

What importance is it to us or to any other State in this Union, who is to be the next governor of New York, or what is to be the fate of Aaron Burr? A state powerful as New York, must always become an object of interest, when selecting its chief magistrate; a statesman like Aaron Burr, when about to make a new move on the chess-board of politics, becomes more than ever worthy of our vigilance. But a crisis is approaching, that may give them still greater importance. New York is solicitous to give a President to the Union. We shall not object to it: no state in the confederacy will object to it, if she can produce a candidate worthy from his years, his experience, his talents, and his inflexible integrity, of the mighty office to which he aspires. But is Aaron Burr such a man? Let him however be elected the Gov. of New York, and the world will soon see, whether he is not likely to become the aspiring candidate. Therefore let it not be said that the man who fixes his eye upon the political intrigues of New York is stepping beyond his province. Where those intrigues are likely to generate reprehensible projects, that may embrace the union, it becomes us to snuff their approaches in every tainted breeze.

American AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1866

FOR THE AMERICAN.

FRIEND PECHIN,

IF thou thinkest the enclosed hints will be a proper seasoning for that dish of ultramarine intelligence, with which we are now-a-days so plentifully served, thou wilt by inserting them, in thy paper, oblige, &c.

A. P.

Perhaps there never was a time more eventful than the present, to a mind capable of taking an impartial survey of the present condition of mankind, it cannot fail to excite very serious emotions. In whatever light we consider the present tumults, which are amongst our fellow men, it must be a very serious subject. The public mind is not inattentive to the effects produced thereby, on their temporal interests; but whilst the merchant is regretting the sequestration of his property—whilst those who are attached to the several belligerent powers are anxious for the fate of their respective nations—whilst those who have a pride in military prowess, are reading with avidity and without emotion, the news of thousands slaughtered in a day—can the christian, whose heart is expanded with the love of God, and the love of mankind; can he, I say, look at those things, and not drop a tear over a scene on which is displayed in such a striking manner the woful depravity of human nature? But let us pause—perhaps we may draw a lesson of instruction: considering these things in a political point of view, it must be a very serious subject, as it affects the interest which we have in the welfare of mankind, and when we consider it as affecting the interests and happiness of those engaged in the bloody scene, we must, if we have any patriotism, feel an anxious wish that our own country may not be involved in similar disasters, & our attention will necessarily be turned to the means of averting them; and in order to discover these means, it will be necessary to enquire from what causes these evils are immediately produced. Perhaps we shall find the principal causes (if we do not think it necessary to go to the original, which is undoubtedly the depravity of human nature) are an eager desire for riches, and an aversion to honest industry—at least, it appears that these are the causes, by which we are most liable to be involved in war, and therefore, it may be well, for us to take a timely investigation of these things. With respect to the first, as it is productive of serious consequences, we shall suggest three things, in order to check its prevalence, for we hope there are some who will consider these things attentively; the first is that when we raise our expectations to more than we have need of, we not only are involved in cares which we might have otherwise avoided, but are liable to a greater number, and greater disappointments. Secondly, that it is impossible to enjoy more than a competence, and therefore we can have no more real satisfaction in the enjoyment of abundance than of merely enough—Thirdly, that notwithstanding this, our hearts, by being accustomed to the possession of many things becomes riveted to them, and by so much the more we possess, the greater will be our difficulty in parting with them.

And as to that second thing, which we mentioned as being likely to endanger our national welfare, we will briefly remark that yet in our infancy as a nation of people, that we possess more land, and not uncultivated land, than perhaps any other nation that ever existed; that we have within our own limits every thing, or the materials for every thing necessary for the use and sustenance of man; that no part of this immense territory is held by a reputable tenure, and that therefore there is nothing wanting to insure our national peace and prosperity, but a strict cultivation of what we possess, for forgetting the virtuous dispositions and habits amongst ourselves. It is far from our wish to insinuate, that we ought to neglect our agriculture, for the sake of neighboring nations—but when we hear to the statement with which we were not long since

furnished of our imports and exports for a past year, wherein it appeared that the amount of the former exceeded that of the latter by more than two millions of dollars; it cannot be doubted, that many of our importers & retailers of imported goods, had better been guiding the plow, or otherwise cultivating our lands. It is not our wish to enlarge upon this subject; but the following extract from an European writer, is so pertinent to the occasion, that we think proper to subjoin them.

