

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

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NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1866

James Blair,
No. 25 1/2, MARKET STREET,
HAS just received, and is now opening an
elegant assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
Which will be sold at very reduced prices for
cash or good paper.

ALSO,
70 barrels of LIMES, in good order and at
a very reduced price.
April 7

Sale by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,
The 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. John D. D. D.
nelli's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold,
About 50,000 lbs of MAHOGANY, of a super-
ior quality, in lots to suit purchasers, and
40 tons FUSTICK.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
April 14

Just Received,

Per schooner *Robt.*, captain Wilson, from St. Ja-
co de Cuba,
322 boxes best quality SUGAR.
For sale by
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
April 12



PANTHEON.

Mr. MANFREDI, and his company, con-
sisting of six performers, 3 Ladies and 3 Gen-
tlemen, from Philadelphia, offer their services
to the Public, and respectfully inform the Lad-
ies and Gentlemen of the City of Baltimore,
that their performance commences

On TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF APRIL.
The performance will be commenced by Miss
LOUISA, with a DANCE in character on the
TIGHT-ROPE, with the Balance Pole.
Miss Catherine will dance on the rope, a com-
edie dance, after which she will dance a serious
dance.

Madam Manfredi will dance a Turkish dance
on the rope, with the balance pole, she will per-
form the feat of the Moving Board, and take a
collation on the rope, in the Turkish style, seated
at a table on a chair.

Mr. Manfredi will dance an English horn-pipe
on the rope, and afterwards

The Cofic Dance.

He will jump over a ribbon fifteen feet high,
backwards and forwards.

Miss Catherine will dance without the bal-
ance pole, and perform several surprising and
agreeable feats

Madam Manfredi will play on the Mando-
line without the balance pole, after which she
will display two flags at the same time.

Mr. Manfredi, without the balance pole, will
go through the surprising feat of the Hoop, al-
so, the Spanish Cloak, and exhibit the feat of
the Glass of Wine in the Hoop. The Clown
will divert the company with numerous comic
capers

Tumbling Agility of the Children,
Who will perform several feats on the car-
pet, in the Italian style. Extraordinary feats of
the Tumbler, who will throw backward and
forward Somersets over Tables and Chairs.

Ground Tumbling, with English and Spanish
Dances

The Egyptian Pyramids.

Mr. Manfredi will balance several persons on
his arms, legs, &c. showing several perspec-
tives in the Roman style.

He will dance a Spanish Fandango over a
number of eggs

The whole to conclude with a horn-pipe by
Miss Catherine.

Days of performance: Thursdays, Thurs-
days and Saturdays. Admission 1 Dollar.
The doors open at 6 o'clock, and the cur-
tain rise at 7. No cigars to be smoked.

April 10

Burnett's Oyster House,

Bondstreet, near the corner of Shalesbeare-
street, Fell's Point.

GRATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber
returns his thanks to his friends and
customers, and begs leave to assure them, that
every exertion will be used to merit their appro-
bation.

CHARLES BURNETT.
N. B. A constant supply of the best Oysters
that can be procured, will be kept during the
season.

C. B.
Nov. 1

To the Voters of the City and

County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been solicited by a number of
my friends in the city and county, to offer
myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF,
at the ensuing election, and feeling a consci-
ousness that I possess the necessary qualifica-
tions to discharge the duties attached to that
office, I now come forward and respectfully
solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing
election; assuring you, that, if I should become
your choice, I shall make every exertion to
discharge the duties attached to the office with
punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as
may be consistent with the interest of those
whom I may have the honor to serve.

JOHN KERNS.
February 12

200,000 wt. Bourbon Coffee

150,000 wt. Jacatra Sugar,

Just received and for sale by
HOLLINS & M'BLAIR.

April 5

COPY.

THURSDAY, September 26, 1865.

COURT OF ADMIRALTY,
Doctors Commons.

DISPATCH,

BENNETT, Masters.
Before the Right Honorable Sir William
Scott.

SENTENCE.

Court.—This case is of very consider-
able importance in point of the value of
property, and in point of the extent of
principles which it might involve. It
is an American ship going from Am-
sterdam where she had delivered a
cargo from Canton, and was going back
again with a cargo taken in at Holland
for the purpose of being disposed of at
Canton, there another cargo was to be
put on board and from the general pa-
pers she appeared to be destined again
for Amsterdam. There is a sort of in-
formation that she was to come to Em-
bden and a market, or rather to express
more accurately, that the bills of lading
were to be filled up for Embden and a
market, but the general tenor of the
papers indicate an intention that the re-
turn voyage should be to Amsterdam—
I may construe the expressions too
narrowly.

