

American, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1856

Baltimore Insurance Company.

THE Stockholders are informed, that an election will be held at the said Company's office, at 10 o'clock on MONDAY the 31st of February next, for the choice of Thirteen directors, agreeably to Charter.

TO LET. THE subscriber will let the warehouse he at present occupies, situate at the head of Market street. It is large and well calculated and one of the best stands in this city, for an extensive flour and grocery business.

JACOB POE, 131 South Gay Street.

Literary and Commercial SEMINARY.

Second door from the north west corner of North and Lexington streets. FOR BOYS BETWEEN THE AGES OF SEVEN AND TWELVE YEARS.

THE superior pleasure derived from unfolding the infant mind; the facility of early youth; the force of first principles and habits; and the difficulty of correcting more advanced age, are the reasons which have induced the subscriber, to wish to confine his labors to a young part of the community.

The advantages resulting from associating together, boys of nearly the same age, must, he conceives, be obvious to every one: thereby by any number may be more effectually taught; greater emulation will be produced, and their morals rendered less liable to be corrupted.

The subscriber who has taught in some of the first academies in Great Britain, has, for the last twelve months, been engaged in a respectable female academy in this city; where, although his labors have been necessarily confined, yet he flatters himself, sufficient has been done to convince the public of his ability, for the proposed undertaking.

Parents desirous that their sons should complete their education at college, will here have an opportunity of having them early qualified for that purpose; as in this institution will be taught, in addition to other branches, the Latin and the elements of the Greek language, together with so much of Mathematical Science, as may be adapted to their tender capacities; but especially, care will be taken to make the youth read, write and speak the mother tongue with propriety, elegance and correctness.

A proper person will be engaged to teach the French language.

To illustrate the sciences of Geography and Astronomy, an elegant pair of Globes are procured, to which will be added Maps, Charts and appropriate Diagrams.

In order to make an amusement, rather than a toil of teaching, and to obviate the inconveniences attending crowded academies, in which a great part of the business must devolve on persons having only a secondary interest, it is determined that the number of pupils shall on no account whatever exceed twenty-five.

WILLIAM NIND.

Particulars may be known, by applying at Messrs. Sower & Cole's Book-store, No. 3, Light-street, next door to the Coffee-house; Mrs. Bacon's academy, Pratt-street; or at No. 48, South Charles-street.

In consequence of the encouragement which my proposals have already met with—I have determined to commence on MONDAY, the 31st of February, with such pupils as have already been entered and such others as may come forward previously to that day.

January 21 1856

AN ACT

Annuling the Marriage of ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, and SUSANNA ALEXANDER.

WHEREAS John Muskett of the city of Baltimore and Susanna Muskett, otherwise Susanna Alexander by their memorial to this General Assembly, have set forth that the said Susanna was heretofore married to a certain Archibald Alexander, that from the misconduct of the said Archibald Alexander, he said Archibald and Susanna, mutually agreed to live separate, and apart from each other, she the said Susanna taken upon herself the charge of their children, two of which were the children of the said Archibald Alexander; that in the month of July last, there was a well founded report that the said Archibald Alexander was dead, and under this belief they the said John Muskett and Susanna Alexander were joined together in matrimony, and have prayed that an act might pass annulling the marriage of the said Archibald Alexander and Susanna Alexander and the allegations in the said memorial, being proved to the satisfaction of this General Assembly.

Therefore, be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the marriage of the said Archibald Alexander, and Susanna his wife heretofore solemnized, be and the same is hereby declared to be absolutely, and to all purposes null and void, and the said Archibald Alexander, and Susanna his wife are hereby declared to be divorced a vinculo matrimonii provided always that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to illegitimate any issue of the said Archibald Alexander and Susanna his wife born prior to this act.

By the House of Delegates, JNO. BREWER, Clerk.

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[As public curiosity is at the present moment highly excited with regard to GEN. MOREAU, we flatter ourselves the following sketch of the life of that illustrious character, taken from the celebrated Irish paper "THE PRESS" will prove acceptable to our readers.]

GENERAL MOREAU.

This young hero has lately been brought before the public in consequence of his supposed friendship and connection with Pichegru. Considering his setting out in life, it is difficult to say whether his rise or his fall, had the suspicions of his fidelity been well founded, would have been most surprising.

