

with Dessalines is not a dishonorable, nor an illegal, nor impolitic trade (the next object presuming no doubt that the premises will not be disputed, is to induce a belief of the enmity and hostility of the French government towards the United States: However as facts speak more powerfully than insinuations, we have already so many proofs of the friendly disposition of France to the United States that we must forget the benefits derived from the transfer of Louisiana, and even the liberality with which the violation of the law of nations by so many of our merchants is treated, when the government which under the law of nations is in truth responsible, and yet the French government fairly and liberally exonerates the government from the reproach, and demands from its justice not reparation for injury past, but restraint upon the further aggression of men who disregard all laws which stand in the way of *laure*. It is to hide from the public eye, this liberal and honorable conduct of France, that such publications appear in the *British prints*.

But this is not all, the conduct of France, whose government derives no revenue and whose commerce is not benefited by the market of America, acts as a striking satire on the conduct of England—which derives so many advantages from our commerce and so much revenue from the consumption of her manufactures here. From France, that derives no benefit from us, we receive favors—from England, which derives more favors from us than from any nation on earth, we receive insults, injuries, oppressions; our ships are seized, our commerce plundered and destroyed, our seamen seized and torn from their families, made to fight her nefarious battles and sustain the depredations which are committed on their own country. This is the conduct of the two nations. It is the *interest*, and the *cunning* of the English to hold up the idea the French treat us no better, in order that we may have only a choice of difficulties—but when real occurrences do not authorize the comparison on equal terms of injury, a resort is had to anticipate what France may do; and what is well worthy of observation, the illegal and dishonorable trade carried on by the known adherents of Great Britain, with the *black brigades* of St. Domingo, is given as the ground of this anticipated vengeance; a ground, which, if France were not liberal towards the United States, would be much more plausible and maintainable as a cause of war, than any *pretext* or *pretensions* set up by England or the other combined powers for the present war in Europe.

But this article deserves notice in another view. The merchants of Philadelphia say that the losses by depredations on our commerce already sustained, would be competent to the support of a navy—then there is actual, *real positive robbery*. It is not a threat to levy contributions at a future time; nor a supposition that compensation for injury or wrong done may be enacted hereafter—the depredations, plunder and seizure of our citizens by England, are wrongs and insults already done, are contributions levied, as highway men levy contributions on the harmless passenger—wrong more atrocious, wanton and of malice prepense, than those for which England every day in the year hangs ten or a dozen of its subjects, who are driven by the effects of war and corrupt government on the highway.

The conduct of England is that of a great national highway robber—or of a *banditti* who subsist, like the buccanniers of yore, on the violation of all law, all justice and all right.

It is to mask this *great sea robber*, and to divert public attention from the hideous deformity of his visage, that the panders of that robber call out to the public to look the contrary way—like the pick-pockets of England who engage the attention of passengers with some object on the top of a horse, while their nimble fingered *colleagues* are using the advantage of the attention thus diverted from his person and his pocket—to plunder him of his money and his watch. It is in this pick-pocket and highway robbing style that England treats the world, and that the Gazette of New-York treats the people of America. When England restores our property, respects our rights, and liberates our citizens, her emissaries and her presses may meet attention—until then they must expect only contempt and exposition.

Nathaniel F. Williams,

No. 15, HOWLY'S WHARF,
Has received per schooner *Am Gardner*, from New York, and for sale,

- 50 barrels prime PORK
- 50 do. MACKEREL
- 100 kegs HOGS LARD
- 100 boxes CODFISH
- 50 do. No. 3, CHOCOLATE
- 50 do. RAISINS

Wanted from two to three thousand bushels good RYE. Apply as above.

January 18, 1841

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Frimister, Owens, Alexander, Frimister & Co.* is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firms, are requested to exhibit the same for payment, to either *Alexander Frimister* or *Joe Owens*, and those that are indebted, to make payment to those with whom they have accounts, as they hold, individually, the books of the respective firms.

