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AND  
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1865.

RECEIVED FROM LONDON,

Fig New-York,

By WARNER & HANNA,

THE FOLLOWING

Valuable Books,

Which they still this day offer for sale.

- Brown's Works, 4 vol.  
Chalmers's Letters, 4 vol.  
Amalia, 4 vol.  
Barnes's Letters, 3 vol.  
Armstrong's Miscellaneous, 3 vol.  
Lock's Essays, 3 vol.  
Lock's Dramatic Works, 3 vol.  
Hunt's Calendar, 3 v.  
Dryden's Virgil, 4 vol.  
Brough's Parables, 2 v.  
French Adventure, 3 v.  
Spiritual Quixotte, 3 v.  
Gil Blas, 3 v.  
Westley, on the testaments, 3 v.  
Stern's Sermons, 3 v.  
Wm. & Charles, 2 v.  
Isotia, 2 v.  
Faint-Hibernian, 2 v.  
Child of Woe, 3 v.  
Newman's Dicty, 3 v.  
Young's Night Thoughts, 3 v.  
Sawyer's Gazetteer, 3 v.  
Johnson's Lives, 3 v.  
Female Education, 3 v.  
Whitfield's Sermons, 3 v.  
Vicar of Wakefield, 3 v.  
Death of Abel, 3 v.  
Dodd on Death, 3 v.  
Herd's Horace, 3 v.  
Munro's Anatomy, 3 v.  
Art of Painting, 3 v.  
Barnes's Cookery, 3 v.  
Telegraphic, 3 v.  
History of Scotland, 3 v.  
Kemp's Christ, 3 v.  
Pilgrim's Progress, 3 v.  
Barnes's Saint's Rest, 3 v.  
McIntosh's Guide, 3 v.  
Heathen Gods, 3 v.  
Lloyd's Geography, 3 v.  
Fargus's Play, 3 v.  
Voyage to Madeira, 3 v.  
Watts's Logic, 3 v.  
Adventures of a Flea, 3 v.  
Valombrosa, 3 v.  
Beauties of Westley, 3 v.  
Dodridge's Rise, 3 v.  
Edwards's Barnard, 3 v.  
Owen on the Supper, 3 v.  
Gullard on Lead, 3 v.  
Life of Joseph, 3 v.  
Douglas on the Mistletoe, 3 v.  
Goide to Happiness, 3 v.  
Gray's Poems, 3 v.  
Merrill's Companion, 3 v.  
Addison's Tour, 3 v.  
Widd's Comforter, 3 v.  
New Bath Guide, 3 v.  
Life of Rochester, 3 v.  
Bench-Mate for Carpenters, 3 v.  
Travels in Africa, Egypt and Syria, from 1792 to 1798, elegantly printed and bound in calf, 4to. size, price 15 dollars.  
Wardner's System of Revealed Religion, composed in the expressed words of Scripture, 4to, in calf, price 60 cents.  
True Christian Religion, containing the Universal Theology of the New Church, by Emanuel Swedenburgh, 4to, in calf, price 8 dollars.  
Ashley's system of Equestrian Education, 3 v.  
Terrence Delph, 3 v.  
Cicero do, 3 v.  
Bergman's Attraction, 3 v.  
Pons on the Hydrocele, 3 v.  
Huxham on Fevers, 3 v.  
Chalmers on Fevers, 3 v.  
Quincy's Aphorisms, 3 v.  
Aberthout on Air, 3 v.  
Swediaur on the Venereal, 3 v.  
Mackay's The Longitude, 3 v.  
Edwards's West-Indies, 3 v.  
Atkins's Elements, 3 v.  
Barnes's Enquiry, 3 v.  
Dowling's Bookkeeping, 3 v.  
Clark's Caesar, (calf), 3 v.  
Do. do. Feasts, 3 v.  
Ramsey's American Revolution, 3 v.  
Barnes's Cookery, 3 v.  
Aikin's Sermons, 3 v.  
Shipmaster's Assistant, 3 v.  
Voyage du Anacharis, 3 v.  
Clark's Sallust, 3 v.  
Chapman on the Eye, 3 v.  
Voyage's Astronomy, 3 v.  
Clark on Fevers, 3 v.  
Pons on Ruptures, 3 v.  
Pons's Voyage, 3 v.  
Young's Sermons, 3 v.  
Appeal to the men in behalf of the women, 3 v.  
Barbauld's Poems, 3 v.  
Howay on Sunday Schools, 3 v.