The first question is with respect to
the property. I cannot say I have seen
any thing in these letters that tends to
make the title of property. In this
case there is very fair proof of its being
the property of these persons in Am-
sterdam. It is very possible that the sup-
ercargo (who undoubtedly is a young man,
may have been open to the addresses of
persons in Holland who may be in a
state of distress, but I cannot possibly
take it against the mass of evidence
here furnished. As to what has been
said with respect to advances by per-
sons in Holland it is nothing more than
what is common, without which com-
merce could not be carried on. They
are advances which are not to give the
persons any interest in the goods, they
are merely mercantile advances, and
are not to be considered as carrying any
thing disadvantageous to the title of the
property. I think it would be vexatious
if I was to direct further proof in
regard to that circumstance. If the
papers are all fair, if there is nothing
that arises in the transaction which
points to other interests, the court looks
no further, and therefore I shall dismiss
that part of the case as sufficiently proved
to the satisfaction of the court.

The second question is, as to the
national character of the persons who
come there as supercargoes. I think
it is not unreasonable to enquire whether
those persons have left Holland or
are still remaining there superintending
the cargoes which they have imported,
for the character of a supercargo is
easily mixed and changed for that of a
merchant—they might establish a dom-
icil there, and carry on a trade in
that sort of way which a belligerent
country does not authorize—whether
these supercargoes are staying there
in the prosecution of their former ad-
ventures or for the purpose of a general
trading to an indefinite extent. I under-
stand that these parties are now in En-
gland, and if that is known to the parties
on the other side; their affidavits will
not be necessary.

The case being clear of these two mat-
ters of fact, the title of property, and
the character of those persons in some
degree,

The third question is, as to the legiti-
macy of the trade which is carried on in
this case: and in many instances of neutral
ships; a trade from Amsterdam to Can-
ton in China, and from Canton in China
to Amsterdam.

And it is made a question whether
this is a trade which a neutral can
legally engage in? Certainly it is a
case extremely distinguishable from
Mr. de Konnick's which has been al-
luded to. In that case Mr. de Konnick
had entered into a contract with the
Dutch East-India company, in which it
was avowed that these goods could not
be imported by Dutchmen themselves
with security, because they were re-
duced to such distress by the prevalence
of the British arms in that part of the
world. The contract held that it was
eo animo for the protection of the com-
merce of the enemy—that case there-
fore is very distinguishable from this,
for there the fact was avowed on both
sides. In the present case it is said,
that this is a trade arising entirely from
the pressure of the war—I am not pre-
pared to say the papers do support that
assertion. The circumstances alluded
to of a certain commission and advan-
tage are no more than what might have
occurred in time of peace, and the
matter of fact in this case is not before
the court in such a form as to apply it
with any harshness.

The court saw in a variety of cases
last war the East-India trade of Holland
subject to much variation—it continued
some time in the Dutch East-India com-
pany, that went to ruin and it fell into
other hands, and it did appear at the
conclusion of the war, advice was given
by Mr. de Konnick in one of his let-
ters respecting whether the trade which
had continued open during the peace or
not, he recommended if it continued
open it should continue open only to the
Danes, but how far that advice was
adopted I have nothing to satisfy one

way or the other; from the number of
vessels engaged it appears it was open
to a great extent. The present was at
no time so confined as the trade to Ba-
tavia, the Americans have as great a
right to go to Canton as to any port in
the war, it rests entirely with the Chi-
nese, the Americans have a right to
go to Canton and trade with the mer-
chants there, whether they have facto-
ries there or not, therefore it does not
distinguish the present case to its advan-
tage from that of trading to the Dutch
East-India settlements properly so called,
but I cannot go the length of saying that
there may not be something in the trade
as it now exists which may require more
elucidation, and when I see there are a
great number of cases which may prob-
ably occur, and looking to the magnitude
of the present concern, I think I am
consulting the interest of both countries
in requiring further information respect-
ing that trade. If it is a trade which
is perfectly legal and open it is very fit
that American ships should not be inter-
rupted in their commerce. If it should
turn out that it is a trade which does
improperly interfere with the just rights
of this country as a belligerent, there
it is necessary that commerce of this
nature should be subject to any conse-
quences which captors have a right to
inflict upon it. Under the various
changes it has undergone and the imper-
fect information which this case fur-
nishes, I shall allow further proof to be
given with respect to the general nature
of the trade between Amsterdam and
Canton.