ALEXANDER FRIMISTER
JOE OWENS

American AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1846

THE New Judiciary System, FOUNDED ON THE ABOLITION OF THE GENERAL COURT; OR THE ACTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, FOR THE REFORM, ORGANISATION AND IRE- GULATION OF THE COURTS OF COMMON LAW.

In a handsome and convenient Pamphlet form, and for sale at the Office of the AMERICAN. As measures do not appear to have been adopted by the honorable legislative authority of the state, to insure a general circulation of the above recited highly important and interesting *New Code of Law*,—and as the editor knows it is an established axiom, "that ignorance of the law excuseth no man"—he has, therefore, been induced, for the information and benefit of his patrons, to encounter the expense of publishing a neat edition of this lengthy law, in the handy form, above stated.

The price to subscribers one-eighth of a dollar—to non-subscribers 25 cents. It is now ready for delivery to those who are desirous of possessing a copy.

The piece signed BRUTUS in this day's American, we deem it proper to state, was written and received previous to the late appointment of judges. It had been mislaid; and this is the only apology we can offer to the author, for protracting its appearance to this late hour.

FOR THE AMERICAN TO JOSEPH HOPPER NICHOLSON, Esq.

SIR,
PERHAPS the first sensation you will experience on a perusal of this letter will be that of astonishment. But this can be no new sensation to him who is placed in an elevated sphere in society. It is not the intention of the writer to occasion even a momentary pang, but if he may be allowed the expression, to recall you to yourself. Nor would he resort to this mode of address, but all others which reason would point out are closed up to him. He ranks not among your acquaintances though he boasts of being a friend and consequently cannot enjoy the gratification resulting from a personal interview, nor feel the pleasing triumph of having convinced you. Though personally unacquainted yet he is no stranger to your merit, and experiences a pleasure in thus announcing to you and the world the cause which gave birth to the present epistle. His name would have been added at the bottom of the page, but like Junius he feels a conviction that it would add no lustre to the sentence nor weight to the argument. While he despises the typographical assassin who wars with vindictive or envious fury on the great, the feeble or unprotected, he glows with the honest remembrance that he strikes not to wound but defend. Then sir to his business. I have been informed you have suffered your name to be enrolled on the list of applicants under the new organization of the courts of justice. I am of too little consequence in society to know secrets of state excepting through that medium which I enjoy in common with the meanest of mankind, I mean popular rumor. I am also ignorant whether this step proceeds from the rash intemperate zeal of your friends who wish to obtain you a place where you may repose in indolent safety secure from the noisy clamors of the world, the opposition of political enemies and the loud and steady voice of calumny, or if it be the result of cool reflection and the determination of your will. When I write this letter I assure you I think not so much of you as of my country. In the latter all considerations are forever merged. It was this which occasioned what may be deemed by you an intrusive epistle; it is this, sir, which bids me tell you *ce* it be too late to stop, reflect and change. You have yet time to look around you and retrace the path you have travelled. Let the voice of an unknown, which in this instance resembles the voice of a genius to the way-lost traveller, persuade you to return. The mazes of the wilderness thicken fast around you; a few days journey and those very friends who have advised the deed, will be incapable though willing to prevent the effect. If you wish to obtain the honors of your country, do not be poorly content with the acceptance of an associateship of a district court. You are sufficiently versed in the cabinet to know that the former amiable chief justice will be continued. Can you forget the fame which attends you in your congressional career, the second on that party which enjoys the well-earned confidence of the people and called by the dearest of your patriot constituents to rank even with the first? But, sir, if you will, to commit a violation of the constitution of your native state, for the sake of your honor, I am unwilling to be here; and thus, sir, when I say I should be sorry to be convinced by an actual acceptance. Even then, sir, for I am desirous of believing that you would act from a pure motive, I should rather in pronouncing the decree which I judge you a dispenser of the constitution.