Life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland & Ireland, 3 v.  
Half-Pay Office, 3 v.  
London Cookery, 3 v.  
Anson's Voyage, 3 v.  
Disaster's Companion, 3 v.  
Beauties of Pope, 2 v.  
Do. Hervey, 3 v.  
Ned Evans, 3 v.  
Art of Tanning, calf, 4 v.  
Do. Ripping, 3 v.  
Perry's Dictionary, 3 v.  
Index to Apocryphal, 3 v.  
Brief continuation of the Crown, or Appendix to the Christian Religion, 3 v.  
Do. Exposition, 3 v.  
Continuation of last Judgment, 3 v.  
Doctrine of New Jerusalem, 3 v.  
Heavenly do, 3 v.  
Douglas on the gravid uterus, 3 v.  
All in the wrong, 3 v.  
Double disguise, 3 v.  
Countess of Salisbury, 3 v.  
The Wonder, a Woman keeps a secret, 3 v.  
Much ado about nothing, 3 v.  
Nelson's Festivals, 3 v.  
Adams's Modern Voyages, 3 v.  
Festival of Utopia, &c. &c. &c.

Warner & Hanna, Have also on sale, of former importations, large and general assortment of

STATIONARY,

Which embraces almost every article, truly useful to a counting house. All of the above they will be happy to supply their good customers with.

August 16, 1865.

THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

BY COWPER.

The green house is my summer seat;  
My shrubs, displac'd from that retreat,  
Enjoy'd the open air:  
Two gold-finches, whose sprightly song  
Had been their mutual solace long,  
Liv'd happy prisoners there.

They sang blithely as finches sing  
That flutter'd loose on golden wing,  
And frolic where they list;  
Strangers to liberty, 'tis true,  
But that delight they never knew,  
And therefore, never miss'd.

But nature works in every breast;  
Instinct is never quite suppress'd;  
And Dick felt some desires,  
Which, after many an effort vain,  
He ructed him at length to gain  
A pass between the wires.

The open windows seem'd to invite  
The freeman to a farewell flight,  
But Tom was still confin'd;  
And Dick, although his way was clear,  
Was much too generous and sincere  
To leave his friend behind.

For sitting on his grated roof,  
He chirp'd and kiss'd him, giving proof  
That he desired no more:  
Nay, would forsake his cage at last,  
The gently seiz'd, I shut him fast,  
And wisher as before,

Who never knew the joys  
Of friendship, satisfied with noise,  
Fandango, ball or rout!  
Blush when I tell you how a bird  
A prison, with a friend prefer'd  
To liberty without.

From the (Richmond) ENQUIRER.

MR. GRATTAN is among the greatest men and the best patriots that Ireland has ever bred. He was born in the capital about the year 1751 of a father cast into a happy medium between poverty and wealth, neither too rich to corrupt his son by excessive indulgence nor too poor to deny him the means of early improvement. At the usual time, he was entered a student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he was soon distinguished as the powerful competitor of two class-fellows, since raised by their good fortune and talents to the highest situations in the state, Mr. Fitzgibbon, a chancellor of Ireland and Mr. Foster a speaker of the house of commons. After taking his degree he was in 1772 called to the Irish bar, and for a few years attended the four courts with an empty bag and a mind too excursive to be tied down to the mechanical forms of pleading. At length disgusted with a profession in which he could not succeed but by habits of servility, he retired from the bar, but not into obscurity. Fortune soon threw him into a situation in which his genius might be more pleasingly and usefully exerted than in poring over statutes and weighing of cases. He became the friend and protégé of Lord Charlemont; was returned to parliament for his borough of Charlemont; and at a time when the political evils of Ireland peculiarly called for redress, Mr. Grattan appeared in the legislature to give this demand its full effect. He now used all his eloquence to rouse the spirit of the legislature; he expatiated upon the ruin of their commerce produced by British restrictions; and called upon them to raise their voice against this usurpation and he called with success. The Irish legislature adopted and decreed the sentiment; and after some delay on the part of the British parliament he saw the trade of Ireland in part opened to her children. Animated by this success, his mind began to grasp a more interesting measure. He aspired to make the legislature declare in favor of national independence. His genius was once more ascendant, aided as it was by the arms of 80,000 volunteers; and the celebrated declaration was at length put forth, that none but the king, lords & commons of Ireland could make laws to bind Ireland in any case whatsoever.

