

American,
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 37 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1866

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, Bowly's wharf,
Has received from Boston and New York, for
sale,
10 pipes Holland Gin
15 ditto French Brandy
60 barrels Prime and Cargo Pork.
May 12 d4t

200 bags choice Green Coffee,
Entitled to Drawback.
JUST received and offered on accommodating
terms by the subscriber, who has on hand a
general assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
which he will dispose of on moderate terms.
JAMES HAMMOND,
13, Ann-street.
May 14. d4t

N Boudet & Son,
PORTRAIT & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
CORNER of Market and South-streets,
over the store of Joseph Wilkins:—En-
trance from South-street, Baltimore.
No likeness, no pay.
May 14. d4t

Novascotia Potatoes.
130 barrels for sale on board of the schooner
Nancy, capt. Crowell, lying in Smith's dock.
Also,
20 boxes SMOAKED HERRINGS.
Apply on board said vessel.
May 14 d4t

Just Published,
THE LIFE of the Rev. DEVEREUX
JARRATT, Rector of Bath Parish, Dinwiddie
county, Virginia—in a series of letters address-
ed to the Rev. John Coleman, one of the
ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church
in Maryland.
The work is printed on a fine paper and
contains upwards of 300 pages 12mo. price
one Dollar. Subscribers will please call at
Messrs WARNER & HANNA'S Book-store,
No. 37, Market-street at the corner of South
Gay-street for their copies.
May 14 d4t

Wants a Situation
IN a good house, a Young MAN from the
country, of steady habits and respectable
family, has a good education writes a smooth
excellent hand; every thing necessary as it
respects his competency and fidelity may be
expected—his object is to obtain a knowledge
of business systematically, he therefore does
not expect a salary. A line left at this office
addressed to R. I. will meet with prompt at-
tention.
May 14 d4t

Broker's Office.
THE Subscriber offers his services to his
friends and the public in the above line, having
obtained the necessary credentials; and taken,
as an assistant, WILLIAM BOYCE—his
office for the present is in Lemon-street, No. 2,
formerly occupied by James Dimmett, where
business will be conducted with secrecy, and
dispatch.
Money advanced for good paper to any
amount, on the shortest notice.
Wanted, a few Shares, in the Water Stock
1400 gallons first quality Vinegar for Sale.
Likewise a three story Brick House to let.
JAMES G. McDOWELL.
May 14. d

Sale by Auction.
On FRIDAY,
The 16th inst at 11 o'clock will be sold on Mr.
Donnell's wharf Fell's Point, on terms which
will be made known.
95 Logs first quality Mahogany
AND
12 tons Logwood
ALSO
An Anchor about 1700 wt. for account of those
concerned.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
May 13

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY,
The 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock, will be
offered at Public Auction, on the premises,
THAT valuable LOT of GROUND, with
all the improvements thereon, in fee-simple,
No. 16, on South-street and Lovely-Lane;
near 35 feet front on South-street, and about
150 feet on Lovely-lane, opposite to the bank
of Maryland, the office of the Maryland In-
surance company, and next door to the dwelling
house of William Patterson, Esq. This prop-
erty is clear of all incumbrance, and needs no
further recommendation. The terms of pay-
ment, which will be liberal, will be made known
at the time and place of sale.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
May 14

William Wilson, & Sons.
Have received per the Six Sisters,
Cork Canvas, nos 4, 5 & 6,
Checks, calculated for exportation.
They have also on hand,
Irish Linens and Tickens,
White and brown Plattias,
Tickenburgs, Rouans,
Brown Flemish Sheatings,
Black Craps,
Russia Canvas and Ravens Duck,
do. Diapers,
do. Hemp,
Japanned Wares,
Cruet Frames,
4d and 20d Nails,
4 1/2 to 7 inch Spikes,
Brass Kettles,
Dutch glazed Tiles, and
20,000 lbs. Java Pepper
The greatest part of the above goods are en-
titled to drawback, and will be sold on mode-
rate terms.
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rate terms.
May 14 d4t

To Let,
THAT convenient Three Story BRICK
HOUSE, situated in Baltimore-street, near
Philpot's Bridge. For terms apply to
JOHN BARON,
Near the Theatre
co