I would (if my reason would permit me) believe that we differed in construc-

tion, (is the misfortune and not the fault of men, that a diversity of opinion should exist on subjects ideally plain to both. But on this occasion methinks I would boldly enter the lists against you, and armed with the sacred host of the constitution which forms, I trust, the misal of your political creed, obtain perhaps a conquest. Pardon me, I am indeed willing to believe you would not commit an act which your heart told you was incorrect; but how often do the wanderings of the head, mislead the noble warmth of the heart.

You now sir approach a precipice, down which, once being thrown, you must lie grovelling at its base without the possibility of being buoyed to the summit. The rest of the world may not be as willing to forgive you as I am. You have not yet tried the relentless temper of mankind, and I sincerely hope you will not. Do not afford to the executive an opportunity of violating the constitution which they have hitherto guarded with peculiar care. They have by their rigid and honest construction given offence to some by their opinion of the thirty seventh article; and do not let the constitution be infringed in the article called into existence by the Act of 1791, ch. 80, and its confirmatory Act of 1792, ch. 22.—I here pause—I am unwilling to argue a constitutional point with you; but I recommend those acts to your serious perusal. Think too of the station you hold and the lustre you add to that station, and reflect that the time may ere long arrive when you may be elevated to a post of more importance than is encompassed by a state executive. In public life you are seen and remembered; in a more private one, perhaps, concealed and forgotten. This last sentence, like the index of a road, points to you more than is in view. Reflect upon it most seriously, and hereafter you may call Brutus a friend, though he seems at present to stab at your advancement.—Consistency is a trait in the character of a politician, which the good man who bends not to Machiavelian principles, always will approve. It is an honor sometimes, sir, to resemble a stammineous flower and be deemed imperfect, because the brilliancy of variegated leaves is wanting, yet remember they possess what is of more importance than the petals; the style and the stamina.

Yours, &c.
BRUTUS.

FIRE!
Yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the house occupied as a Tavern by Mr. Howland, first west of the Permanent Bridge on Schuylkill. The flames had gained such ascendancy before the alarm was spread, as to render all efforts to extinguish them unavailing; and the family, consisting of the landlord and wife and four children, (one of whom an infant) with difficulty and peril made their escape from the devouring element.—A black man who slept in the kitchen, first alarmed the family; but unfortunately was suffocated in his efforts to find and unbolt the door, and was burnt to ashes.

It is due to the respective Hose and Fire Companies, to state, that notwithstanding the distant situation of the fire, and the badness of the walking, the citizens turned out with an alacrity and ardor highly honorable—we understand, that not less than five thousand persons crossed the Bridge on this occasion.

Fortunately the wind was from the north-east, thereby bearing the flakes of fire in a direction from the Bridge; otherwise we might perhaps have had to regret the destruction of that elegant and costly superstructure.

There are strong grounds for suspecting that this calamity was the effect of design. (Philadelphia Gaz.)

CHARLES PINCKNEY, Esq. late Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Court of Madrid, came passenger in the *Henricus IV*, from Lisbon.

The reports, by the arrival of the *Henricus IV*, from Lisbon, are, that the Court of Spain is more favorably disposed towards the United States; that they had agreed to make compensation for applications committed by their own subjects; but would not consent to pay for those made by French citizens in Spanish ports—Admiral Gravina was only slightly wounded in the late action, and is not dead.—The king of Prussia had joined the coalition. (Ibid.)

The late extraordinary proceedings of the British against our commerce have for their object, (it is pretended) to hinder us from supplying his Majesty's enemies; however, it appears, if credit can be given to several letters received in this city, that that government makes no objection to its own subjects holding correspondence with some of the belligerents. These letters state that the house of Sir Francis Baring & Co. and two other houses in London, have contracted to supply the Spanish government with 12 millions of dollars, and to take the government drafts on South America.

It is supposed, that by this business these merchants will gain from seven to eight millions of dollars; as the profit on the exchange from Madrid on London has been as high as twenty per cent; and no doubt a discount is allowed on the bills of twenty-five or thirty per cent, as these were the discounts which were allowed generally last war, to those who purchased government bills on the Havana, and as far as one-third has been allowed for bills on Vera Cruz. (Charleston Times.)

