

**American,**  
Commercial Daily Advertiser.  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
WILLIAM PECHLIN,  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.  
Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.  
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1865

**For Sale,**  
116 bbls. Martinique claved SUGAR, just  
landed from schooner Good Intent. Apply to  
LEMUEL TAYLOR, or  
VON KAPFF & BRUNE.  
Dec. 6

**New-England**  
POTATOES  
CYDER  
APPLES  
CHEESE  
ONIONS  
CORN-FISH  
BEES, &c. for sale on board the schr.  
Mary, capt. W. W. at Bowly's wharf, oppo-  
site the street of Amos A. Williams.  
December 2

**The subscriber has for Sale.**  
4 pipes London Particular Madeira WINE,  
2 years old when shipped, imported here by  
Samuel Street, Esq. in April 1864, in whose  
possession it has been since—fit for immediate  
use.  
Holland Gin,  
Cognac Brandy,  
Sherry and Dry Lisbon Wines.  
W. H. HAYLEY, Broker.  
At Mr. Street's, opposite the Custom House.  
Who buys and sells all manner of stock, and  
procures money at a reasonable rate on gold pa-  
per.  
December 7

**Amos A. Williams,**  
HAS RECEIVED for sale, per the ship  
"Herk", from Salem,  
500 pieces Russia sheetings, entitled to de-  
benture.  
Also,  
Per the ship Bismarck, and will be landed  
this day at Bowly's wharf,  
50 bbls. Molasses suitable for retailing  
24 bbls. N. E. Rum  
40 barrels ditto  
17 pipes 4th proof Brandy entitled to debenture  
15 barrels Cherry Rum.  
OF HAND,  
One trunk Back Sewing Silk, Beef, Pork,  
Butter, Sausage Candles and Oil, Mould  
Cakes, 3 cases Soap, Choice Lisbon Wine,  
Bohea Tea, Cognac Brandy, and a good as-  
sortment of Anchors.  
December 7

**Von Kapff & Brune,**  
I HAVE received by the last arrivals, and on  
hand from former importations, the fol-  
lowing GOODS:  
Coco de Morlaix  
Roulets  
Est. de l'As  
B. de l'As  
C. de l'As  
F. de l'As  
H. de l'As  
L. de l'As  
M. de l'As  
N. de l'As  
O. de l'As  
P. de l'As  
Q. de l'As  
R. de l'As  
S. de l'As  
T. de l'As  
U. de l'As  
V. de l'As  
W. de l'As  
X. de l'As  
Y. de l'As  
Z. de l'As  
December 5

**FALL GOODS.**  
**Bolton Jackson & Co.**  
Marketers, (opposite the Columbian Inn.)  
I HAVE received by the latest arrivals from  
Liverpool, and the perseverance from  
London, a very general assortment of  
DRY GOODS.  
Amongst which are, a variety of packages  
suitable for the West India market—A con-  
siderable portion of them having been purchased  
for bills at short dates, it is presumed they will  
be found on inspection, as low as any offered  
for sale at this market.  
N. B. A few cases black India lustrings  
and senewas, will be sold cheap.  
September 19

**James Biscoe,**  
No. 21, Calvert-street,  
HAS received by the Fame from Liverpool,  
his Fall supply of  
**Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**  
Which renders his assortment very complete,  
Among which are,  
Spirals and shovels  
Frying pans and sad irons  
Anvils, Vices and pick irons  
Hand and sledge hammers  
Bees and iron wire, No. 1 to 25  
Mill, cross cut, pit and hand saws  
Lowland and Bristol pewter  
Fine and coarse sewing and sewing twine,  
&c. All of which will be sold low for cash, or on  
the usual credit to punctual customers.  
Oct. 1