The annual labor of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessaries and conveniences of life, which it annually consumes, and which always consists either in the immediate produce of that labor, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations. Accordingly therefore, as this produce, or what is purchased with it, bears a greater or smaller proportion to the number of those who are to consume it, the nation will be better or worse supplied with all the necessaries and conveniences of life for which it has occasion. But this proportion must in every nation be regulated by two different circumstances—First, by the skill, dexterity and judgment with which labor is generally applied in it—and secondly, by the proportion of those who are employed in useful labors, and that of those who are not so employed.

Thus we see that even the wealth of a nation, must originate in the labour of its people—But the tendency which a life of honest industry has to preserve the health, the soundness of the mind, moral habits, and when equally distributed, a general mediocrity of fortune, and consequently domestic peace and tranquillity—as well as a lawful natural increase to the strength of a nation, above a life of mercantile pursuits, is too obvious to need any enlargement.

INTERMENTS

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

Table with 2 columns: Cause of death and number of interments. Includes Drowned, Consumption, Worms, Croup, Intemperance, Child bed, Pleurisy, Asthma, Old age, Fits, Sudden death, Diseases unknown, Adults, Children, and a Total of 21.

The following resolutions of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, were transmitted to the legislature of this state by his excellency the governor on the 6th instant.

Resolved, That our senators in the congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to take all legal and necessary steps, to use their utmost exertions, as soon as the same is practicable, to obtain an amendment to the federal constitution, so as to authorise and empower the congress of the United States to pass a law, whenever they deem it expedient, to prevent the further importation of slaves from any of the West India Islands, from the coasts of Africa or elsewhere, into the United States, or any part thereof.

Resolved further, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in congress; also to the executives of the different states, with a request that the same may be laid before their respective legislatures, for their consideration and adoption.

(New-York paper.)

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

A committee has been appointed to take into consideration the expediency of giving a premium by lottery, eastern lands or otherwise, to such persons as shall associate for the purpose of opening a water communication from the harbor of Boston, through the towns of Weymouth, Abington, Bridgewater, Raynham, by Taunton, Great River, &c. to the harbor of New York.

It has long been a question whether Air Balloons could be directed at will. Two enterprising Frenchmen, Messieurs Le Mercier and Pauly, lately announced that they had discovered the secret: and on Saturday the 19th of October last they made their first ascension at Paris in a Balloon of an oval form, with two oars placed on either side. Our two Aeronauts ascended in the Parachute, with a fine northerly breeze, and seemed as if they resisted the action of the wind, for by means of the oars they succeeded in turning round and frequently described the circumference of a circle. It is not, however, yet clearly ascertained whether they are really in possession of the important secret of directing the Balloon to any point in the Compass.

It is to be sincerely regretted, that a gentleman of Mr. Randolph's talents, one who appears to feel as every true American ought to feel, for the national rights and honor, and who possesses the power of doing much to save a sinking land—is incapable of rising above the influence of local considerations, the moment he engages in a point of domestic policy.

We beg leave to remind our readers, that this same Mr. Randolph, whose talents and patriotism are here extolled so highly and so justly, is the very individual Mr. John Randolph, whose folly, incapacity and rashness have been the burden of so many federal songs—the man, by opposing whom, with vindictive rancor, that poor dupe, Elliot, acquired so much federal applause. At length even the enemies of one and the invigilars of the other, have learned to distinguish between gold and misel. Randolph extorts unwilling admiration from his determined opponents, and Elliot is forgotten, except when he obtains the imperious applause of ladies, by arranging some labored and pretty sentence, or forming some sparkling epigram. But we mean not to undervalue the booming and well-earned laurels of the former, by comparing them with the faded and blasted wealth of the latter. Our object was merely to remark

on the changed opinion of federalists with respect to Randolph. Once they denounced him as a fool and a traitor—his course has been uniform—and now they extol him as a statesman and a patriot. What reliance can be placed on their characters of men? Either they were formerly incapable of distinguishing merit, or they were unjust in withholding its proper praise. Let them choose between the alternative.

