

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser. Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum. By PECHIN & FRILEY. TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1850.

Jho. Campbell White & Sons, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Groceries, &c. 57 pumphouse street, 4th floor, Jamaica Plain, N.Y. April 17

B. H. Mullikin, Sign of the Sheaf of Wheat and two Pigeons, No. 101, Baltimore Street. Has just received from NEW-YORK & PHILADELPHIA, A Variety of FANCY & SEASONABLE GOODS, which will be sold wholesale and Retail at reduced prices. April 17

Joshua Allen, Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer, No. 92, Baltimore-street, opposite South OFFERS FOR SALE, An assortment of London Superfine Cloths, do do Cassimeres He expects by the first arrivals, some fashionable waisting; and intends keeping a supply of such articles as are suitable for men's apparel. April 2

TURNIP SEED. JUST received per ship Friendship from London, a small quantity of fresh Norfolk, Summer and York Turnip seed, which will be disposed of upon reasonable terms, on application to PHILIP P. ECKEL, No. 2, Water street. A small quantity of excellent CABBAGE seed, may also be had if speedy application is made as above. May 18

Joseph C. White, No. 61, MARKET STREET. Has just opened, a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. May 20

A Crop of Wheat and Rye. I offer for sale, on a credit of 6 months from the first day of July next, 50 bushels sowing of Wheat and 100 bushels sowing of Rye. It is sown in good ground, and looks very well; and may be seen on that valuable farm, now owned by James Crossall, Esq. and is part of the personal estate of the late Eleanor Crossall. I will receive personal or written offers, for the above crops, until the 20th day of May next, and no longer. GEO. BUCHANAN, Executor, No. 199, Baltimore street, opposite Evans's Tavern. May 1

John B. Jauflret, No. 18 North Gay street. HAS received, per the ship China Packet, from Canton, via Philadelphia, 10,000 pieces yellow sashen 20 c. do company 20 c. do blue ALSO ON HAND White and brown plaids White rolls List of superior quality Ant to close a consignment, 35 casks Claret Wine, three years old, the most part of 60 gallons 4 cask G. rman steel 60 lb Coc a All of which he offers for sale on accommodating terms for approved notes. May 20

William Ryland, 113, MARKET STREET, Opposite the bank of Baltimore. HAS received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY & JAPANESE WARE, Amongst which are, Scythes, sickles, Spades, shovels, Hoops, assorted in casks, Saws of all kinds, Nails, flat points, 6, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 30d, Plated and brass coach and chair furniture, Bridles complete, of English leather, Plated beading for carri ges, Do. sham joints for do. &c. &c. Fowling pieces assorted in cases. TO RENT, His late STORE, 102, Market-street, completely fitted up with shelves and counter, with a good Cellar. May 20

This Morning Will be published, and for sale at Keating's Bookstore, opposite Peter Hoffman & Son, Market street, price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen. An account of the wild and barbarous murder committed on the body of Mr. John Fowler, of Patuxent, with the confession of negro Dennis, and an account of his execution, with negro Ned and Heger, for the said murder at Annapolis, May 9, 1850. Also, the execution and confession of negro George, slave of Mr. Pettibone, for setting fire to his master's house, concealing by burning up the family, he would obtain his freedom. From the confession of these negroes, a useful lesson may be given by every slave owner—and many of those residing within 20 miles of the place of execution, sent their slaves to witness the melancholy exit of these misguided wretches. Where may be had, A variety of new publications, with bibles, testaments, and spelling books. Litanies, a few copies of democracy unveiled, by Thomas George Feasenden—new Methodist hymn books; last insolvent law of this state, and a variety of school and children's books. May 16