**John W. Glenn & Co.**  
HAVE ON HAND,  
WINDOW GLASS, 7 by 9, 8 by 10,  
10 by 12, 11 by 14, 11 by 15, 12 by 16, 14  
by 18, 15 by 20, and 18 by 22, and  
**A general assortment of Paints,**  
Consisting of  
First quality London White Lead, ground in  
Oil and Dry, Yellow Ochre, Dry and ground in  
Oil, Venetian Red, Dry and ground in Oil,  
Spanish Brown, ground in Oil, and a quantity  
Dry, in barrels, Red Lead, Lamp Black, Spanish  
Whiting, Venetian Red, Sugar of Lead, Stone  
Ochre, Dutch Pink, Blue, Pink, Patent Green,  
Vermilion, Prussian Blue, Copal Varnish, 1st  
quality, Gold Leaf, Camel Hair Pencils, and  
Paints, Brushes, Raw and Boiled Paint Oil,  
&c. &c. Also on hand, of their own man-  
ufacture, Red, White, and Yellow Lead, Black  
and Bright Varnish, Tar, &c. All of which  
will be sold very low for cash, or to punctual  
customers.  
November 22

**Excellent Cheese,**  
MADE in the town of Cheshire, which pro-  
duced the noted Mammoth Cheese, for  
sale, on board the schooner Union, at Smith's  
wharf.  
December 7

**3 Excellent Anchors**  
FOR SALE; they will be sold low. Enquire  
of Mr. Spencer at Donnell's-wharf, Fell's  
Point.  
December 9

**A Brick Yard to lease,**  
FOR a term of years, with Kiln and Sheds  
complete to carry on the business exten-  
sively, and convenient to the city. For further  
particulars enquire of the printer.  
December 5

**Galt and Thomas,**  
HAVE imported in the Diana and Fame  
from Liverpool, an assortment of  
**HARDWARE,**  
And expect a further supply by the next ar-  
rivals.  
September 23

**RECEIVED**  
By the schooner Sally, captain Watts, from Tri-  
nidad, Cuba,  
101 boxes White SUGAR  
99 do. Brown do.  
Also, from Charleston,  
12 screws JALLOP,  
Ordered for sale by  
JOHN J. MARTIN,  
No. 42, North Gay-street  
Nov. 29

**Just Imported,**  
And For Sale by the subscribers,  
London Particular Madeira Wine, in pipes &  
half pipes, fit for immediate use  
20 cases of one dozen each White Creaming  
Champagne  
20 do. of 1 dozen each Pink Champagne,  
partidge eye  
A small cask Red Verzeai ditto  
One do. Red Rilly Champagne, and  
200 casks Bordeaux Claret  
They have also for Sale,  
Holland Duck of the first quality, and  
A few hales Tickenburgs.  
ROBERT GILMOR & SONS.  
August 30

**DANCING.**  
P. L. DUPONT respectfully informs his  
friends and the public, that his Dancing School  
is now open, on Tuesday, Thursday & Satur-  
day, at half past 2 o'clock, p. m. and at half past  
8 o'clock in the evening for Gentlemen.  
Mr. Dupont's NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM  
which he has engaged for the season—E-  
particulars please to apply at No. 101, Market-  
street, where he has for sale, Boxes of  
CIGARETTES, and counter dances, with figure  
and accompaniment for the Piano Forte, of his  
own composition.  
N. B. A subscription is now opened for six  
preparatory assemblies.  
Nov. 21

**Fire Buckets making.**  
THS. CAMPBELL, Harness maker, No.  
2, Harrison-street, has undertaken to make a  
number of Fire Buckets by subscription, for  
Town and Point—and has now open a book re-  
ady for the names of those of his fellow citizens  
who are not furnished with buckets, or are  
pleased to encourage his industry. To those  
of his fellow citizens, he pledges himself to  
supply them with as hand-some and as good Fire  
Buckets as there are in this city, complete and  
bound similar to those presented to the Mayor  
and Council.  
N. B. A few good sets new and second hand  
Coach Harnesses.  
December 9

**ADVERTISEMENT.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the  
public that he has opened shop at No.  
92, Market-street, one door below his former  
shop, and in the store formerly occupied by  
Messrs. CALHOUN & LAMMOT, where he  
will execute with punctuality and dispatch,  
his business, in the most approved style,  
and solicits the patronage of the public, his friends  
and former customers. Fashionable goods  
suitable to the season, kept on hand and will  
be disposed of on accommodating terms, by  
BENJAMIN YOE, Taylor.

