity, and when