From the *London Gentleman's Magazine* of Nov. 1767.

ACQUIRE FOR THE GRAVEL.
Being a constant reader of your Magazine, I was desirous through your channel, to offer to the public (for the benefit of all those who are afflicted with that dreadful disease, the stone and gravel) the following remedy, which was communicated to me by a gentleman of Ameri-

My case was bad. I was scarce able to walk across my room, and when I turned on my bed could feel the stone roll round my bladder, which caused exquisite pain; I was so much distressed as to have given up all hopes of cure, (for I had tried the soap and many other remedies) till I was directed by the gentleman just mentioned, to drink a glass of cold spring water, (about a quarter of a pint) the moment I rose in the morning, and the same the last thing before I went to bed at night. I followed this advice, and after a little trial found myself better, and by a continuance am so entirely freed from that disorder that I can ride over the stones from one end of the town to the other, or use any sort of exercise without the least pain or obstruction. What is become of the stone I so long felt in my bladder I know not, but suppose it dissolved and came away by the great quantity of sand voided at sundry times, for it is certain I have none there now; as I am often troubled with the gout I abstain from drinking the water while that is upon me, after which I find a return of the gravel; but upon drinking the water again, am presently relieved, therefore I am determined to continue the use of it during my life.

As I am assured of your readiness to contribute to the good of all mankind, and as that is my only intent in this communication, I need make no apology for this trouble.

I am, Sir, &c.

PORTABLE PUMP.
A small portable pump, on a new construction, has lately been exhibited in London and its vicinity. It may be kept in every street or house, at a very inconsiderable expense, and is designed to overpower conflagrations on the instant, when a short delay would be fatal. It may be put in a closet or corner, and will project to the distance of 40 feet, a column of water of a quarter of an inch diameter. This is sufficient to extinguish the fire which is spreading its destructive influence over one or two chambers, and will prevent all further communication of the flames. The utility of a machine of this description, particularly for houses remote from the city, is too self-evident to need any argument for its encouragement. (London pap.)

Died—lately in Scotland, a man named Joice, aged 82, without having experienced until the day of his death, an hours illness. From the age of twenty, he had been in the daily practice of drinking six pots of porter, but frequently exceeded that allowance.—By an estimate lately made by himself, it appears that he had drank 32,054 gallons, or nearly 300 butts.

A letter from Havana, of the 26th ult. (received at New-York) says: "The celebrated GENERAL BOWLES died 3 days since in the *Moro-Castle*, reduced to skin and bones. He had for more than 40 days previous, refused to eat any thing but oranges uncut; those he cut and sucked—and we have reason to believe that he had strong reasons for what he did."

From the *Merchants' Coffee-House Books*.
January 25.
The schooner *Catharine*, Haylander, hence, has arrived at Bordeaux, in 12 days passage.
The schooner *Enterprise*, Hull, from Leghorn, is below. She left there, 21st November, the brig *Paragon*, and *Louisa*, Wheeler, of Baltimore, had arrived, the former at Leghorn, and latter at Naples. Came into the bay on Sunday—passed ships *Traveller*, from Leghorn, and *Eliza*, Howey, from Cuba, bound up. Several sail in the offing, standing in when the *Enterprise* came in.

Letter Bags at the *Merchants' Coffee-House*
Fame, N. Orleans, 25th inst.
Hamilton, Amsterdam, 26th
Flora, Hamburg, will land Letters in the British-Channel, all next week,
Severn, Bremen, do.
Bacchus, Hamburg, 1st Feb.
Hope, Amsterdam, do.
Sally, do. do.
Eliza, Bremen, do.