**To Let,**  
THE one half the store, at present occu-  
pied by the subscriber, and a large dry  
cellar, together separate. They may be had  
for a term of years at a moderate rent. Ap-  
ply as above.  
December 9

**NOTICE.**  
THE Managers of the Orphans' Lottery,  
having resolved to suspend the further  
sale of the Tickets in the same, respectfully no-  
tify all those who have been purchasers that  
they return their Tickets to the respective  
Managers whose signature they bear that the  
money may be refunded; and those who have  
demands against the Managers of the said  
Lottery, are requested to present the same for  
settlement.  
The printers who have published the Scheme,  
are requested to give this an insertion.  
Dec 9

**Gerard Topken & Co.**  
No. 65, Bowly's wharf,  
Have received by the last arrivals from Varel, and  
by former importations,  
Osnaburgs, Tickenburgs, Brown Hempen,  
Burlaps, White Rolls, Brown Rolls, Hessians,  
White-Plattas, Sail Cloth, Lno. A, Table Cloth,  
two and three bushel Bags, and Twine.  
Also on hand,  
Cuba Segars, &c. all of which they offer for  
sale at the usual credit, or in barter for West-  
India produce.  
Nov. 18

**This is to give Notice,**  
HAT the Subscriber, of Prince George's  
county, hath obtained from the Orphans'  
Court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters  
of administration on the personal estate of  
JOHN A. SMITH, late of the city of Baltimore,  
deceased. All persons having claims against  
the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit  
the same with the vouchers thereof to the  
subscriber, or captain Thomas Cole, of Fell's  
Point, at or before the 24th of October next,  
they may otherwise by law, be excluded from  
all benefit of the said estate. Given under my  
hand this 24th day of October, 1865.  
CLEM. SMITH, Adm'r.  
Law 76

From the SALEM REGISTER.