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

THERE were several other questions of considerable consequence on which I differed from the majority of the republican party in Congress; but in all them a number of the most respectable republicans, & in two of three of them, all the members from the five New England States with one or two exceptions, united with me in opinion. In this review I shall only notice, that briefly, the nation to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Chase, the motion for abolishing the loan of money, the motion to extinguish the States Balances, and Mr. Randolph's Resolutions respecting the Georgia Claims. I was opposed to an inquisitorial investigation of the conduct of a public officer upon the mere demand of a member in his place, without any specific accusation; but I submitted without a murmur to the decision of the majority, and voted for the impeachment, in the first instance, after the evidence was reported. I voted, in the first instance, in favor of discontinuing the office of commissioner of loans; but upon a farther examination, I began to fear that the measure might with propriety be construed into a violation of public faith, and altered by vote. Most of the republican members from Massachusetts, like myself altered their votes upon deliberate investigation, and the resolution was rejected by a small majority. Upon the motion to extinguish the States Balances, the members from the New England States were united with the single exception of my colleague, Mr. Olin, to whose integrity and ability I shall allude hereafter as being testifies only; and the same was the case on the subject of the Georgia Claims, except that one member from Massachusetts did not vote upon the question. These questions were considered as involving the interests of the several States to the amount of several millions of dollars; and the States being creditors to a large amount, interested in the national balance; and among their citizens most of the honest claimants whom the United States had stipulated with Georgia, upon the cession of the Georgia Military Territory, to compensate in a certain ratio for their claims upon that State. These subjects like all others of a local and complicated nature, have never been thoroughly investigated by the people at large; but as they have now become of national importance, I shall render my constituents an acceptable service by detailing to them the information I possess on the subject. This letter will be devoted to a general view of the subject of the State Balances, and the proposed one to that of the Georgia Claims.

The State Balances, as they are called, result from circumstances which have been connected with our national independence. Innumerable were the difficulties which presented themselves in our country during the revolutionary war; and the favor of Providence alone could have enabled our fathers to surmount them. From peculiar circumstances, certain States contributed more, and others less, than their equitable proportion, towards the support of the common cause; and certain principles were prescribed by Congress for an ultimate equalization and settlement between the States. The resolution under consideration proposed the extinguishment of the Balances, due from several of the individual States to the United States, as appears by a report of Commissioners appointed to adjust and finally to settle the demands of the several States for services rendered and supplies furnished the United States in the late revolutionary war with Great Britain. This report was made on the 5th December 1793. The whole amount of the Balances due from the debtor States, and proposed to be extinguished is \$517,500 dollars. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, South Carolina and Georgia are creditor States; New York, Delaware and North Carolina debtor States to a large amount; the other States but little interested in the question. The commissioners were men of integrity and talents, and their report met with a general acquiescence at the time when it was made. The State of New York has actually paid a large sum towards her balance; and some of the other debtor States have expressly recognized the settlement. It is now proposed to extinguish the Balances by a mere act of power, and Congress are almost equally divided on the question. Were it not that so large a number of representatives consider the States they represent as interested, and were it not that some men possess a wonderful faculty of making any question whatever a party one, this equal division of the national legislature on a subject so simple, would appear to a candid observer unaccountable. I cannot better illustrate the nature and merits of the settlements, and the irresistible strength of the arguments against the extinguishment, than by subjoining an extract from the able speech of Gen. Varnum, of Massachusetts, upon the resolution in question.

"The ordinance which passed the old Congress, in 1787, authorizing the settlement of accounts of the several States, against the United States, for services rendered and supplies furnished during the war, makes as ample and liberal provision for an allowance of all the accounts exhibited, as could possibly be expected, or even asked, by any of the parties to the settlement; it was founded on the principles of mutual compromise, and by the unanimous