March 24
Carracas Cocoa
OF THE NEW CROP.
89,000 wt. of the best quality just received
by the Schooner Hope, Captain Dawson, from
Laguaira, and for sale on liberal credit, by
LUKE TIERNAN & Co and
GEO. F. and L. WARFIELD,
co6t

April 25
William Wilson & on s
HAVE for sale, received by the Diana, from
Liverpool,
IRISH LINENS,
4-4 and 7-8 wide,
Sheathing Copper and Nails,
Copper in light sheets,
Tin-plates,
Shot and Milled Lead, in sheets,
Alum,
may 7 co

New Shoe-Store,
No 63, MARKET-STREET.
JOSEPH OWENS begs leave to inform his
friends and the public, that he has on hand
a complete assortment of the best retailing and
wholesaling SHOES.
Country Merchants and others may be supplied
on the best of terms.
April 28 eo12t

The Person
WHO took a TERRIER PUP from the
head of Centre Market on Saturday
morning, is requested to send him to the prop-
er owner, No. 2, Market-space—or his name
will be published.
may 12 d4t

M. Tiernan & Co,
252 MARKET-STREET,
Have received by the William, Murdoch, from
London,
3 trunks cotton Hosiery,
2 do Chambray Muslins
2 do cambric Muslins
2 do book Muslins
1 do fancy Shawls
4 do Threads
2 cases Pins
6 trunks Carbinals
ON HAND,
India Nankeens,
German Linens, Manchester, Stuffs, &c.
Which will be sold, on their usual low
terms. By the Diana and Fame, they expect
the remainder of their
SPRING GOODS.
may 3 ST&T10t

For Sale,
Havana SUGARS
Ditto MOLLASSES
Teneriffe WINE, in whole, half and quarter
casks
SALSAPARILLA
JALAP
Invoice of SILKS
ALMONDS
FIGS
Malmsy WINE
Peruvian BARK, and
MILL-STONES—the whole entitled to
drawback. Enquire at the office of
JOHN BARON,
Near the Theatre
February 6. co

Anderson & Jefferis,
66, MARKET-STREET,
Have received per the Diana from Liverpool,
A complete assortment of
SPECTACLES,
Viz—Silver Round and Oval } Double and
Steel Plated ditto ditto } Single Tem-
Tortoise Shell ditto ditto } ples.
Polished Steel ditto ditto }
Commoditio ditto ditto }
ALSO,
Spirit Levels; Desk and Pen-knives; Sports-
man ditto; Scissors; Razors and Straps; Ma-
thematical Instruments; Concave and Convex
Eye Glasses, set in silver; tortoise-shell, horn,
pearl, &c. Opera Glasses, silver mounted; 100th
Picks, &c.
N. B. They still continue to keep an exten-
sive assortment of WHIPS and CANES,
which with the above articles will be sold low
for cash or approved notes.
may 9 eo7t

Thos. W. & Jos. Griffith,
HAVE removed to No. 26, Calvert-street,
the south-west corner of Bank & Calvert
streets, where they have for sale cheap, an as-
sortment of WOOLEN, LINEN, and COT-
TON GOODS.

To Let,
A BRICK WAREHOUSE on Cheapside
Apply as above.
April 16 co

Alexander Coulter,
SADDLER, 114, Market-street,
Has on hand for Sale,
10 doz men's SADDLES, assorted.
3 doz women's do. do.
2 doz pair SADDLE-BAGS.
Valises, Plated Bridles,
Portmanteaus, Polished Steel do.
Do. Trunks, Common do.
Holsters, pocket and holster Pistols, and a
variety of Whips and Spurs.
A few sets plated and brass mounted Gig
HARNESSES.
1 do plated do. for pair of horses.
Iron Traces and Halter Chains, with a variety
of articles in his line of business, which he will
dispose of on moderate terms.
FIRE-BUCKETS of the best quality.
May 13. d4t

C. Smith & J. Williams,
TAILORS,
Fell's-street, Fell's-Point,
BEG leave to acquaint their friends and the
public in general, that they have com-
menced the above business, and have on hand
a large assortment of ready made CLOTHES,
which they offer for sale on the most reason-
able terms—work executed on the shortest no-
tice, and in the most fashionable manner.
N. B. Masters having servants to clothe may
be accommodated with every article at a small
expense.
may 10

From the National Intelligencer.