THE federal editors are loud in their  
clamors against the administration, be-  
cause the British capture our vessels.  
They dexterously shift the blame from  
their English friends to our government.  
When the English adjudicated 500  
American vessels in '94 and '95, in the  
Washington administration, they were  
as humble as spaniel dogs. Retalia-  
tion was never thought of by federalists  
at that time; they seemed to kiss the  
rod that whipped them. Mr. Jay was  
sent to London, and had the honor to  
kiss his majesty's hand (or great toe, it  
is not recollected which) once or twice,  
and a treaty was the consequence.  
Ten years afterwards we got payment  
for these adjudications, and received  
about four millions of dollars, upon pay-  
ing nearly three millions for tory debts,  
&c. under an article of the treaty which  
the federalists said would not cost us a  
cent. Our merchants who had suffered,  
it is meant such as knew their interest,  
liked the treaty, because it held out in-  
demnification for their losses, but they  
over-looked the commercial disadvan-  
tages and restrictions which the treaty  
entailed upon their country. The treaty  
enlarged the list of contraband arti-  
cles to an extent unknown before. Pro-  
visions were authorized to be seized in  
certain cases. American ships in the  
East India trade were not permitted to  
go to Europe from India, but forced to  
come directly to America, with their  
cargoes, however inconvenient this  
might be. Blockades were left uncer-  
tain. We bound ourselves to lay no  
additional duties on English goods, ex-  
cept such as were common to all  
other nations, and then the British re-  
served the right to counter-vail us—and  
above all, we engaged not to concede  
British property or debts in our country,  
in case of war breaking out. (but, by  
the way, Major Russell has lately told  
us that this is mere moonshine, for he  
agrees that war annihilates all treaties.)  
B sides submitting to these injurious ar-  
ticles, Mr. Jay stipulated that we should  
not export any sugar, coffee, cotton,  
or cocoa, from the United States in  
American vessels, to any part of the  
world, reasonable sea stores excepted!!  
Here we might pause, and  
assert, that the late British captures bear  
a strong resemblance to this provision  
of that hard treaty. What! American  
vessels not carry any cotton, sugar, or  
coffee to Europe, because it suited the  
British policy! The article containing  
this monstrous provision was abolished,  
but the mere insertion of it shows how  
little Mr. Jay was acquainted with the  
interest of his country, and how ill dis-  
posed to ass. it her rights to a free com-  
merce. But the worst is not yet detailed.  
The treaty was silent on several impor-  
tant matters. It provided no security for  
captures after its ratification, and we saw  
the consequences which followed—a wide  
spread depredation of our property on  
the ocean, as it was never felt from her  
cruisers from '94 to the peace of Amiens.  
The impressment of our seamen was not  
noticed, and 2 or 3000 brave men were  
left on board British men of war and  
guardships six or eight years, to fight  
the battles of George 3d, without the two  
federal administrations doing much, if  
any thing, to procure their release. The  
treaty professed to give reciprocal ad-  
vantages, and the advantages were all  
on the side of England. These things  
are now only mentioned, to point out the  
inconsistency of some of the federalists,  
who are so iforous in condemning the  
present administration at this time, on  
account of the late English captures  
when it is well known Mr. Jefferson is  
doing all in his power to arrest the mis-  
chiefs, by proper and energetic represen-  
tations to the British government. But  
the charge against the federalists is this:  
they palliated and excused the British  
during General Washington's and M.  
Adams's administration, for the same  
things they now charge upon Mr. Jef-  
ferson's administration. While the re-  
publicans have been uniformly consistent  
in these particulars: they boldly spoke  
against the former captures, and they as  
loudly and as justly condemn those of the  
present period. They have never whined  
and cried to the British court to take the  
commerce of the country into their pro-  
tection. They have written no letters to  
ask convoy for merchantmen, and then  
experienced the mortification of seeing  
the ships of their country plundered be-  
fore their eyes, by the vessels of war  
engaged to afford them protection. If  
losses have happened to our trade by the  
French, Spanish or English cruisers, it  
has not been owing to a treaty with either,  
which sacrificed the best commercial  
privileges which a neutral nation enjoy-  
ed. When federal editors arraign the  
conduct of the present administration, it  
would be well for them to cast their eye-  
back upon the conduct of the two others  
which preceded it. With respect to  
neutral rights, the voice of all republican  
America cannot be mistaken. We are  
justly entitled to a free trade, in our  
native as well as foreign articles, not  
contraband of war. We have a right to  
supply all the belligerent nations, and  
their colonies with innocent and lawful  
merchandise, and to receive in payment  
their manufactures and produce, which  
we have also the right to dispose of af-  
terwards in any foreign market most con-  
venient to be visited by our trading vessels.  
—When the belligerent nations violate  
these rights, they commit aggressions

which we may oppose with force. Re-  
talia-tion may be employed, when justice  
is refused; or negotiation may be justifi-  
ably resorted to, and if this fails, the  
nation may redress the wrong by declar-  
ing war, or retaliating in any milder way,  
as policy or prudence may dictate.

LANCASTER, Pa Dec. 6.

On Saturday last his excellency the  
Governor, with his lady, arrived at the  
seat of government. About eight miles  
from the borough he was met by Gen.  
Hambright, Col. Wright, and officers of  
the 5th regiment of militia, Col. Ream  
& officers of the 120th, Maj Roberts, and  
officers of the Lancaster regiment, and  
by capt. Henderson's troop of horse; and  
soon after by the officers of government,  
and a great number of respectable citizens.  
At the Conestoga they were joined by the  
Lancaster light infantry and other citizens;  
and from thence his excellency was es-  
corted, in a very handsome manner, to  
his lodgings, through a greater concourse  
of citizens than was ever before, on any  
occasion, assembled in the streets of Lan-  
caster, and amidst the ringing of bells, and  
other public demonstrations of respect,  
which cannot fail of being highly accept-  
able to our venerable chief.

(Const. Demo.)  
Matthew Huston is re-appointed clerk  
of the house of representatives.  
Joseph Fry, do. Sergeant-at-arms  
Henry Lechler, do. Door-keeper.