He was born at Morlaix, in Basse Bretagne. His father was a man of great respectability, and on account of his integrity, disinterestedness, and various private virtues, was commonly called the father of the poor. On the breaking out of the revolution, such was the general confidence of his honesty, that he was selected by the gentry and nobility of Morlaix and its neighbourhood, principally those who proposed to emigrate, as the properest person to be intrusted with the management of their affairs. The great number of commissions and deposits which he received on this occasion from the nobles and emigrants, contributed not a little to bring him afterwards to the guillotine, under the government of Robespierre.

He was put to death at Brest; and eye witnesses declare, that the people present at his execution, shed torrents of tears, exclaiming several times, "they have taken our best father from us!" Such a worthy father could not be disappointed in the liberal education which he gave his son on account of the excellent example which he constantly set before him.

Young Moreau had from his early youth a strong prepossession for a military life, and at the age of eighteen, he enlisted himself as a soldier. His father however, who considered this conduct as the effect of imprudence, brought his son, and sent him back to resume his studies. Whether the study of law was an unpleasant task to him, or whether his propensity for arms got the better of every other inclination, it is certain that he soon enlisted again. His father, hurt at this second act of rashness, with a view that he might feel the hardships of the life he had chosen, suffered him to serve as a private during four months or thereabouts, after which he was prevailed upon by his friends not to let the young man continue any longer in that low condition, as it would occasion him to lose the benefit of his early education.

Before the revolution, a man who was not of the cast of the Noblesse had little hope of advancement in the army, whatever might have been his conduct or merit. Moreau was therefore, almost in spite of himself, compelled again to return to the dry study of the law, and to follow the profession of his father, who was, as we have already noticed, an eminent lawyer.

When the revolution broke out, Moreau was *Prevoit de Trois* at Rennes, a mark of superiority among the students in law. In that office he acquitted himself to the complete satisfaction of his fellow students. It is said, that when M. le Chevallier de Bremeries brought the *edict* of May, 1788, to the parliament of Rennes to be registered, Moreau, then a supporter of the privileged order, against the court, went to the literary chamber, and offered the students together with a great number of other young people, to the parliament as volunteers to support it against the measures of the court. Observing, however, the stubbornness & want of principle among the privileged orders, he soon relinquished his concern for their interest, and espoused the party of the people.

In the month of October, 1788, the state of Brittany assembled at Rennes; but the *Tiers Etat* were not than willing to set with the two other orders, composed of Nobles and Priests. The latter therefore summoned the *Snydics*, of all the corporations to appear among them, but were constantly opposed; and the summons instead of quieting, increased the dissatisfaction of the people against the two orders. At length, with a view to force them to put an end to their sittings, the people assembled on the place called *Le Champ Montmorin*, and at the same time about twelve hundred young men of Nantz, zealous supporters of the new order of things, arrived armed at Rennes. The city magistrates were unwilling at first to let them enter the city; upon further consideration however, they received them and lodged them in the houses of the Bourgeois. These young men lost no time in joining the people who continued assembled on the *Champ le Montmorin*, and who were preparing to besiege the hall of the state.

In these circumstances, the states sent out a deputation to request the people to send delegates in the hall, to examine the register of the deliberations, and to make their report to the people. Young Moreau, who enjoyed not only the confidence of the people at Rennes, but that of the young men at Nantz, was the first person chosen, and was sent with three others into the hall, where the states were sitting. He there conducted himself with so much ability, that the result of this conference was the complete triumph of the people. It was agreed on both sides that the states should dissolve, and that the young men of Nantz should return home peacefully. Such was his moderation on this occasion, that even the most inveterate enemies to the popular

cause, bestowed on him the greatest praises.

From that time his reputation daily increased; and upon the formation of the national guards, in 1789, he was made colonel of one of the battalions. This honorable situation furnished Moreau with the opportunity of indulging his inclination for a military life.—He accordingly soon abandoned the dry, tortuous study of the law, and applied himself to military affairs and tactics, with such steadiness, that in less than two months he was perfectly master of the command which had been entrusted to him. Expert military men have assured the writer, that Moreau became so great a proficient in his new study, that he was better acquainted with the management of a battalion, and knew better how to execute all the evolutions and manoeuvres, than many old officers.