N. B. The captors in this case gave
up the ship without bail and no further
prosecution carried on.

During the peace the Dutch East
India company allowed neutrals, as per
several contracts that were made, to go
from Amsterdam to Canton and return
to Amsterdam.

From the London Morning Chronicle of
February 10.

DILAPIDATED RESOURCES AND HOPES.
The Courier of Thursday last, with its
usual candor and truth, remarks that the
new ministry are beginning to prepare
the public not to be surprised if they find
them unable to govern the country bet-
ter than that excellent statesman who is
now no more. They are laboring to im-
press a belief that they have suc-
ceeded to "dilapidated resources and hopes,"
&c.

We should not have thought it neces-
sary to take any notice of this, more than
of the eternal columns of vapid common-
place and dull malignity which fill the
Courier night after night, were it not that
it may beget to remind the country of the
situation in which the new ministry suc-
ceeded to the direction of affairs.

We have said (and with that article
the new ministry have no more to do
than with the scurrillities of the Courier),
that the new ministry succeeded to "dil-
apidated resources and hopes." And will
the truth of the assertion be questioned
by any man who has witnessed the events
of the last four months? Do we say
that the resources of the country are ex-
hausted, or its hopes annihilated?—
Do we say that the victory of Trafalgar
affords no consolation or that its splendor
is not bright amidst the surrounding
gloom? Certainly not. We neither de-
spair of the country's resources nor of its
courage; but that man must be blind
indeed, who does not see that the resour-
ces of Great Britain, and its hopes too, are
dilapidated by an ill-concerted, ill-sup-
ported continental war, by the battle of Au-
sterlitz, and the peace of Presburgh.

Only a few days ago our patriotic Mr.
George Rose, who in a long official life,
has made more money in the public ser-
vice than the Duke of Newcastle spent
in a specien, which for true pathos &
delicacy, surpassed far all that history or
poetry records of the speech of Antony
over the dead corpse of Cæsar, pronoun-
ced a funeral oration over Mr. Pitt, in
which he depicts that "excellent states-
man" as sinking the victim of a nation's
ills, and exclaiming in his last moments,
"O! how I love my country!" The
heavy afflictions which have befallen Eu-
rope, and in Europe England, are repre-
sented to have broken his heart, and to
have killed him as in a field of battle.

Whether this picture be too much col-
ored or not, we do not enquire. We
did not throw blame on any one when we
said that the new ministry succeeded to
dilapidated resources and hopes. We
meant to describe a state of things under
which an "excellent statesman" sunk
with sorrow to the grave.

We shall have a great reluctance to
bring Mr. Pitt and his system into dis-
cussion upon personal grounds; but for
the sake of justice and of truth, we must
not suffer the living to be robbed in or-
der to deck the monuments of the dead.

We find that the new ministry suc-
ceeded to "dilapidated resources and hopes,"
because, after the late events on the con-
tinent, no man can reasonably entertain
the same expectations of glory and ulti-
mate success in the war as if these events
had not taken place. This must be obvious,
though the utmost praise were due to
Mr. Pitt. His own friends agree that the
success of his continental measures did
not correspond with the wisdom of his
plans. Be it so. But, surely, if we can
transport ourselves back to last June and
July, before the continental war began,
before the battle of Austerlitz, and the
peace of Presburgh, it might have been
said with a certain degree of truth, that

we had resources entire, and hopes fresh
and vigorous. It might then have been
said, that in addition to the courage, the
zeal and enterprise of Lord Nelson and
all our fleets, we had numerous and con-
fident allies on the continent. We had,
according to Lords Mulgrave and Castle-
reagh & Francis de Neufchateau, 500,000
men ready to take the field in the same
cause with us. Surely, at least, that was
a resource to look to in June last. A wise
and able minister would have been entit-
led to calculate upon that as something to
aid our own exertions and to oppose the
force of the enemy. But where now are
the 500,000 men? Where are those re-
sources? Where the hopes built upon
them of deliverance to Europe—of new
bassiers to its independence, and addi-
tional safeguards to our own? Is it false
then to say, that now, after the battle of
Austerlitz, and the peace of Presburgh,
the new ministry succeeded to "dilapidated
resources and hopes?"

We see, from the treaties laid before
Parliament, that the object of the confeder-
ates, among other things, was to

"Re-establish the king of Sardina in
Piedmont."