These exertions had made Mr. Grattan the favorite and almost idol of the people; and the legislature itself seeming for once to participate in their feelings, voted him a recompense of 50,000l. There was one occasion however, on which Mr. Grattan seemed to have lost the usual sagacity of his mind, and with it, the favor of the people. When in consequence of the spirited resolutions of the Irish, the British parliament had repealed the 6th of George I; that act by which the parliament had declared its right to bind Ireland by British statutes: it was contended by Mr. Blood in the Irish house of commons, that the "simple repeal" of this statute did not involve a renunciation of the right; and he therefore advised the legislature to demand of the British parliament a full and explicit renunciation of all claim in future to bind Ireland. Mr. Grattan opposed this obvious step of policy; and he deserved the fate which ensued, of seeing his popularity undergo a temporary interruption. But the genius of such a man as Grattan could not long remain under a cloud. Towards the close of the year 1783, we find him once more alert and vigilant at his post. He succeeded in

throwing out those commercial resolutions, called "Orde's propositions" which were intended to sink the Irish parliament into a mere register to the British legislature. He attempted but in vain to relieve the peasantry from the oppressive process for collecting the tithes; and to promote the improvement of barren land by setting all the reclaimed ground free from the payment of tithes for seven years. He obtained in spite of the court-party, a pension-bill, a pleabill; a responsibility-bill. Grattan once more became the favorite of Ireland, and in the year 1790, he became by an honorable and easy election, the representative of the metropolis.

Two circumstances however took place which separated him from the Irish Legislature for ever. The first was, the noble stand which he made in favor of the claim of the Catholics to be admitted to the right of the elective franchise; a right which is now denied by none but religious bigots and shortsighted politicians; but it was a right, which the corporation of the City of Dublin was prompted by both these views as well as by their own interests strenuously to oppose. On this constitutional question, the corporation and Mr. Grattan accordingly differed, and so great and powerful was the opposition made to him, that there was no chance of his becoming a second time the representative of the metropolis, had not another circumstance prevented him from becoming again a candidate. That circumstance is to be found in the spirit of those times. It is to be found in those measures of harshness and proscription which the British government was pursuing, and Mr. Grattan and his friends were stung, in vain, to arrest. In vain had he advised them to adopt such measures as would have ranged every moderate man on the side of the parliament and the throne, and thus have weakened the extending influence of the French faction. Instead of resorting to lenitives, the administration applied the most powerful caustics: instead of conciliating, it continued to exasperate, until the cabinet at length arrived at military law and free quarters. It was then that Mr. Grattan, finding all his efforts useless to stem the rising torrent, retired from the fury of the tempest; but he did not retire before he had left behind him an illustrious monument of the genius which had guided, and the integrity which had inspired, his political conduct.

Has not the reader seen Mr. Grattan's farewell letter to the citizens of Dublin? This is the monument to which I allude. In a style uncommonly chaste, simple and nervous, it unfolds the tremendous evils which press down not only the Irish but the British nation, and boldly announces the reforms, which are necessary to heal them. As perhaps some of our readers may not have seen this impressive address, we will present them with one or two extracts. If they should not be sufficient to communicate any information, they may at least speak the spirit of the composition and excite perhaps a curiosity to see the whole. Should such be the effect, we would refer our reader to the late American compilation of "Curran's speeches," in which he will find this letter of Mr. Grattan's bound up.

"I remember to have heard Lord Chatham in one of his speeches on the Middlesex election observe, that in his ministry, the object of the court of England was the conquest of the French, and that now it was the conquest of Mr. Wilkes. The pursuing such like conquests as those over Mr. Wilkes, has enabled the French to establish a conquest over the English. The King who is advised to conquer the liberty of his subjects, prepares those subjects for a foreign yoke. The Romans were conquered at Canine, first by Varro, and afterwards by Hannibal. The English have been conquered, first by the Minister, and afterwards by the French. Those Romans were finally conquered by the barbarians of the North, because they had been previously conquered by the princes of the Empire—and then the half armed savage with the pike and the pole came down on the frontiers, and disposed of the masters of the world as of the stock of the land—the gouty stock of the rich, and the mute stock of the people.