consent of all the States. By the conditions of the settlement agreed upon by that ordinance, the public faith of each State was solemnly pledged to all the other States, and the public faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to each individual State, that the settlement and proportion of the debt allotted to each State, by the commissioners thus mutually agreed upon and chosen by all the States, should be final and conclusive. Soon after the establishment of the present government in the year 1798, a law was passed by Congress for facilitating the settlement and the filing of accounts in the Board agreeable to the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and for as I have discovered by a recurrence to the journals, this law paid with our own opposition. In 1799, Congress again affirmed the consideration of the subject, and passed a law which recognized all the principles of the ordinance of 1787, and provided that a distribution of the whole sum payable to be made among the several States according to the first census under the present constitution. This law was also passed by the almost unanimous consent of the House, and in the Senate where the State Sovereignties are more particularly represented, it appears by the journals to have passed without opposition. Thus, from the first agreement of 1787 to the final close of the settlement, all the States were unanimous in the mode preferred for settlement, and stood most firmly bound to each other to abide by it; and the public faith of the nation was, by the several acts of Congress on the subject most solemnly pledged to carry it into effect.

Can the Legislature then relinquish to the balance, without a violation of plighted public faith? And yet will they undertake to do so? Sir, it is a fundamental principle in the government of all civilized nations, to pay the most sacred regard to plighted public faith. And, Sir, the friends of our government have derived much consolation from the idea, that the United States would never sell for their debts of a character to be satisfied by a violation of this important national principle. Yet, Sir, what has taken place it has been believed, that the United States would not be held in any portion on earth to the observance of this public faith. But the resolution on the subject is now pending in a law, this violation of public faith will receive a wound which may call for fatal consequences. I must be permitted to do but the power of Congress to extinguish these Balances without the consent of all the States. The resolution having been made under a solemn agreement of all the States, where will you find a power vested in Congress to annul the interest which any individual State has acquired in the balance, in consequence of that agreement, and vest it in another State? No power is expressed in the constitution to annul a contract which is implied by any thing which is expressed in that instrument.

If then Congress have no constitutional power to make the extinguishment, will not the transaction be considered an invasion on the rights of individual States, as well as a dereliction of the public faith? A gentleman from New York has said that the extinguishment could not be a violation of public faith, because Congress had already given up a part of the debt. It is certain that the gentleman's conclusion does not logically follow the premises which he has stated, for if it could, under any circumstances, be considered as a dereliction of public faith to extinguish these Balances, it cannot at this time be considered the less so, merely on the ground of the legislature having heretofore fallen into an error on the subject. The fact is, that Congress did in 1793 pass a law, for settling the Balances on condition that each debtor State would pay into the treasury of the United States by a given period, the amount of the sums which had been assumed by the United States, of their respective State debts prior to the settlement. But, Sir, at the time of passing that law and ever since I have considered it in the same point of view as I do the resolution before you, and therefore cannot admit that as a circumstance in favour of the resolution. The provisions now expired, with it being embraced by any of the debtor States, except in that which has been done by the State of New York, in fortifying her ports and harbours. If the State of Delaware had thought proper to have complied with the liberal provision, she might have been discharged from a debt of 600,000 dollars for 60,000 dollars, but it seems that she prefers a total extinguishment to a partial payment. If the Balances should be extinguished on the principle that the settlement was unjust, which is the only ground taken in favour of their extinguishment, I am apprehensive that this is only to be a stepping stone to a more favorable object. I mean the extinguishment of the Balances due to the creditor States on the settlement; for although these Balances have been funded by the United States, it is well known, that the evidences of the debt in the possession of the creditor States, are not transferable, so that Congress will have nothing to do to effect this part of the business, but to order payment to the creditor States on those Balances to be stopped."