[Nat. Eagis.]

THE FRENCH IRISH LEGION.

That body of the French force, which is denominated the "Irish Legion," and which encamped for a considerable time back in the vicinity of Brest, has been obliged to go with Augereau, to the seat of war in Germany. This legion consists altogether of exiles from Ireland, who enlisted specially on the condition of being employed in the invasion, or, as they thought, in the emancipation of their country. When the proposition was made to them, at the instance of Bonaparte, to go on a different service, the majority of the officers remonstrated, and loud murmurs were heard among the privates. Of those who were most conspicuous in resisting the emperor's wish several were taken into custody, some of whom have, it is said, been since actually shot for mutiny. This legion consisted some time ago of about 4000 men. It is under the command of Blackwell, who was one of those captured at Ham-

burgh with Napper Tandy. Blackwell was liberated on his arrival in Ireland, on the ground that he was a French citizen.

(London paper.)

From a late London Paper.

An English prisoner hearing our late success at Trafalgar, spoken of with astonishment, observed, that it was not much to be wondered at, since Lord NELSON, commanded the Victory.

ANECDOTE.

Some time after the conclusion of the late war, a young American was present in a British play house, when an interlude was performed, in ridicule of his countrymen. A number of American officers being introduced in tattered uniforms, and barefoot, the question was put to them severally, "What was your trade before you entered into the army?" One answered a taylor, another a cobbler, &c. The wit of the piece was to banter them for not keeping themselves clothed and shod; but before that could be expressed, the American exclaimed from the gallery, "Great Britain beaten by taylor's! Huzza!" Even the prime minister, who was present, could not help smiling amidst a general peal of laughter.

Married on Monday evening the 17th instant, by the Rev. John Baxley, Nicholas Corbly, Esqr. to the amiable Mrs. E. Byrk, both of this city.

Married—On Saturday last by the Rev. Mr. Grigsby, the gallant Captain STEPHEN DECATUR, to the accomplished and much admired Miss SUSAN WHEELER, only daughter of Luke Wheeler, esq. mayor of the borough of Norfolk.

Died, in this city, on Saturday night last, Mr. CHARLES McLAUGHLIN, of Georgetown—much and justly regretted.

Died at Frederick-town, on Tuesday last, Mrs. MARY HYMES, a native of Germany, aged 103 years. Accustomed to the severest duties of female service, from her infancy, but plain and frugal in her mode of living and blest with a good constitution; through the whole of her life she enjoyed a remarkable state of health, and during the last 40 years was scarcely known to have had one hour's sickness. To the very last, she enjoyed all her faculties and activity, and was capable of attending to her domestic affairs, and what is very uncommon, could read the smallest print without the aid of spectacles.

Boston, March 11.

Cleared, ships Aristides, Cottle, Rotterdam; Romeo, Le Bosquet, do.; briggs Juno, Rutherford, Amsterdam; Harmony, Baker, do.; sloop's Jupiter, Long, St Johns, N. B.; Polly, Ferris, Newfoundland; Sally, Lewis, St. Vincents and a market.

No foreign arrivals the last 10 days. Sailed, ships Columbine, Carnes, for Havana; sloop's Mary and Eliza, Gorham, for ditto.

Wind N. N. W. blowing, very fresh. Sailed, ships Bromo, Brock, for Calcutta; Romeo, Le Bosquet, for Rotterdam; Aristides, Cottle, for ditto.

Advertisement for a printing job line, mentioning 'AMERICAN' and 'JOB LINE'.

