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THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1865.

**DECLARATION
OF
INDEPENDENCE,**

By the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another; and to assume among the powers of the earth the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them; a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good. He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them. He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislative body. He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time after such dissolutions, to come others to be elected—whenever by the legislative power, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the state remaining in the mean time exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within. He has endeavored to prevent the population of these states, for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers. He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries. He has created a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and to eat out their substance. He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power. He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and acknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation: For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us; For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these states; For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world; For imposing taxes on us without our consent.

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury. For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries so as to render it at once an example and an instru-

ment for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies. For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws and altering fundamentally the forms of our government; For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people. In a time of peace, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands. He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Not that we are weary of freedom or peace, though we should be, if our present state were such. We have not time to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have no time to be divided from one another, and we have no time to do more than to declare that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

Signed by order, and in behalf of the Congress,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.
New Hampshire—Joshua Bartlett, William Willoughby, Matthew Thornton.
Massachusetts—Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Parson, Eldridge Gerry.
Rhode Island, &c.—Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.
Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.
New York—William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.
New Jersey—Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart, Abraham Clark.
Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, Benjamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor.
Delaware—Thomas McKean, Czar Rodney, Geo. Read.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.
Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, junior, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.
North Carolina—William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, John Penn.
South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, junr. Thomas Lynch, junr. Arthur Middleton.
Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

ALBANY, (N. Y.) June 24.
ARSENIC.—The public have repeatedly been cautioned against the imprudent use of this corrosive poison, in the destruction of house vermin; and families have not unfrequently paid the forfeiture of their imprudence in the premature death of their members. A family in this city, were on Saturday last, poisoned by Arsenic, which had been mixed with some Indian meal, and put aside to use as occasi-

on should require, to destroy rats, but which was taken for the mail of the house (who was unacquainted with the circumstance) and incorporated into a pudding. Nine of the family ate of it, and were seized with the most violent puking, &c. Medical aid was immediately resorted to, and we are happy to learn that they all recovered or are out of danger.

NEW YORK, June 30.
From the West-Indies.—Capt in Williams of the schooner Dolphin, who arrived yesterday morning, in 17 days from St. Kitts, informs us that a Hamburg ship touched at St. Kitts on the 10th of June, the captain of which informed that he passed through a British fleet of 17 sail of the line, under the command of Admiral Bickerton, about 20 leagues to the windward of Barbadoes—the Hamburg ship was boarded by a frigate belonging to the fleet.

The inhabitants of St. Kitts were greatly alarmed with the expectation of a visit from the English. There were no British vessels at Bass terre. All that were loaded, in consequence of the expectation of the arrival of the Island, sailed without waiting for a convoy; and those which were not loaded had gone down to Brimsone Hill, to take shelter under the guns of the Fort.

The embargo had continued 16 days, and was not raised when captain W. sailed—he came out by special permission. American produce very low—no sale at all for flour.
Captain Burk, from Guadaloupe, arrived last night, knows nothing of the destination of the French and Spanish fleets—but says it was reported at Point Petre when he sailed, that they had not left Fort Royal. He informs that news had reached that place of the arrival of the ward of a British squadron. He further states, that a British sloop of war of 25 guns, from the windward, sailed to Bass terre, when the famous French frigates, La Cybele and Didon, 50 sail of cables, pursued, and brought her to port.

SAVANNAH, June 26.
On Monday afternoon came up and anchored below the city, where the first salute, one of the fleet of French privateers, which here for some time past infested the harbor of Charleston. This is the same which captured the ship *The Friends* a few days since. Her business here is said to be to procure a supply of water and provisions.

American.
THURSDAY, JULY 4, 1865.
In order that the hands employed on this establishment may partake in the festivities of the day, no paper will be issued till Saturday.

In consequence of having devoted a considerable portion of our paper to matter relating to the Era of political freedom, several articles intended for this day's American, are necessarily deferred till Saturday.

The Committee of Arrangements inform their fellow-citizens, that on Monday, July the 11th, at 11 o'clock, the exhibition will be opened for the celebration of the anniversary of our independence, when the Rev. Wm. Sistrup will commence with prayer. The declaration of Independence will be read. *Theological* will deliver an oration.