Such at that time, was the persuasion of Moreau, of his capacity for military affairs, that he was heard several times to exclaim, "I will soon become a general in the army!" He indeed labored so successfully to attain his object, that his skillfulness and courage were not long unnoticed, especially when serving under Pichegru.

Moreau was not disappointed in his expectations, for in June, 1794, he was promoted to the rank of general in chief, and conducted the siege of Ypres, which he took in twelve days after the opening of the trenches. The garrison consisting of 6000 men, were made prisoners; and 100 pieces of cannon, and 29 standards were taken. This event occurred on the 20th Prairial, 2d year (17th June, 1794.)

In the following August, he took Fort L'Ecluse, containing 32 pieces of artillery. If, however, this young general distinguished himself in a striking manner in all the different commands with which he was entrusted in 1794 and 1795, the campaign of 1796 was destined to eclipse all his other achievements. In June, he commanded three columns of the army of the Rhine and Moselle: with one of these he attacked the Fort of Kehl, which soon after surrendered; with the second, he crossed the Rhine at Watzman; and with the third at Selt.

On the 28th of June, the great battle of Kenchen was fought, in which gen. Moreau, after having been joined by his cavalry and artillery, forced the Austrians to retreat in a great disorder, with the loss of 1200 men prisoners, ten pieces of cannon, all their artillery, &c. The field of battle was covered with the slain.

July 5th, another general engagement took place between general Moreau and the Archduke Charles, when the Austrians were again completely defeated.—From this victory he flew to a third, equally glorious, and more profitable to the French Republic. Upon the Upper Rhine he forced the Duke of Wirtemberg to solicit a suspension of arms, on conditions which were at once both honorable and useful to the Republic, and while the army of Sombre and Meuse were retreating under Jourdan, that of the Rhine and Moselle, under Moreau, was pursuing its victorious career, even to the gates of Raubach, thus shaking the Germanic Empire to its centre.

It would occupy too much space in this paper, to give a detail of all those military operations in this campaign, which continued to crown the brow of Moreau with un fading laurels. The most glorious epoch of his military history, was his masterly retreat out of Bavaria, which, in the judgment of his most inveterate enemies, and of all military men, was far more honorable to his talents, than any of the victories which he had gained. Like Turenne, Moreau served the interests of his country, more by that retreat, than by the most dazzling conquest; and if we can count Turenne a consummate general, rather for his having kept in check superior bodies of the enemy, by his well concerted marches and counter-marches, than for any splendid victories obtained by him, we should in a like manner, attribute to Moreau the character of a great general, for his memorable retreat of 1796.

About the middle of September, affairs began to take an unfortunate turn; and Moreau, till now victorious, was forced to quit his position on the left bank of the Yser. He was pursued by the Austrian general Latour, and on the 29th, the enemies having made themselves masters of the highest parts of the mountains of the Black Forest, and the rivulets, which, running westward to the Rhine, form the only passes whereby an army can descend from these mountains to the Brigaw; Moreau had no other alternative than either to attack the Austrians, in order to gain the Vals d'Enser, which descend into the Brigaw by the town of Fribourg, or to make his retreat by the territory of Switzerland.—Finding himself closely pursued by Latour, Moreau attacked him, but was repulsed with great loss; while on the other side, the Austrian general Petrasch, posted between the sources of the Neckar and of the Danube, incessantly harassed the rear of the French. At this critical moment, it was reported and believed that general Moreau was completely surrounded by the Austrians; that his army, in consequence, could not escape; that they must capitulate; that no possible art nor exertion could prevent their total defeat; and not one of his soldiers would ever reach France, to bring the news of the misfortune.—Europe, however, soon witnessed the inexhaustible means and resources which are in the power of a truly great general.

Early on the 3d of October, the left wing of the army crossed the Danube at Reiddingen, and repassing at Murdurkingen, turned and defeated the corps with which general Latour had posted betwixt the Federsee and the river. Moreau then attacked Latour in front, and after an action of six hours, maintained with great obstinacy, forced him to abandon his ground, and retire behind the Rothambach.—Thus a retreating army, by the unexpected audacity of its general, took more than 5000 of its pursuers prisoners, together with 20 pieces of cannon.