"The security of Naples, and the eva-
cuation by the French of all Italy.

"The establishment of such an order
of things in Europe, which may effectually
guarantee the security and independ-
ence of the different states, and present
a solid barrier against future usurpations."

These were desirable, most desirable
objects, and he who, in the prosecution
of them could contemplate the prospect
of 500,000 armed men, and with ability
to employ them well, must be acknowl-
edged to have possessed great resources;
and perhaps, might have been indulged
in considerable hopes. But when the
attempt has been made, and has failed,
is there nothing taken away of resources
of hope" from those who have the lot to
succeed to the conduct of this arduous
war.

The objects of the confederacy were
laudable, and they were to use a simple
phrase of one of the treaties, more desir-
able than easy attainment. But what
man in his sober senses can now indulge
even the dream of such terms being ob-
tained by war or negotiation?—What
man would propose them to Bonaparte,
so unobtainable are they now, not to reason
and justice, but to the *ultima ratio regum*,
that force which has triumphed, that
fortune which has decided. Is it false,
then, that the new ministry succeeded to
"dilapidated resources and hopes?"

Far be it from us, however to say, that
because in many respects we are depriv-
ed of all reasonable expectation of setting
bounds to the insolence and the ambition
of Bonaparte on the continent, that we
are therefore to consider ourselves either
deprived of resources or of hopes. In
relation to the continent and the effectual
reduction of the power of France, we as-
sert that none but a visionary man can
expect such a result from the single ex-
ertions of this country. After what has
lately befallen the continent, as little can
any reasonable man look to a new contin-
ental co-operation to which Bonaparte
will be willing to make any accessions,
either from fear or policy.

The new ministry, therefore, succeeded
to the helm of the state under disadvan-
tages which cannot be denied. The war
must now assume a different character
from which it possessed previous to the
continental disasters. The public repose
confidence in the new administration, but
they are too just to indulge expectations
or to make demands absolutely inconsis-
tent with the state in which the affairs of
Europe are now placed.

We entertain no fears, however, that
the new ministry will find it necessary to
caution the public not to be surprised if
they do not govern the country better than
the "excellent statesman," now no more.
Had they negotiated the treaties with
foreign powers, now before parliament,
and conducted the confederacy, so miser-
ably broken to pieces, we are confident
that no one man among them, however
supported by conscious rectitude, would
have arrogated the honors of a monu-
ment. There is not one among them who
has not spirit to hold in supreme con-
tempt the authors of such absurd and un-
reasonable adulation.

The citizens of London may raise what
columns they please "to lift the head and
lie" of Mr Pitt's merits; but the pile of
ruins which cover Europe inspires the
beholder with different sentiments, and
must tell another tale to future times.

PROVIDENCE, April 5.

A match was made by two gentlemen
between the celebrated horse *Dutchman*,
of Boston, and the small black Virginian
Crop, of this town, who was much cele-
brated for his bottom, and active move-
ments over the ground as a traveller.—
Dutchman was likewise celebrated for his
speed on the turf. These horses were to
travel from Providence to Boston and
back again. The bet between the parties
was 200 dollars. They started from Con-
stitution-Hill precisely at 9 o'clock on
Tuesday morning, and arrived in Boston
20 minutes past 12. *Crop* returned im-
mediately for Providence, was lively and
in good spirits for 76 miles, which he
performed in 6 hours and 54 minutes! He
travelled the first 50 miles in 3 hours
and 47 minutes. The last 5 or 6 miles
he failed very fast and became totally
blind. He however arrived in town pre-
cisely at 6 o'clock, P. M. This poor
Crop performed a journey of 82 miles in
9 hours; he was immediately stabled, but

expired in 45 minutes after his arriva
Dutchman, when he passed the toll house
in Dedham, was 24 minutes behind *Crop*,
nor was he able to overtake him, but
failed 18 miles from Providence, where
he also died in a few hours. Nearly two
thousand dollars were pending on this
match.

NEW-YORK, April 11.