"Against this inundation of evil we interposed reform; we were confirmed in that conviction from the consideration of revolutions abroad. We saw the regal power of France destroyed by debts, by expence, and by abuses; we saw the Nobility interpose for those abuses only, to encumber the throne with their ruins, and to add revolution of property to revolution of government; we saw in the American revolution that a people determined to be free cannot be enslaved; that British government was not equal to the task even in plenitude of empire, supported by the different governments of the provinces, and by the aid apostacy of the hapless loyalist: that loyalist is a lesson to the rich and great to stand by their country in all situations—and that in a contest with a remote Court, the first point of safety is to stand by the country, and the second point of safety is to stand by the country; in that American contest we saw that Reform, which had been born in England and banished to America, advancing like the Shepherd Lad in Holy Writ, and overthrow Goliath—He returned riding on the wave of the Atlantic, and his spirit moved on the waters of Europe. The royal plub of France went down—the British mind, of war labours—your vessel is affected—throw your peo-

ple overboard, say your ministers, and ballast with our abuses—throw your abuses overboard, we said, and ballast with your people. We recollected these islands were formerly placed in a sea of despondism—we saw they were now two kingdoms in a Republican ocean, situated between two great Revolutions, with a certainty of being influenced more or less by one or by both. We asked ourselves, was it possible that the American Revolution could have had such effects on France, and that the American and the French revolutions would have no effect on these countries. The questions that affect the world are decided on the theatre of the world. The great question of popular liberty was fought on the great rivers of Europe and America—it remained to moderate what we could not govern—and what method so safe to moderate popular power as by limited Monarchy? and what method remains to limit the Monarchy of these kingdoms (it has now no limits) as by reforming Parliament? What method, I say, to prevent a revolution but a reformation?"

"Abilities such as Mr. Grattan's ought not be lost to the empire. We therefore hope to see this gentleman occupying a conspicuous place in the senate of the United Kingdom." Such is the closing wish of the biographer, from whom we have extracted the materials of this short sketch of the patriot of Ireland: a hope which he perhaps lives to see in its fulfillment. Mr. Grattan has just enrolled himself among the members of the Imperial Parliament; and the first proof which he has given to the world, that the talents he has displayed are not yet enfeebled, and that the services which he has rendered are not to cast a reproach upon his future career, in his late animated speech in favor of the Catholic petition.

American.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1865.

By Captain Herbert's packet, arrived yesterday morning from Norfolk, the editor received, from his correspondent, the Public Ledger of the 14th inst. but it affords not an article of news.

Hamilton Rowan, has returned to Ireland, having received his majesty's pardon. He made promises of future loyalty in open court.

Combined Fleets.—By the arrival of the ship Sally, capt. Webb, at Newburyport, in 40 days from Liverpool, we learn that upon the 5th of July, in lat. 43, 30, long. 22, 30, she fell in with the combined French and Spanish fleets. They put on board the ship Sally, the lady of the governor of Montserrat, and Messrs. Drysdale and Cook, late supercargoes of two of the English merchantmen captured off Antigua, and burnt by the French fleet. The fleets were but 700 miles west of Ferrol, and steering a direct course for that port, so that their object must be to drive off, or capture the blockading vessels, form a junction with the Ferrol squadron, and then proceed to the attack of the channel fleet. Should lord Nelson proceed to the Mediterranean or not arrive in time to check the career of his flying foe, the consequence may be of a most alarming and fatal nature to the safety and prosperity of the British isles.

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:

Adults	10
Children	16
Total	26

Piratical Cruelty.—We are seldom called to record a more cruel and barbarous act than the one we shall now detail.

The brig Success, captain Brum, of this port, sailed from Kingston, Jamaica, for New-York, on the 6th of July.—On the 13th she was captured two leagues from Cape St. Antony by a Spanish galley (belonging to Havana) without deck, with two masts and two square sails, and called La Bonne Union. The galley was commanded by captain Cesar, and manned with thirty or forty Spaniards and Frenchmen, with one Irishman, who served as an interpreter. Three days after they were taken, captain Brum, the passengers (eight in number) and the hands were all ordered below, and shut the hatches upon them. In this situation they were kept through the night. In the morning, the pirates prepared their knives, cutlasses & clubs, opened the fore-castle, and called for the captain. One of the seamen (Peter Duchemin) with the view of preserving the captain's life, stepped forward, and ascended to the deck. The ruffians, with their instruments of slaughter, having arranged themselves in two ranks, compelled the seamen to run the gauntlet, while each gave him a blow, a gash, or a stab, as he passed. Captain Brum and his passengers and crew were all in succession taken from the hold and treated with the same horrid cruelty, excepting 5 French passengers. An English gentleman, by the name of Smith, who was one of the passengers, was beaten with such severity that he sprang into the long boat & broke

his rifle in two places. The mate of the brig, two English passengers and two seamen were put in irons on board the galley, and three days afterwards were sent ashore at Conyabouta, about 180 miles from Havana; and the brig with the captain and remainder of the crew were sent to Campeachy.