Gen. Moreau, having thus far succeeded in his design, recommenced his march by the route of Stokach, and on the 18th of Oct. reached Fribourg, and established his head quarters at Furg.

This retreat will always be a memorable epoch in the annals of the republic; and the name of Moreau will stand conspicuous among the Bonapartes, the Turennes, the Marlboroughs, the Eugenes, the Villarses, the Fredericks, and others, the most celebrated of modern generals.

We shall finish this article by recounting an anecdote which does no less honor to the character of Moreau, than his various military exploits achieved within the compass of so short a period.

His unfortunate and virtuous father, before he was guillotined, made a will, in which he advised, with paternal affection, that his son should marry a lady whom he named to him. Moreau, alike the dutiful son and able general, quitted the army as soon as its duty would permit, came to Morlaix, shed tears upon the grave of his father, and married the amiable lady who had been recommended in his father's will! Filial obedience is in common men a duty; in great men heroism.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY, NOVEMBER 6, 1805.

LITTLE CORNELIA, CLARK, MASTER. Before the right honorable Sir W. Scott.

SENTENCE.

Court.—The questions in this case are respecting a claim given for the ship, as the property of Mr. James Arden, of New-York, which is clearly proved to be American property, and for certain goods laden on board the ship in behalf of the same person. Also a claim given for goods by other American persons (Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Warren) which I take to be equally proved. A great deal has been said with regard to the caution with which the master has deposed throughout the whole of his examination. Certainly he has given his evidence with a good deal of circumspection, but I am not inclined to attach to it any improper motive, he was desirous not to say more than in his opinion the case called for. The facts of the case with respect to Mr. Ludlow and Mr. Warren are merely, that those goods were put on board this ship coming from New York to Holland, and were consigned to persons there. The bills of lading and certificate purport them to be the property of the persons for whom they are claimed, and the master swears he verily believes they are the property of those persons, and when called upon, he says that he was so informed, and that all his papers are fair and not colorable. But an objection has been made, that he could not tell what were to be done with them when they arrived there. I think, looking at the whole evidence, they are clearly the property of Mr. Ludlow and Warren, there being no circumstance to attribute it to any other person, except in the twentieth interrogatory, which I think is not sufficient to justify me in ordering further proofs. Therefore, upon the whole, I am of opinion in respect to these goods, there is under the circumstances of the case competent proof. The only part of the case which remains for consideration, respects the ship, and the goods claimed for the owner of the ship, which is of a different nature. There is no question as to the property; but the question is whether these goods were not imported from the Island of Martinique, and re-exported with an intention originally of sending and disposing of them in Holland.—The ship came from Martinique to the port of New York; her stay there was extremely short—the goods were landed within two days after she came into the harbor and it appears that within a very few days afterwards, goods exactly similar in quantity and quality were put on board on behalf of the same owners, and the question is, whether these goods being of the same quantity, and same quality, are identically the goods so imported. I am of opinion that the evidence proves, they are—the quantities and numbers entirely agree, and I think it is a very stringent circumstance, that they do agree in point of quantity, except that part which is expressly shewn, not to have been put on board, and therefore I should have no doubt if it depended upon this evidence alone, that they are the identical goods so imported.—But I need not stop here, the master says he had reason to imagine that they were the same goods brought from Martinique.—His reserve on this interrogatory is rather more than consistent with justice: I think it would have been more candid to have stated his reasons perhaps there are circumstances in his possession, which he has not stated in his evidence; but taking all these circumstances together, what happens upon the documents and upon the master's representation, I think if he has reason to imagine, I have

