

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

Sale by Auction. ON TUESDAY, The 24th inst. at half past 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will positively be sold on 9 and 12 months credit.

The ship CANTON, Burthen 518 tons per register, with all her materials as she arrived from sea; she lies at Hollis's wharf, and may be viewed there, and her inventory seen previous to the day of sale.

Henry Schroeder, HAS imported for the Independence, the Ceres, the Diana and the Fame from Liverpool, the Four Sisters from Hull, and the Perseverance from London.

For Sale, ONE fifth part of an undivided LOT of Land, situated and lying on the corner of Hanover and Barro-streets, viz. 172 feet on Hanover and 132 feet on Barro-street.

For Sale, ONE undivided third part of Mingo Furnace, with a Grist and Saw Mill, and three thousand acres of good limestone LAND; situated in Rockingham County, in the State of Virginia, distant from Baltimore one hundred and sixty miles.

LAND For Sale, Will be offered at PUBLIC SALE on FRIDAY, the 4th of October next, if fair, or the next fair.

Indian King, THE subscribers having removed from the sign of Commerce and Liberty, Water-st. to that noted Inn, the Indian King, in the same street, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Southward,

From the Richmond Enquirer.

We have at length enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing some of our captive countrymen restored once more to the land of liberty. Capt. Bainbridge, Jacob Jones, and Lieut. Keith Spence, Purser, James Gibson and Daniel T. Patterson, promoted Lieutenants, and James Biddle, Midshipman, arrived in this city from Norfolk on Friday evening.

Animated by these delightful sensations, the inhabitants of our city determined to celebrate the occasion which gave them birth. The following subscription paper will point out the objects which they wished to bring into view:

Captain Bainbridge arrived in town with the information of an honorable and advantageous peace being concluded with the Bashaw of Tripoli—we whose names are hereunto subscribed, as well for the purpose of celebrating an event which has given liberty to our countrymen and glory to our arms, as to welcome the return of Capt. B. and the other officers who with him have been rescued from captivity; do agree to pay our proportions of the expense of a dinner to be furnished at the Eagle Tavern on Monday next.

The following invitation was presented by Meriwether Jones, Esq.

A number of your countrymen who have participated in your misfortunes, and who feel the most lively sensations at your glorious deliverance from captivity, request the favour of your company to dine at the Eagle to-day at 4 o'clock.

Capt. BAINBRIDGE and his companions were polite enough to return the following reply:

GENTLEMEN, Having determined on remaining in Richmond one day longer than I first intended, enables myself and officers to avail ourselves of your very polite and friendly invitation to a dinner at the Eagle tavern.

Wm. BAINBRIDGE, in behalf of himself and his officers who have arrived with him at Richmond.

In consequence of these arrangements an elegant dinner was given at the Eagle, where a numerous meeting of all classes and opinions mingled with mutual hospitality.

- 1. The people of the United States. 2. The President. 3. Our Army—Like Hercules, in his infancy, it has destroyed a serpent. 4. Commodore Preble—the officers and crews of the Mediterranean squadron. 5. Sailors, Israel and Wadsworth. The Devil of America. 6. Decatur—What American can hear his name and not be proud of his birth-place! 7. General Eaton—Cambyses and Alexander traversed deserts to enslave nations; the American chief, to liberate his brave countrymen. 8. The officers and crew of the Philadelphia—Magnanimous in Captivity, they supported the dignity of the American character, unshook by the gloom of a dungeon, unappalled by a sanguinary banditti.

Capt. Bainbridge rose and thanked the company in the name of himself, and no doubt of all the officers of the Philadelphia, had they been present.

- 9. Spain—If she must have American Counsellors, we would advise her to exchange the corps with the black gown, for the Corps Militaire. 10. Peace preferable to War—War, to insult. In defence of our commerce, may our brethren lately liberated, fill the chains in the career of their glory. 11. The new principle in the Tripoli Treaty—American prisoners are no longer to be slaves. 12. The permanent Mediterranean Fund—Our most efficient negotiator. 13. The Administration—The success of its measures the best proof of its energy. 14. The once ridiculed Gun Boats of the United States, now converted into models for the experienced artists of Europe. 15. The hero of Hobendinden—Whosoever disdains to convert his country into a land of slavery, deserves to have a land of Liberty for his country. 16. The States of Barbary—No longer a disgrace to the civilized world, did but an American spirit inspire the cabinets of Europe. 17. The American Fair.