FOR THE AMERICAN.
"A day, an hour, of virtuous liberty, is worth an whole eternity of bondage."
THIS is the twenty-ninth anniversary of the era of the rights of man. On the month of July 76, the people of these United States, rising in the majesty of their power burst asunder the chains of servitude and subject dependence, and asserted their claims to that equal station, among the nations of the earth, to which, by the laws of nature and nature's God, they were justly entitled. To take a retrospective view of this important period must at all times be interesting to the feelings and sensibility of the American patriot, and must excite emotions of joy in the bosom of every man who feels an attachment for human freedom, or cherishes a regard for human happiness. To the American, native or adopted, it must prove a source of inexhaustible felicity to reflect, that whilst Europe, the fairest portion of the civilized globe, and the most enlightened country under the canopy of heaven, is shaken and convulsed to its centre by the dreadful conflicts of the different branches of that community; whilst the most awful and tremendous scenes are there acting upon the moral theatre of the world, this is the only government, this the only country upon the long and gloomy roll of nations, where the genius of liberty delights to take her abode, and where the rights of humanity are secure under the sacred shade of the constitution.

warfare, must there have immolated our lives and sacrificed our existence in supporting schemes of lawless domination and unfeeling power. In all the wretchedness and humiliation of that unfortunate people we must have participated to the utmost extent of our proportion, and when reclined upon the pillow of death, and the curtain of life about to be drawn for ever, our souls would have been harrowed with the agonizing reflection, that the only inheritance we could bequeath to the endless generations proceeding from us, would be the galling yoke of servitude and the heavy chains of an unfeeling despotism.—The cries of the widow and the tears of the orphan would then have been witnessed, where smiles of contentment and transports of joy now gladden and exhilarate the social intercourse of the American people; and a black night of horror and dismay would then have pervaded this western hemisphere, where the bright luminaries of national glory and political prosperity now sheds its beams, and emits its influence. My countrymen, I adjure you by the dearest interests of humanity, to persevere, cherish and defend, with the utmost vigilance and determination, the sacred pledge of your rights, the inheritance of your liberty, the constitution of the American nation. Whilst you preserve its purity, and maintain it in its people inviolate, it will prove an helmet and a shield, around which your freedom will be secured, and your rights inviolable to the operations of every tyrant; but once suffer these barriers to be broken down which have been built up by your forefathers for the protection of your liberties; once suffer a free press, that precious and inestimable organ of political information, to be violated and trampled upon by the boots of arbitrary powers; once suffer the assumption of constructive authority, undefined and undefined by the constitution, to be made by the agents of the people and the constituted authorities of the government, and the period will not be far distant when you may bid adieu to those sacred privileges sealed with the blood of your forefathers, and to that happy constitution, the noblest effort of human wisdom, and the collected and concentrated glory of this enlightened age. Whilst a conformity to its principles shall be maintained, your happiness as a nation and your privileges as a people can never suffer; and when that great day shall come, your country shall sink into the arms of death, or the vale of retirement; when the suffering energies of its land and the republican principles of its heart, no longer assert and control the administration of your national concerns, but in the hands of wisdom which he has justly placed upon the arm of your country, shall be the teachers, by which to try the merits of those you trust, and the scale by which your judgments shall be formed, when you pronounce the sentence of reprobation. Let it be impressed upon your minds as a sacred truth, confirmed by the records of the history, that to a government, tyrannical and despotic, will never be their appearance to the eyes of the people, through the administration of justice, and the dispensation of ideal laws. In this reference I am warranted to believe, that the people of this country, from whence we derive our origin, which first commenced its attack upon the liberties of the nation through the agency of prerogative, and then resorted to the instrumentality of corruption. Freedom and integrity of elections—the well established responsibility of the public functionaries, both legislative, executive, and judiciary—the freedom of the press, as the most perfect and effectual means of enforcing this responsibility—an uncorrupted representation and the right of the trial by jury, together with the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, to shield and protect you from arbitrary and lawless imprisonment, form the bright constellation of inalienable privileges which give and enlighten your steps through the political journey of life, and under the auspices of whose protection you must be safe against the tyranny of every man. From your ancestors you have inherited this rich and invaluable legacy; let it be preserved in your hands, but transmit it unimpaired and unimpaired to the future generations, as a sacred trust committed to your charge, upon which you should never let your feet slip, and upon which you should never let your eyes be dimmed with the tears of sorrow.

A FRIEND TO LIBERTY.
FOR THE AMERICAN.
Having the pleasure of hearing the narrative printed in the *Impartial Free School* beyond complaint, I am so much pleased with the improved method of administering charity, adopted by the directors of this institution, that I do not hesitate to say, that the same plan, it claims the preference over all ever by schools in the known world. I am much as it does not fix a stigma upon the fatherless child, nor wound the feelings of the unfortunate mother. Let a family live in easy circumstances, and be in the habit of sending their children to good schools, in company with their neighbors and equals—and supposing their family is reduced at once by bankruptcy and the death of their father, it is rational to suppose that this mother can, being her mind to send her children to a Public Charity School, to have them exhibited in public churches as charity children? No, she cannot! But if some friend would offer to furnish her with money to pay for the tuition of her children quarterly, in the schools which they were accustomed to attend, would she not cheerfully accept the offering? Yes she would most joyfully. This then is one of the leading features of this excellent institution, the *Impartial Free School*, which must give it the preference in the minds of the benevolent, over all other Charity Schools in the known world.