I shall conclude with observing that it is not probable that the debtor States will ever pay the full amount of their Balances; nor is it probable that the creditor States will ever engage in a civil war to compel them to make payment. This situation of things furnishes, however, no argument in favor of the adoption of the monstrous principle, or rather perversion of all principle, that honest debts may be extinguished by a wanton act of power. Let the Balances stand on record; just let the debtors until a sense of justice shall prevail over private interest, and induce them to make a honorable composition with their creditors. JAMES ELLIOT. From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. THEATRICAL. It was stated, a few weeks since, that Master BARNETT, not yet 11 years of age would play a part of Douglas, at the Charleston Theatre, for the benefit of his mother. This has finally taken place, and if he has not equalled Betty, in his representation of the character, it would seem that he made no contemptible figure, and even exceeded the expectations of some of his warmest friends. The rage for juvenile actors has of late become prevalent in Europe, that the mature and distinguished talents of Kemble and others, must give place to the infant Betty and B. B. Kingdon's of the day. The nation has extended itself across the Atlantic, and the attempt of young Barnett we believe to be the first of the kind in America. Curiosity will be gratified by perusing the following observations on this subject, from the pen of Mr. Carpenter, the well known editor of the Charleston Courier: "It was reasonable to expect that the novelty of a boy at eleven years of age playing Douglas, would have attracted a full house to the theatre. It did so. Expectation was sharpened by a variety of circumstances. Those who thought but little on the subject were prepared to be child probably act well for a child; some more far gone, and avowed to perform themselves that since a prodigy, such as had never appeared in the world before, had lately appeared in England, in an infant play, that here there might be a prodigy also. Why not in America? they would say, without reflecting that, according to the doctrine of chance, there was less probability of another appearing in the world so immediately on the heels of that in Europe. Considerable young Barnett fairly attracted attention between those two dissimilar trades, a tenderness and conception of the author, were far, very far beyond anything that experience and observation could allow a person of tender reflection to expect from so green a youth; but his performance did not produce those necromantic, thrilling effects which are recounted of the British infant Roscius, and which the whole body of critics and learned men in England have publicly avowed to surpass all hitherto known of men upon the stage. To judge of matter Barnett fairly, we must think of him with as little reference to Master Beasly as to Mr. Garrick—we must take him upon the basis of his own merits, and estimate him as if no such wonderful accounts had reached us of another boy. On these grounds, are there any who will be faine to say that he pleaded, nay, astonished them. For our parts we declare, that though we went to the theatre with a conviction received from being hindered a few minutes that he would give much satisfaction, he much more than answered our expectations. His conception of the part, whether his own, or acquired, seems perfectly correct; and as soon as the first struggle with his tears was over, his delivery was correspondent to his conception. He fell short only were his organic powers refused to go along with, and sustain him. Yet it may be said that his failures there, (trivial enough indeed) by marking the child the more rendered the performance the more interesting. It augurs well of his future acting, that he improved as he advanced in the character, and that he performed those parts best to which the poet has given most animation. Throughout the whole, he was very happy in attitude—a rare thing in a child—and it must be thought more rare and extraordinary, when it is considered that the attitude for heroic tragedy is of that kind which least enters into the ordinary movements of youth. This may be in some measure accounted for, by his early initiation in the art of fencing, which, more than any thing communicates to action and attitude, the dignified air, and free expansive outline of manliness and heroism. As learning to dance (we do not mean capering) gives ease in moving, fencing communicates dignity in attitude and action. We cannot drop this part of the subject, without remarking, that the gracefulness of Master BARNETT is the more extraordinary, on account of the length of his limbs—His arms, like those of most boys, are very long. Compared with his height and the diameter of his body, the circle described by his hand when extended, is much greater than, according to the ordinary proportions of men, the arms of actors are even seen to describe—and awkwardness or uncouth deviation from the true line of beauty in action would be proportionally obvious and prominent.—We were therefore greatly surprised, when tracing his action with a critical eye from the beginning to the end, we could discern no positive uncouthness, a praise which few can aspire. From the very necessity of the case, and the very limited opportunities which his childish days have afforded, his action had not that variety which can only result from having felt a variety of passions, and habitually yielded

up the mechanism of the frame to their varied impulse. In the scene with Glendora, it is but fair to own it, we were surprised. With so much propriety and spirit did he retrace upon the daring fustle villain, that when we compared the portion of the boy & his youthful voice with the bold, lofty words, the cutting taunts, and the resolute air of the speaker, and still in the person of his supposed adversary, Hodgkinson in Glendora, the House seemed to undergo one common feeling of pleasing astonishment.