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, his excel-  
lency the Governor met the Legislature  
in the Chamber of the House of Repre-  
sentatives, and delivered the following

ADDRESS,  
Gentlemen of the Senate, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Representa-  
tives,

It gives me peculiar pleasure, at this  
time, to address the General Assembly,  
convened under the immediate influence  
of the public sentiment and acting with  
enlightened minds and patriotic disposi-  
tions in the service of our country. The com-  
pletion of some of the essential arrange-  
ments of our civil polity; the application  
of a practical system of the legislation, to  
the purposes of a republican government;  
a vigilance, without jealousy, which will  
merit and preserve the confidence of the  
people; and a benevolence (soaring above  
pride and prejudice) which cannot fail to  
allay the feuds, and to conciliate the dif-  
ferences of party;—will, I am confident,  
honourably distinguish the transaction of  
the present session.

In discharging the duties assigned to  
the Executive Magistrate, I find little to  
communicate for your information, or to  
recommend for your interposition, that  
has not, upon former occasions, been sub-  
mitted to the consideration of the Legis-  
lature. The national prosperity continues  
to be the aim and the effect of the wise &  
virtuous labors of the Federal Administration;  
while the immediate prosperity of  
Pennsylvania conspicuously displays the  
industry, morality and public spirit of her  
citizens. In relation to the Union, how-  
ever, we see with regret, that the aggres-  
sions of foreign nations, ruinous to our  
commerce and insulting to our independ-  
ence, may, eventually, compel the fed-  
eral government to sacrifice its laudable  
love of peace, to an honorable assertion of  
its rights and dignity. The happiness of  
Pennsylvania, too, has not been without  
alloy. A recurrence of the malignant fe-  
ver in Philadelphia, (notwithstanding the  
judicious and exemplary conduct of the  
members of the Board of Health, whose  
personal hazards are great, though their  
pecuniary compensations is small) has  
been attended with considerable mortality,  
expense and embarrassment; while the  
agitation of political parties seemed, for a  
while to annihilate that feeling of mutual  
respect and esteem, to extinguish that  
sense of common interest and danger,  
which constitute the only durable cement  
of society.

There has not appeared to me, fellow-  
citizens, a period in my administration  
more auspicious to press upon your at-  
tention the great points of republican pol-  
icy: I mean the institutions of public  
education, of public justice, and of pub-  
lic force.

Our government is a republic in which  
the people constantly act, through the  
medium of the representative principle.  
Such a government must be a type of the  
people themselves, and will be good or  
bad, just as they are, or are not, virtuous  
and intelligent. To inculcate virtue, and  
promote knowledge among the people, is  
therefore, the natural, the necessary course  
for invigorating and perpetuating a re-  
publican government. The framers of  
the constitution of Pennsylvania (an in-  
strument that does honor to the human  
intellect) aware of the principle, which is  
essential to effluetuate their great work,  
 emphatically declared, "that the legisla-  
ture, shall as soon as conveniently may  
be, provide by law, for the establishment  
of schools throughout the state, in such  
manner that the poor may be taught gra-  
tis." Let me then, claim an early atten-  
tion for the important subject.—It re-  
mains with you, by making an adequate  
provision for men of science in public  
seminaries, to introduce a general system  
of education, that shall infuse into the  
mind of every citizen, a knowledge of his  
rights and duties; that shall excite the  
useful ambition of excelling in stations of  
public trust, and that shall guard the

representative principle from the abuses  
of intrigue and imposture.

The next great point in a republican  
government, is the establishment of a  
pure, able and efficient administration of  
justice. The organization of the judicial  
power of Pennsylvania has been long and  
fairly condemned. But there is not a de-  
fect suggested; from any quarter, which  
the legislature is not competent to reme-  
dy. The authority of the Judges, may  
be restricted and enlarged. The law  
which they dispense, whether statute law  
or common law, may be annulled, or mo-  
dified. The delay of justice may be ob-  
viated by increasing the number of Judges,  
in proportion to the obvious increase, of  
judicial business; or by instituting local  
tribunals where local causes demand a  
more constant exercise of jurisdiction;  
with this view of the subject, and anxious to  
destroy every pretence for an attack upon  
our constitution, I pray you, gentlemen,  
to engage, head and heart, in every neces-  
sary, in every salutary reform.