For Sale. The subscriber offers for Sale, AN ASSORTMENT OF Hempen & Flaxen Osnaburgs, ON moderate terms, and entitled to drawback. TILMAN ANSPACH, No. 16, South-street. March 18.

To Rent. A CONVENIENT TWO STORY BRICK BACK BUILDING, with a GARDEN and a pump of good water in the yard, situated in South Gay-street. Apply to the Printer. March 18.

For Sale. A COMPLETE collection of the NATURAL HISTORY OF M. DE BUFFON, in FRENCH, 38 volumes, with elegant engravings of every species of animals. Apply at No 1, Calvert-street, to M. DELVECCHIO. March 18.

For Sale. A VALUABLE LOT OF GROUND, situated on the west side of Bond-street, Fell's-Point, between Wilk and Fleet-streets—running 60 feet on Bond-street, and from thence to Strawberry alley, and 60 feet on said alley, all in fee simple, with an indisputable title, and three tenements thereon. The above property will be sold on accommodation terms, if applied for before the 25th of March—otherwise it will be offered at Public Auction on said day. N. B. For terms or particulars enquire of WILLIAM ROBINSON, on the premises or GEORGE ROBINSON, in Water-street. March 18.

Carraccas Cocoa. JUST ARRIVED, ABOUT twenty-two thousand pounds of the very best quality CARRACCAS COCOA, entitled to drawback, for sale by HUGH THOMPSON. Also in store, Upland Cotton, And Green Coffee, calculated for retailing. A few puncheons old Antigua Rum, fit for immediate use. March 18.

Susquehannah Canal. THE Annual Meeting of the Proprietors of the SUSQUEHANNAH CANAL, will be held at Bryden's Inn, in the city of Baltimore, on TUESDAY, the 25th of March, inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The business to be submitted to the company, is so very important, that a punctual attendance of the proprietors, in person or by proxy, is particularly requested. By order of the governor and directors, S. STRETT, Secry. March 18.

For Sale. A LIKELY NEGRO MAN, about 23 years of age, who has been accustomed to all kinds of house work, and is a good waiter.—Enquire of the printer. March 18.

For Sale. A LIGHT GERMAN BUILT CARRIAGE, without a top, on springs, with iron axletree, having seats for eight persons, and convenience for the carriage of necessary baggage. Apply to the printer. March 18.

Stray Cow. CAME to the subscriber's place, in December last, a Dark Brindle COW, middle face; has a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. HENRY FRANKBERGER. March 18.

District of Maryland, to wit: BE it remembered, That on the twenty-fourth day of February in the thirtieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, William C. Cochran of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "The Memoirs of the Dead, and Tombs' Remembrancer, accurately taken down and alphabetically arranged, of the different persons interred, the time of their decease, and tomb-stone inscriptions of the principle burying grounds in the United States, calculated chiefly for those who wish, on any occasion, to preserve in their memory, at a single view the time of the decease of a beloved relation or friend. By W. C. COCHRAN." In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors, and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned." PHILIP MOORE, Clerk D. C. Maryland District. Tu. March 18.

Public Sale. Pursuant to an order of the orphans' court, of Anne Arundel county, will be exposed to public sale, at the late dwelling of Thomas Scothold, deceased, on the north side of Severn, on Tuesday, the 1st day of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, ALL the personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of two young negro men, one of them is acquainted with the Shoe-making and Tanning business, Also, negro women, boys, girls, and children, household and kitchen furniture (among which are some plate and valuable bedding; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, bacon, lard, corn fodder, and plantation utensils; a schooner, battureux, cabses, a large new seine, one hundred fathom in length, and a number of other articles, too tedious to mention. Terms of sale, cash for all sums under twenty dollars, all sums above, the purchaser to give bond on note, with approved security, payable in six months, with interest from the day of sale. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue until the whole is sold. All persons having claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in duly attested, and to be paid, that they may be included, and secured to make immediate payment of. GEORGE CONAWAY, Auctioneer. N. B. Any information wanted, apply to Mr. Clerk Smith, Baltimore. March 11.

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