To good hearts what sensations can be more pleasing than these which are experienced from witnessing the first unfolding of human powers in any department of life. The first development of mind in children is certainly one of the most delightful objects of contemplation. Hence the general feelings of all others form the greatest blessings of men here below being at once not forgetting to the heart, most valuable, and most lasting. Perhaps there is no feeling common to human nature, in which the child that links mankind together is more visible than in this self-teaching to have his way in its preference. When pure, untainted youth, in a life devoted to the study of the sciences, and in articles of innocence boys, or boys to say "do, do—do approve me!" the train which communicates the flames of philosophy to the soul, takes fire, it irresistibly burns and consumes the heart, till the whole multitude feel the flames, and every individual becomes the parent. Here fairly, contentment itself, disarmed, wide open its judgment prisoner to the heart, and put a ones to the day of numbered and a declaration of faults. On the present occasion, the boy's performance was handed over to the nation by many thousands in crowded seats. A father and his child, playing the fictitious father and son, & the same upon the stage, had done it, was the real deed, which nature points from the eyes of humane love, upon the cheek of that boy, was too interesting a picture to be overlooked. It fixed the heart before it, and left the old occasions of the judgement far behind.

NEW YORK, May 18.

FROM FRANCE. Yesterday arrived the only Grand Capt. Goutly, in 25 days from Moscow, France. He first met of 22 fellow the line, had put a seal, but returned again to port. Some expectations of a war on the continent is ever excited. Captain G. obligingly favored us with papers to March 3, from which the following translations are mainly made: PARIS, March 27.—The emperor has announced to the different branches of the government, his election as King of ITALY; and they have waited upon him with addresses of felicitation. The emperor has also issued a decree appointing the 23d of May for his coronation at Milan. The different public bodies, in addressing Napoleon I, now style him "Emperor and King."

On Sunday last, Prince Napoleon Louis was baptised. After which a splendid dinner was given to the royal family, nobility, &c. &c.

Trejus, the place where the emperor landed on his return from Egypt, is to be transformed into a very handsome port.

March 28.—Yesterday the tribune in a body waited on the emperor, and felicitated him on the re-establishment of monarchy in Italy.

March 29.—Cardinal Fesch, and M. de Segur, grand master of ceremonies have set off for Milan. We hear that the first Chamberlain of the Emperor who is to convey to Milan the ornaments necessary at the coronation of the King of Italy, has also left Paris on his way thither.

The Russians continue to send troops to Coava and the adjacent islands.

The amusement of bull baiting has been abolished in Spain.

Thirteen or fourteen houses have lately been destroyed by fire in the commune of Cailion, and vast quantities of grain and hay have been consumed.

HAGUE, March 22. New Batavian Constitution.—The legislative body assembled in a committee of the whole in order to hear the reading of the reports of two commissions charged with the examination of the proposition of the government of state, relative to the project of the new constitution, and of that concerning the raising of three terms of the imposition of the 9th July, 1804.—Upon the first point the committee is of opinion, that the triple proposition ought to be sanctioned, which proposes, first, to submit the proposed constitution to the acceptance or rejection of the Batavian people; 2dly, to propose to them the eventual nomination of Mr. J. R. Schimmelpenninck, as first pensionary councillor; 3dly, that both these propositions should be conformable to the principles of the publication of the 14th September, 1801. The commissioners have been led to adopt this opinion, principally from the reasons detailed in the message of the government of state, which require a change in our present social compact. After developing the reasons which are deduced from the internal as well as external situation of the republic, the commission declares that these considerations have produced in their minds an unanimous conviction, that in the actual situation of public affairs, the existing institutions are no longer adequate