To the efficiency of the public force,  
freemen, who will allow non-but freemen  
to compose it, are bound in duty and in  
interest, to attend. The militia of Penn-  
sylvania is numerous and respectable.—  
Its numbers will augment with the gen-  
eral population; but its respectability has  
hitherto, in a great degree, depended upon  
individual exertions, in discipline and ex-  
ercise. The militia should be the immo-  
diate care of the government; and the  
rules and principles by which it acts  
should be uniform. If these suggestions  
should lead to a consideration of the laws,  
respecting the militia, I am persuaded  
many other improvements will occur to  
your minds, that will be highly beneficial  
to the state. It may be proper to add  
here, that the authority given by a late  
act, to appoint a Quarter-Master-General  
remains unexecuted; because neither the  
duties of the station, nor its emolument  
were assigned; and consequently, no per-  
son has applied for, or can reasonably be  
expected to accept the office.

Besides the primary objects for legisla-  
tive consideration, to which I have advert-  
ed, there are others that merit the atten-  
tion, so far as it can be given, consist-  
ing with more important claims, and with a  
regard to public economy. I will trou-  
ble you with a recapitulation of some, re-  
ferring to the legislative records for the  
rest.

Those acts (particularly such as con-  
cern the administration of justice) which  
involve a constitutional question, ought,  
perhaps, to be at entirely revised; but,  
independent of a constitutional difficulty,  
it is expedient that the frame and opera-  
tion of the law respecting jurors, of the law  
for the payment of costs on public prose-  
cutions, and of the law directing the sale  
of unoccupied lands for taxes, should be  
examined and modified.

The penal laws are susceptible of some  
amendments. In those offences, differing  
often in the degree of atrocity, but to  
which the law affixes, invariably, the same  
fine or penalty, something, not exceeding  
a certain amount, should be left to the  
discretion of the court, for the purposes  
of discrimination. The removal of con-  
victs, under a sentence of imprisonment  
for a single year, from the remotest parts  
of the state, to Philadelphia, is attended  
with an expence, which cannot be com-  
pensated by any consideration that origi-  
nally produced the regulation.

Bills for erecting election districts, bills  
for incorporating societies of different de-  
nominations, bills for regulating ferries,  
fisheries and mill-dams, and bills for the  
accommodation of private parties, have  
absorbed much of the time of the Legis-  
lature, and of the treasure of the state.  
I submit to your judgment whether the  
business of election districts might not,  
upon proper terms, be referred to the  
Judges of the common-pleas, and com-  
missioners of the respective counties; and  
whether every bill of a private nature  
should not be prepared and prosecuted at  
the expence of the party.

Enquiring into the execution of the ex-  
isting laws, you will find with satisfaction,  
that the commissioners employed in set-  
tling the business of the seventeen town-  
ships of the county of Luzerne, have per-  
formed their trust, with impartiality and  
decision: while the various incorporated  
companies, for the improvement of roads,  
rivers and bridges, in the different parts  
of the state, exhibit works of expence,  
utility and duration, which, considered as  
the effect of private wealth, in promoting  
public good, would do honor to any age,  
and country. On the improvement of the  
navigation of the Ohio, (an object highly  
interesting to our western countries) I  
have addressed the Governors of the se-  
veral States, connected with the waters of  
that river. Copies of the separate resolu-  
tions of the senate and house of repre-  
sentatives, proposing amendments in the  
judicial article of the federal constitution,  
were regularly communicated to each of  
our sister states. How far these resolu-  
tions are constitutionally valid, as they  
were not joint resolutions of both branches  
of the legislature, nor were they presented  
to the governor for his approbation—may  
hereafter occasion a doubt, but could not  
prevent my paying a respect to whatever  
appeared, in any shape as a legislative  
wish.

**Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,**  
The officers of the proper department  
will lay before you a statement of the pub-  
lic accounts, and of the revenue and de-  
mands for the ensuing year. For the or-  
dinary establishment of the government,  
I believe the revenues will be equal to the  
demands; but, you will, no doubt, justly