SALEM, September 16.

Arrived, the brig Decatur, Jones, of and from Bath, Maine.—The Decatur was dismasted on the 5th inst. by a water spout, four days after she sailed. In her came a sailor named Gridley Lovis, who declares that he belonged to Hingham; that he was impressed from the brig Hannah, of Newburyport, captain William Willcome, on board the British sloop of war Indian, captain Austin, about six weeks from Halifax, which when she sailed from that place, had only thirty-five men on board, and that during the time he was on board the Indian, which was one month, there were pressed on board said ship Americans and others enough to make up 135 men—that these were as many as 60 impressed Americans while he was on board; and that he saw as many as thirty-seamen's protections taken from Americans, tore up before their eyes, and then "damning; them and their country too"—that when he left the Indian she had in tow the ship Ocean, from England, that had been captured, sent in there, tried and released; but captain Austin said that he could condemn her in Halifax, where he was bound.

ALEXANDRIA, September 19, The inhabitants of Alexandria had yesterday the pleasure of seeing Captain Bainbridge and several of the officers late prisoners at Tripoli, arrive safe and well at George's Tavern. The liberation and restoration of these brave men to their country, is a circumstance of general felicitation.

It being known that the United States Frigate President, captain J. Barron would pass this town in her way to the Navy Yard at Washington, a number of our citizens crowded to the wharfs. About eleven o'clock this morning she was nearly opposite to Alexandria, and having the greater part of her sails extended, exhibited a very beautiful object—she came up slowly and majestically sailing—the masts on board being drawn up in martial array. When opposite the town she received a federal salute, from Capt. Barron's Army Company, who she returned by firing 15 guns, and immediately after her guns struck up, from Columbia. This pleasing spectacle was rendered additionally graceful to the Patriot, by the resolution that the Brave Crew of two vessels, just returned from the dangers and hardships of a war rendered necessary by the detestable policy of Barbarians, and terminated gloriously in the emancipation of their fellow citizens.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Sept. 5.

Appointments by the President, Thomas H. Williams, Esq. secretary of the Mississippi Territory.

John Breckenridge, Esq. Attorney General for the U. States. John Coburn, Esq. judge of the Territory of Orleans.

From Vincennes we learn that Benjamin Parke, Esq. is clerk of a member of congress for the Indiana Territory.

We are informed that the Canal Company have been informed that the canal they will go into immediate operation as a building company.

Col. Burr who is late standing upon the limits of American politics, had given him a reputation of no ordinary distinction, left Lexington on Wednesday last. We have been frequently a key way we have paid such attention in noticing the movements of Mr. Burr since his arrival in the Western country.

The later part of his political career, fraught, perhaps with a degree of duplicity, which can never be satisfactorily defended, has made him an object of attention wherever he has travelled. His talents for intrigue, are considered as unrivalled in America, and his disposition doubted but by few.

Schultze and Vogeler, Have imported, and offer for sale, Platina white and brown Breagnes, Bonnets, Dowls in half and whole pieces, Greas a la morlaix, Estoppiles, Estobles, Borden, No. 2 Checks and Stripes, White Rolls, Osaburger, Hempen and Flaxen Hossar, Brown Rolls, Bagging, Linen twilled, Bleibell Linen, Dimpers, Bags 2 and 3 bushel, On hand, Pine Cloth, Linen, Stockings, Velvet Ribbons, &c. September 21. d24t

TO RENT, TWO HOUSES, one a Brick, the other a Frame; situated about half way between the town and fort.