In addition to, and corroboration of the state-
ments we have made in relation to the measures
taken by the government on Spanish affairs, we
offer the following supplement, comprising ex-
tracts from the reports submitted by several
gentlemen on the floor of congress.
I. With regard to the documents alleged to have
been suppressed.

Mr. Alston says—"A particular document
has been referred to, the receipt of which I
have heard one or two gentlemen say, might
have altered their votes on the bill passed by
the House. But, I was astonished to hear such
a declaration. It could not have altered my
opinion; it had in my mind no bearing on the
measure."

Mr. Smilie says—"So far was the message
of the 17th of January, which had been alluded
to, from having any influence in changing his
vote, that it tended strongly to confirm him in
the propriety of it."

Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"It is said sir,
that a certain communication which was calcu-
lated to affect our votes relative to the bill
making appropriation for the purchase of the
Floridas, was detained some weeks after it was
received from our minister abroad, before it was
laid before us. I say, Mr. Speaker, that no
communication made to this House was calcu-
lated, in my opinion, to alter the votes of the
members of the House on that subject, cer-
tainly none that would have changed mine."

II. With regard to the alleged threat of
France—
Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"With regard
to some other remarks made by a gentleman
from Pennsylvania, (Mr. J. Clay,) I think it pro-
per to state that there is no communication
before this House which authorizes the assertion
that a threat has been made by France
against the United States. I deny, sir, that
there is any document which, if properly under-
stood, can be construed to have such a meaning.
I say, like-wise, that there is no document be-
fore the House which authorizes the assertion,
that France told us, if you give Spain one blow,
we will give you ten or two, as stated by the
gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Randolph.)
There is no such expression, nor any other that
would countenance the idea. France was not
brought into the question as being concerned
in our differences with Spain. She has, indeed,
been lugged in, in the place of argument; and
we have been charged with trucking to France,
when in all our proceedings the name of France
has hardly ever been mentioned, except by gen-
tlemen in debate, who will not admit that Spain
exists as a nation."

Mr. Jackson says—"The gentleman from
Virginia (Mr. J. Randolph) has declared that
France said if we gave Spain one blow, she
would give us two or ten in return, and others
have declared France threatened us with war.
Sir, I assert there are no such facts contained
in the secret dispatches sent to us."

Mr. Jackson adds—"I will undertake to say
that all the information we received from the
documents on this point, was in answer to the
enquiry, what their conduct would be, if we de-
clared war against Spain, to which they replied
they were compelled to take part with Spain."

III. With regard to the charge of an intention
to bribe France—
Mr. G. W. Campbell says—"I deem it pro-
per also to say, that the assertion that any
member of this House voted for a measure cal-
culated to bribe one nation, to induce another
to give up her rightful property, so far as it may
be applied to me, is without foundation, and
not authorized by any act of mine, and that no
man will undertake to say so."

Mr. Campbell adds—"Mr. Speaker,
I think it proper here to state that there
was no part of my conduct such as to
authorize any man to say the measure I
voted for was calculated to bribe any na-
tion. This was not my intention; it was
not the intention of the majority of this
House, and such an allegation cannot be
believed by the public, or by any unpre-
judiced and candid individual."

Mr. Eppes says—"It is said we have
appropriated money not for the purchase
of Florida, but to induce France to bully
Spain out of her right. On this subject,
I have never had but one opinion. I have
always believed, and I still believe, that
the money will be fairly employed in pur-
chasing Florida of the rightful owner.
The gentleman from Virginia will do me
the justice to recollect, that I held this
language with closed doors. I hold it
now in the presence of the people. That
France may ultimately get the money is
highly probable, and why? Has not the
gentleman from Virginia told us the sov-
ereignty of Spain is annihilated, that the
powers of her minister are signed Charles
Maurice Talleyrand? But of what im-
portance is it to us what becomes of the
money we pay Spain? Are we to be-
come the guardians of Spain? Shall we
not purchase a territory important to the
United States, because Spain may be bul-
lied or cheated out of the money she re-
ceives from us? If Spain is really in such
a degraded state that she has no will of
her own, has her conduct towards the U.
States been such, as to induce us not to
avail ourselves of the situation in which
we find her? For my own part, I care
not what use Spain makes of the money
paid to her for Florida. It is of no im-
portance to me as a representative, not
to the people. That the purchase will
be fairly made of Spain, and the money
paid to Spain, I have no doubt. The
government dare not employ it in any
other way."