reason to conclude, they were the goods so imported.—Sull that conclusion, I will not dispose of this question, though they might be the same goods imported from Martinique to New-York, yet if it was done with no original intention of pursuing this destination to Europe, if imported bona fide into America, they would not be subject to any unfavorable determination of this court.—This is the material question in the case, whether it was the intention of parties originally to send these goods to Europe. The fact of the shortness of time is a presumption which is by no means a conclusive one, because in other cases if the fact was shewn that they went there for a market, then the shortness of time is not a binding presumption that these goods were intended to go further, but the presumption must arise in such a way, namely, the purpose of being brought there was, that they were originally intended to be carried further, was it more likely that a change of intention should take place in the course of a day than in a week or fortnight; therefore, prima facie, it is a circumstance in any national consideration of the matter that they were so immediately to be exported.—But I think there is a great deal arises upon the history of the transaction, as given by the master, which is unfavorable upon the subject of the original destination. What the master says upon the 7th interrogatory is that he came to New York with a cargo of sugar, which he took on board at the Island of Martinique; that she arrived on the 25th July, and upon the 27th following, the whole of the lading being landed, Mr. Arden informed this deponent he had no further service for him as the mate was sufficient to stay by the ship until he could procure another freight for her, which mate, whose name was Robert Lawton, quitted the ship at New York; that the aforesaid lading was taken out into lighters, which carried the same to the wharf at New York, as the ship lay in the stream, but that this deponent does not know whether it was put into store or not; but he says he saw it taken away from the quay in carts; that on the 29th day of said month the ship began to take in her present cargo, part of which this deponent has reason to imagine is the same which was brought in the ship from Martinique, but that he is not certain of it, the cargo having been taking

from the wharf as aforesaid.—Now I do confess, viewing the course of this transaction subject to all the indulgence which it is my duty to consider transactions applying to property claimed on behalf of subjects of other states, I cannot but think I am well warranted in pronouncing that there is a sort of management practiced in this case for the purpose of holding from the view of the Court, that these were the identical goods imported from Martinique. The master is dismissed within two days after the arrival of the ship, and the mate superintends the landing of the goods and putting them on board again, and as soon as the cargo is relading, the master is applied to, to carry the present cargo to Europe. Looking at these two facts, that the master is withdrawn as soon as the lading is begun, and the mate is withdrawn immediately after the relading is completed, I do think the court is put in possession of the parties intention to draw a veil over the transaction, and that it was the original intention to carry their cargo to Europe. If the fact had been otherwise the master when applied to within two days after for the purpose of carrying on the cargo, would have been fully informed of the particulars, so as to have been able to state to the court, either that these were not the same goods or something had occurred to prevent his disposal of them at the market in America; but when it is contrived in this sort of way; that the master is not to see the lading, and the mate who was to see it, was to be withdrawn, I think I am bound to say according to this evidence, that it was their studious attention to conceal these goods for the purpose of being brought to Europe.—What is there contrary to this intention? merely a letter not from the owners themselves, no such thing, but it is a letter from M. Ludlow, which shews that he is uninformed of the transactions, or he meant to describe it in a way which was quite foreign to it. All he says is, that his friend Mr. Arden having sugars on hand, he persuaded him to send them on to Europe. How can the term "Sugars on hand" apply to these goods, which had been put on shore only two or three days before, the describing them as being on hand, is an application to goods which have long been in the warehouse. When the claimant is called upon to say what he had to offer to the court, I don't find that any evidence is produced to prove the payment of the real duties, it is only said it can be shewn that the master in the mean time, was looking out for another freight. That was natural enough. He was totally kept in ignorance, was held out to him that there was an absolute disposal of the goods, and therefore he applied for another employment. I cannot help observing likewise that this management not only proves the fact that these goods were sent on, but also disproves what has been represented in the Newspapers and other publications tending to shew that merchants of that country were taken by surprise in respect to a doctrine not actually new. I am totally at a loss upon what grounds such imagination has obtained. I think the studious attempts which have been made in this case and other cases to conceal the fact, shews the parties were fully aware of the law, and that measures were adopted for guard against it.—I am perfectly aware of the decisions of the courts of this country, and still more if the public declaration of this country have left that country into mistakes, it should be imputed. But no public declaration of government on that subject have been made, and with respect to this court, and the court above, a contrary doctrine has been held upon this subject. The only case is that of the Polly, Tansley, it is impossible for any person to read the decision of the court in that case, but I must see what was the rule meant to be pursued, that it should be bona fide importation into America, and that the lading and paying the duties were tests of it; and tests that would be; but it was open to the other parties to produce evidence to shew that no such intention existed, that the intention was merely to touch at America and actually