ALSO, A LARGE QUANTITY OF PITTSBURG CORDAGE. For sale by the subscribers, who are as usual, constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, Which they will sell on pleasing terms. JOHN & JAMES HUGHES. September 21. d60t

American, AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

A COUNTRYMAN shall appear for a word.

IT is the nature of man, in his frail state of mortality, to be ever the sport of his own passions, or the dupe of the intrigues of others. Unaided by philosophy he descends at the approach of every real or imaginary evil; and unchecked by reason and reflection, he is hurried into all the infuriate rage of a demon. But there is another affliction of the mind which is neither so trivial as the one nor so diabolical as the other—but which has done as much mischief to society as both—it is called prejudice. Prejudice against men in the political world, bears a strong affinity to bigotry of principle in the moral; no tone can be seen in the one, nor consistency in the other—but both are at war with candor.—We were led into this train of thought from perusing some statistics, in the New York Ledger, on the piece headed Vindication of Mr. Jefferson, an originally published in the Enquirer. The Ledger is a paper which has always been considered as truly federal; but its editor has been remarked as, perhaps, the only one of the whole Federal tribe of printers, who could ever see, or if so, had the frankness to acknowledge, any thing worthy in the person, or wise in the administration of our present chief magistrate.

Mr. Cooper is by no means the promoter of Mr. Jefferson, therefore we think him the more sincere. Whether the editor regards or even knows the man personally, we cannot tell; but it may be pretty easily collected from his papers, that he does not appreciate the general sense of his administration. Be this as it may—he does not see Mr. J. in all those black colors, in which his brother editors view or affect to view him; and he has honesty to declare it.—He deserves credit for his candor, and we insert extracts from his remarks with pleasure.

From the New York Ledger.

"The Enquirer has finished his vindication of Mr. Jefferson, while he was governor of this State. We did think a vindication of this part of Mr. Jefferson a work of supererogation, and the execution we think very lame and unsatisfactory. A work of supererogation it certainly was, after what had passed. Mr. Jefferson was impeached by Mr. Nicholas, and was honorably, and we have heard unanimously acquitted of every charge laid to him, and if we do not much mistake, received a vote of thanks for his able and upright administration. This was, at a time when the passions of men were inflamed, when popular fury charged the institutions of the country upon Mr. Jefferson, for it is certain that no man was ever more unpopular than Mr. Jefferson was at that time. Yet when his conduct was calmly investigated, so far from being impeached, he was honored, the cry of defamation and detraction had not reached that point, which they have since done. Noisy demagogues could not then hunt down characters as they now do."

The federal editor of the Ledger further adds, "We shall here conclude our remarks, by taking this occasion of saying, what we have had no opportunity of before saying. Candor obliges us to declare, that as far as circumstances have come to our knowledge, we feel no hesitation in declaring, that of Mr. Jefferson's patriotism in the revolution, his conduct while governor, and of his conduct until the adoption of the present constitution, there is much to praise, and nothing to censure. It was his misfortune to be governor when talents, which he does not possess, were requisite." But here let us hold."

Here we would observe, the editor of the Ledger seems to have solely had in view the military texture of Mr. Jefferson's character, and evidently admits there was nothing else to blame;—to prove that we are correct in this, we have only to give the following sentence, which appears in a previous part of his remarks:—"Do his (Mr. Jefferson's) defenders or friends imagine that they will persuade us that he was (or would as the Enquirer seems to insinuate, have proved himself) a hero?"

On this last quotation from the Ledger, the editor of the Enquirer makes the following pity comment:

"We never touched upon the question; how far Mr. Jefferson was capable of shining in the camp as much as in the cabinet. We simply labored to show, that Mr. J. was not that 'dastardly traitor which his enemies had portrayed; that his conduct was not 'dictated by timidity,' that he did not retire before the British army either when they were at Richmond, Manchester or at Monticello, sooner than the exigency of the moment demanded of him; and that the preservation of the military stores and many of the public records was owing to his vigilance and activity. We thought we had done enough in proving that Mr. Jefferson had all the spirit of a man, without going further to prove that he had all the skill of a hero. We did not conceive this to be an enquiry, which had

any connection with the insinuations of his enemies; and therefore we did not say, nor did we mean to insinuate, that Mr. J. was a hero."