These facts we have received from Peter Duchemin, one of the seamen who was sent ashore in irons. He made his escape from Conyabouta, proceeded to Mariel, put himself on board the ship Cafo, and arrived at this port on Monday last.

The object of these barbarous wretches was money. They offered to release the captain and ship on receiving 5,000 dollars.

N. T. Com. Adv.

A Machine has lately been put into the Secretary of State's Office, by a Mr. John M'Brider of South Carolina, but late from Tennessee, and a patent taken out for securing the profits thereof to the ingenious inventor. This machine, which is called the *Columbian Spinnster*, is so contrived as to gin, card, and spin, at the same time, it is operated on by one person who is perfectly adequate to the whole direction of it. This model spins 12 threads, and machines may be so enlarged as to spin any greater number. The machine requires no other attendance, than the person who feeds it with the seed cotton, who also turns the wheel by which the operations are carried on. It might be advantageously worked by water, the owner of the present model finished 1 of 15 threads (which he left in Tennessee) that by great exertions, extended each thread 7 yards in a minute. Many ladies and gentlemen of Washington and Georgetown have seen this model, and expressed the highest satisfaction at it.

We wish our ingenious countryman success in his invention, and we sincerely hope he may be rewarded in the sale of his machines. No doubt a discerning public will see their utility and avail them of the use of so valuable an article. (Wash. Fed.)

Mr. John Peter who was so inhumanly wounded and robbed between Georgetown and Alexandria a short time since, was conveyed to town yesterday about one o'clock, in a large barge belonging to George Washington Park Custis, esq. who, with that characteristic humanity for which he is remarkable, went from Mount Washington to Alexandria in his barge for the purpose, Mr. Peter not being in a situation to be conveyed any other way. The barge was little more than an hour from Alexandria to Georgetown. After Mr. Peter was landed he was placed on a litter, and carried by the barge-men, up to his house—a number of his fellow-townsmen, whose sympathy was strongly excited, accompanied him. His recovery is progressing. Mr. Custis's boat returned soon after to his elegant seat, a few miles below this place.

It was rather a novel sight, and excited the curiosity of many, to see a ten oared barge, with a large awning, rowed by men in red jackets and black caps, swiftly approaching our wharves.

All attempts to discover the money of which Mr. Peter was robbed, have hitherto been fruitless. [Ibid.]

Phoenix Fire Engine.—The London Phoenix Insurance Company have lately presented, through Messrs. Theoplylact and Andrew Bache, their agents, to the corporation, for the use of this city, a very elegant Fire Engine, with 600 feet of water hose. An experiment was made on Thursday afternoon, in the presence of the mayor and corporation at Barclay-street wharf of the power of this Engine, compared with one of the best construction made in this city. After a fair and impartial trial, under the direction of Mr. Brown, chief engineer of the fire department, it appears difficult to determine on which side the superiority lay. The American Engine discharged the largest volume of water. The wind being rather to fresh no experiment was made of the height to which the London Engine would throw water. On a former trial, our own country Engine, which is entirely new, reached as high as the ball just below the cross on St. Peter's church. The English Engine is in every respect very complete, and very neatly ornamented with the device of the Phoenix Insurance Office, and may be estimated as a handsome compliment from that company to our city.

At the same time was exhibited an Hydraulic machine, invented by Mr. Tomlinson, for which he has secured a patent right, for the purpose of raising water from the river to supply Fire Engines. The machine, simple in its construction and quite portable, promises to prove of the greatest utility, and may supercede the necessity of fire buckets. It appears capable of being applied to very important purposes on board of ships, and to become a considerable improvement even in chain pumps. The invention is very ingenious and we flatter ourselves will prove beneficial to the world as well as lucrative to the proprietor. [N. Y. Daily Advertiser.]

Maritime.—On Saturday last about half past 2 o'clock, P. M. at Cow-Neck, (L. I.) a cloud appeared in the south-west, attended with thunder and lightning, and about 15 minutes after its first appearance, with a tremendous hurricane and heavy rain. A boat which was made