It was reported at the Coffee-house last evening, that a letter was received from St. Martins mentioning the capture of Antigua by the Combined Fleets.
(True American.)

The British ships JACK PARR and NASSA, from the Coast of Africa, via Surinam, anchored at Quarantine yesterday.—The above ships sailed from Surinam 20 days since—one degree to the windward of Barbadoes, they fell in with the British Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Lord Nelson, consisting of

French restriction in drink or diet.
N. B. Dr. Warner has removed from Cumbarland Row to Conway street, next door to the corner of Hanover street, opposite the Rev. Mr. Otterbein's, near the Dutch church.

FRENCH NIGHT SCHOOL.
Ecole Francaise.
NOTICE is hereby given, That I, the subscriber, Teacher and Translator of the French and English Languages, intend to open the FRENCH SCHOOL, in my common dwelling, on the 26th instant; and it 43 years experience, in giving tuition in this line, in different parts of the United States, with success, are not sufficient to entitle me to a share of encouragement, I beg those promising youths, who have a desire to become scholars, to apply to friend Philip Thomas, at the sign of the golden key, Baltimore-street, where they can be acquainted with my short, yet grammatical manner of Teaching.
AS I can devote some leisure hours in the day time, to the instruction of a few scholars, I should be happy to make an engagement.
JOSEPH PAILLOTTET,
South Charles-street.
6m—1*

Land for Sale.
On WEDNESDAY, The 10th day of July next, will be sold on the premises, in Harford county, within 5 miles of John Stump's mill.
A PLANTATION containing 255 acres of valuable land, about 150 of which are cleared. On the land is a good dwelling house and barn, and the best saw mill in Harford county, with every thing necessary thereto. It lies within 5 miles of tide water, on the Susquehanna river.
Also will be sold,
A number of horses, oxen & other cattle. The terms of sale will be one third cash, one third in nine and the last in twelve months. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
RICHARD SWILENY

The Managers
OF THE Second Presbyterian Church Lottery, will commence drawing on Monday the 20th May.—In the mean time tickets may be had at the original price; and prizes in the Cathedral Church Lottery will be received in payment.
THOMAS M. ELDERRY,
JAMES DIARY,
JAMES ARMSTRONG,
JAMES SLOAN,
JOHN
Celebration of the 4th of July.

Columbia Garden.
On THURSDAY EVENING July 4.
The garden will open with
A Grand Concert of
Vocal and Instrumental Music;
Fancy and Pastoral Dances, Views, Transparencies, feats of Agility, &c. &c.
Mr. LEAMAN most respectfully acquaints the citizens of Baltimore, that he means to persevere in having his garden established on the same principle as those of Europe, and excel any other in America, and to introduce such amusements as are calculated for the summer.
The public may rest assured that no pains or expense will be spared to render the evenings entertaining and satisfactory.
Mr. LEAMAN has engaged Mr. DURANG & his assistants.—He has also engaged the musical gentlemen of the Theatre for the season.—The orchestra to be conducted by Mr. Hupfield's principal violin.—Mr. Wolf, principal clarinet. The Decorations and paintings in front of the stage and orchestra, designed and painted by Mr. MITCHELL, late of the Baltimore & Philadelphia theatres.
Symphonies, Marches, and a selection of the most popular airs, to be played by the band, chequered by the variable business of the stage department each evening.
There will be exhibited a grand transparency in honor of the officers who fell in the engagement of

TRIPOLI.
AGarland Dance.
To which will be added, The American Wig-wag, Osage-War Dance, Chipeway Eagle Tail Dance.
SINGING, by Miss McMullin.
Mr. Durang will deliver a discourse on HOBBISS, followed by a descriptive song called,
The new Bow-wow.
The MINUTE DELACOUR and GAYOR by Master & Miss Durang.
Dancing on the WIRE by Mr. Durang.
Crown by
A HORNSPIPE by Master C. Durang.
A representation of
The Pyramids of Egypt,
performed by eight persons.
Surprising feats of TUMBLING on the SLACK ROPE,
By Mr. DURANG.
SONG—Ascene in Holland, or the Dutch Fisherman, with Dialogue and his wife Grathel.
The whole to conclude with a comic and characteristic story, entitled,
Yeokly Snip's Disaster,
Or the Devil among the Tailors.
With the original SONG, WALTZ, &c. &c.
Doors will open at half past 6, and the concert begin half past 7 o'clock.
BOX half a dollar—PIT, one quarter.
Tickets to be had at the office in front of the house. No money will be received at the ticket or check door.
Mr. L. will have at all times, refreshments—such as dinners, suppers, tea, coffee and liquors on the shortest notice; likewise an assortment of the best Liqueurs, Cereals & fruits, &c. of every description.
July 4