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Mr. PUGH, I was yesterday evening conversing upon the subjects of the Banks, and particularly those pieces which have appeared in the Evening Post. An old gentleman with an honorable gravity, said that he considered the Banks protesting a note, put in for collection, only as a wild injustice. "Yes," says he, "I give my note to my bank, he pays it away, and the third person gets it shamed; when it is one the shaver puts it into the bank for collection, and they demand the money with the threat of a suit, as strongly as if it were due to them." We often hear complaints of want of punctuality in payment. Who are those to whom the charge applies? To men in small business, who are forced to sell their goods at 60 or 90 days, and who receive notes in payment, which they cannot procure discounted; if the means were given to these people, they would be punctual; they can give you the best notes, which will not pass in bank, but never miss a cent.

One of the United Bank Directors, not long since published that there was a great piece of paper at the Bank, which drew off his own paper for the day, with this peculiar remark, they that put in these notes want money much more than I do; my notes shall all be withdrawn. The improper management of the Banks, the evils of which we complain, and the means of redress may be discussed, and it is proper they should; but we are aware that nothing can be done without the concurrence of the Legislature.

That is a most curious idea, which some people have, that the acts of one assembly are binding upon its successors, but this is absurd for business, suppose the last Legislature had ordered that the Banks should be incorporated for 200 years; executive power in the first year that there is a new form for amendment; and when they propose to declare, that the next assembly cannot adopt those measures which the people can make appear are most proper to remedy the evils, unless it will they are bound.

But a notion that is still more than this, and that is, that the acts of one Legislature are binding upon its successors, is to suppose that the Legislature promotes the views of those who are most active in their efforts, it is proper the Legislature should be blinded any longer; it must know the real state of the banking interest; it ought to be informed with regard to those means, most likely to secure benefit from a change; and it ought to send men to the assembly who are sufficiently independent to think, bold to speak, and firm to act. A Citizen, in the American of last Friday, asks if the members are in favor of the rotation principle; their votes declare them to be opposed to that measure, and all others for which the people now so loudly call, and consequently they ought not to be supported as delegates to the Assembly.

AN ELECTOR.

[This we have inserted in the above piece, yet we do not agree with its writer, altogether, in his principles.—A subject of complaint with him is, that the Banks may come into possession of a note which he has given to a friend, who gets it shamed, and that when due, the shaver puts it into Bank for collection—and that the directors demand payment, as per contract, as if the paper had been originally given to themselves. We conceive that all promissory notes are made payable to the holder or order; and if the drawer really and honestly intends to pay his note (as every man who issues one should do) when the time specified on the face of it has run out; we think, if but of little consequence, whether the money is paid into the hands of him in whose favor the note was first drawn, or into those of a third person, or even into the bank;—the effect as to the drawer, seems to be precisely the same.

But the writer appears to be opposed to Banking systems in all their shapes—and aware that ordinary process cannot stop their career, he hints at an appeal to the Legislature. Here, too, we think he stretches the principle, that in all cases one legislature may rightfully undo what a preceding one had fairly and honestly done.—For the editor's part, he cannot subscribe to this doctrine, in an unqualified sense; for, although any mere municipal regulation made by one legislature, such as opening roads, licensing taverns, and the like, may be abrogated by their successors—still we are of opinion that in a moral point of view, a subsequent legislature are as much bound to carry into effect the pledged faith of a preceding one (made to an individual, or body corporate) as one man is bound to perform his lawful contracts with another, or the son to abide by the agreements and specialties of the father, after his decease—so says law, and so says equity. We will close our remarks by stating that "An Elector" in his first complaint is rather incoherent and fallacious, than argumentative or fair; and that in the second he has entirely mistaken the principle.

With the electioneering observations of the writer, the editor is not disposed to interfere.]

—One of the late prisoners in Tripoli, that arrived at Norfolk in the frigate President, states, in a letter to his friend at