To Let,
A CONVENIENT two story brick HOUSE, No. 19, Pratt-street, of which possession can be given immediately. For further particulars apply on the premises. d14
January 24

A Large Scow
WAS picked up a drift on Carroll's Island, 44 feet long and about 11 feet broad. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to Captain Henry Shoute, on said Island. d41
January 23

Polemical Society.
THE Society met, according to notice, when the following question was discussed:—
"Which is the most attractive power in the female sex, Money, Beauty, or Merit?"—After a lengthy and animated debate, it was carried, by a great majority in favor of Merit.
Questions for Saturday evening next.
1st. Which would afford the greatest security to the Commerce of the United States from the depredations of European powers, a non-intercourse act, (sequestration of foreign property, or an open declaration of war?)
2d. Which is the best recommendation in a Man; Impudence, Riches, or Merit?
Debate to commence at seven o'clock—Price of admittance 12 1/2 cents.
January 24

Notice
MR. RICHARD NICHOLS of the city of Baltimore, Merchant, having assigned to us the subscribers, all his property in trust, and for the benefit of such creditors that shall on or before the first day of March next, execute a release to him the said Nichols.
This is therefore to inform the said creditors that the deed of trust and release are lodged in the counting room of the subscribers where they may be seen and executed by the said creditors in person, or by attorney, at any time on or before the period above limited.
D. BARROLL & RICAUD,
Dec. 31, 1840

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
The 24th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Capt. Cole's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold,
The Ship
STAFFORD,
Burthen about 265 tons, with
all her materials as she arrived from sea, her inventory to be seen at our auction room, and the terms made known at the time of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Aucts.
January 24

For Richmond & Petersburg,
The Sch. HARRIOTT,
Samuel Russell, master,
Lying at Howly's wharf, burthen about 68 tons. Part of her cargo is already engaged, and will commence loading this day—the remainder will be taken if immediate application is made. Apply to the master on board.
January 24 d41

KILN DRIED
Yellow Corn Meal,
In hogheads, for sale by
ANDW. & THOS. ELLICOTT,
January 24

A MODEL
OF THE CITY OF JERUSALEM.

A TUCKER
RESPECTFULLY returns his thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, for the flattering encouragement he has received since the opening of the exhibition of the Model of the City of Jerusalem—And begs leave to acquaint them that he is now waiting for the River to open, when that most valuable of all exhibitions in the world, will be removed. This Model is laid out on a scale 16 feet by 9, agreeable to the Map of Josephus, all in Wooden Buildings, after the Gothic style, together with Solomon's Rich and Elegant Temple. As this work has been published in two of the papers in Baltimore inferior to none in this city, it is deemed unnecessary to give a further description of this master piece of workmanship. I can therefore with confidence invite all to view it and attend its lectures—as it never fails to afford universal satisfaction to all classes of people who attend.
As money is not the only object, his Admittance is only 25 cents for Ladies and Gentlemen; half price for Children.
N. B. He has removed to the house of Mrs. Mitchell, No. 7, Market space, where his Admittance is bold and convenient, through an entry for Ladies and Gentlemen.
All favours gratefully received.
January 24

Runaway Negro.
COMMITTED to my custody, on the 31st day of December last, a Negro Man, who calls himself John Williams, and says he absconded from his master near Alexandria, in Virginia, who was taking him and several other negroes to the southward, but whose name he does not know; he says he was purchased of a certain John Dorsey, of St. Mary's county, in Maryland; he appears to be about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and a very likely well formed negro; has on a coat and breeches of drab plains about half worn, a brown linen shirt and an old hat. His owner is desired to release him, or he will be sold for prison fees, &c. agreeably to law.
N. ROCHESTER,
Sheriff of Washington county, Maryland.
January 24

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 flexibility 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 so young a part of the community.
The advantages resulting from associating together, boys of nearly the same age, must he conceived, be obvious to every one; therefore by any number may be more effectually taught a 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 depend on persons having only a secondary interest, it is determined that the number of pupils shall on no account whatever exceed twenty.
WILLIAM NIND,
Particulars may be known by applying at Messrs. Sover & 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 3d of February, with such pupils as have already been entered, and such others as may come forward previously to that day.
January 21

Irish Linens, &c.
ALEXANDER BROWN & SON,
200 yds. of the best
4 and 7-8 Linen
Dresses &c. called to a
Brown Holland
N. B. Part of the above are yet in
74c. 31