The quarantine on vessels arriving at
this from the Straits, and from the East
and West-Indies commenced yesterday
at Staten Island for the summer season,
as usual, according to law.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday
morning, in a gale of wind, the ship *Cor-
della*, captain Delano, for Amsterdam,
dragged her anchors, and being in danger
of being on Long Island Shore, a num-
ber of seamen voluntarily offered their
services to assist her. In the act of taking
out an anchor, the boat in which they
were stationed upset; and they were all
thrown overboard. They swam to a yawl
which lay contiguous, and the whole of
them taking hold of one side of her at
the same time, she upset also; and of
the eleven persons, six were drowned;
the remainder were saved with much dif-
ficulty. Among the unfortunate men
who perished were Mr. Taber, mate of
the brig *Fredonia*, and Mr. Isaiah Terry,
second mate of the ship *Rhoda* and *Bet-
sey*, both of New-Bedford.

RICHMOND, April 9.

MURDER!

And the most infamous consequent conduct!
On Tuesday, (1st April) inst, in the after-
noon the widow *Morgan*, visit of two negro
women and a girl ploughing on the bank
of James River, in Chestfield county, opposite
Truckee Island. The mistress was knifed in
the head with an axe by one of the women
whom she was speaking to the other—the first
blow staggered her so much as to afford an op-
portunity for another, which by the united ef-
forts of the two women, caused instant death.
Some pine bushes were thrown over the body
to conceal it, though, when a negro fellow, a
bootman, named Jim Shale, husband to the
woman giving the first blow, coming to their
assistance, the corpse was carried some dis-
tance up the bank, to a place where the water
in the river is uncommonly deep, and the cur-
rent not rapid—and here 'was here' was a
scene too horrible almost for repetition! The
corpse was cut up with an axe into more pieces
than have yet been ascertained. The neighbors
have been able, after two days searching with
nets, to find but eight pieces of this most un-
fortunate woman! Among which was found
two legs cut off at the knees—part of an arm
—part of a thigh—and four other pieces
scarcely to be known—some of them decency
forbids to be named! The other parts, as yet
have not, and perhaps never can be found!
but are humblers' and no doubt sunk there-
abouts! The tracks of the inhuman wretch
are likely to be seen where he waded into the
river, and distributed the hideousness of his
butchery! So much of this most atrocious
deed was brought to light on Thursday and
Friday last, as well from circumstances as from
the confession of the two women. The girl,
too, confirms her confession, whilst the hus-
band with a countenance of guilt, still denies
the fact! but fortunately for the cause of jus-
tice, the three females and husband have been
committed, together with another bootman,
who it seems will throw some light on the affair,
and yet he himself innocent, although he is
husband to the other woman. The writer of
this distressing article was an eye witness on
Thursday and Friday, when his mind was some-
what returned by the proceedings of those
whose duty to law and humanity had stimu-
lated to action. It is deemed unnecessary to
detail more particulars of this painful case—
the more painful since the presence of several
of the unfortunate woman's children at the in-
quest—it may, however, be well to say, that
the affair is unconnected and unattended with
any circumstances, to excite apprehensions of
alarm—it is truly a singular case!

Cumberland, (Md.) April 1st, 1866.

This morning about four o'clock the in-
habitants of this town were called to-
gether by the cry of fire. It first broke out
in the kitchen of captain Harry; and be-
fore it was discovered had reached his
dwelling house, a large building of wood,
which in a few moments, and by the time
the citizens assembled, was wrapt in one
entire blaze of flame, which bid defiance
to every possible effort to extinguish it,
and left them time only to get out a very
small part of the furniture. Adjoining
captain Harry's was the fine large brick
building belonging to Mr. Hoffman, to
which the flame communicated; and as
the town was totally destitute of ladders,
hooks, and every thing useful on such an
occasion, the fury of the flame could not
be checked, and we became painful specu-
lators to the destruction of the most valu-
able house in town, and obliged to lend
our effort only to the saving the furni-
ture, and stopping the fire which now
had reached the out-houses; these being
low, were more within our power, and
together with the stables were preserved.
The night was highly favorable; a slight
sprinkle of rain, and no air, saved us;
had there been a wind, as has generally
been the case all the spring, the lower
part of the town must inevitably have
perished. Mr. Hoffman's house was occu-
pied as a tavern, and for years has been
our principal one, and the loss to him is
great and severe; but to captain Harry it
is greater, for his all is gone; and from
a state of independence, procured by his
industry, in a few hours finds himself
reduced to poverty and want.—The gen-
erous liberality of our citizens upon this
occasion reflects the highest credit upon
their characters.—A few hours after the
fire had ceased, they pretty generally got
together, and with a truly noble spirit,
and seemed anxious to be forward in do-
ing something for his distressed and un-
fortunate neighbours.—The loss upon
this occasion may be estimated at about
from six to eight thousand dollars; and