IV. With regard to the charge of an
attempt to draw money from the treasury
without an appropriation by law—
Mr. Jackson says—"In relation to the
principal charge made against him, (the
secretary of state,) his having attempted
to draw money from the treasury without
an appropriation by law; it is not true—
no such attempt was made. I happened
to see the secretary of the treasury near
the door of this House, and asked him
whether it was true that such an attempt
was made, and he told me it was not;
that it was proposed in the executive cabi-
net before Congress met, to instruct our
minister to open a negotiation for the pur-
chase of the Floridas upon the supposi-
tion that Congress would appropriate the
money when they met—but that he had
remarked it was not certain that Con-

gress would make the appropriation—
and he added that this proposition did
not come from the secretary of state, but
from the President himself."

NEW YORK, May 12.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
Since our last London papers to the 26th
of March, inclusive, have been received
at this office, one of which (the Sun, of
the 25th) states, that Lord Holland was
about to depart for Berlin on a mission of
great importance, and that an order had
been given for a frigate to be in readiness
to convey his lordship to Cuxhaven.

Some of the ships in the bay, which
were not out of the reach of the batteries
when the French entered Naples, were
forced to strike their flags and return in-
to port. It is added, that almost the
whole convoy, on board of which was
embarked the royal property, has been
forced back to Naples by a gale of wind.

Murat is to be made a prince of the
German Empire, and perhaps an elector;
prince Louis Bonaparte is mentioned as
the future sovereign of Holland. Some
letters are said to have been received from
the Hague, stating, that he was expected
there shortly; that Schimmelpenninck
was to be immediately dispossessed of the
office of Grand Pensionary, and that the
new form of government, which had been
arranged for some time, will be declared
without delay. These intended changes
have, it is added, produced universal con-
sternation and dissatisfaction through-
out Holland. The funds have fallen from
10 to 12 per cent.

American.
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1866

Extract of a letter to Com. Rodgers dat-
ed ALBANY, Dec. 10th. 1865.
The American Brig Friendship, James
Clemmens, master of Boston, was sent in
here, on the 7th inst. by an Algine Fri-
gate, which met her off Ilica, bound
from London to Leghorn with a cargo
of Fish; the cause of detaining and send-
ing in said Brig, was her want of the
new Mediterranean passport, with which
every American vessel should have been
supplied on or before the month of July
last, according to the Convention made
with these Regencies, and the due noti-
fication given by the Secretary of State of
the United States.

The reason which Captain Clemmens
gives for not having the Passport, is, that
his vessel has not been in the U. States,
for three years past, and he (Mr. I. S.)
imprudently thought the cruisers
would receive that a sufficient excuse,
for his not being furnished with the new
Passport; but he has found himself grossly
mistaken, and (altno' he acknowledges
that he had seen the notification of the
Secretary of State) he has risked the
property committed to his charge, and in
some measure, endangered the peace of
his Country, with this regency, for if
they should have adhered tenaciously to
their usages, she would have been con-
sidered a good prize, the Passports being
the essential paper of the vessel. But
the high ground on which we now stand
here prevented the idea of detaining the
vessel, altho' the cruiser was perfectly
justifiable in sending her in, as they
know vessels only by their Passports.
On her arrival I left the business entirely
to the Government (knowing the grounds
on which the United States stood,) who
without hesitation, gave up the vessel
and cargo, and the Dey gave a Passport,
to protect her against further detenti-
on by his cruisers from this to Leghorn,
and from thence to the United States;
but for no other voyage in this Sea, as the
Mediterranean Passport is indispensable.
I can venture to say that no other nation
would have got a vessel off, under the
same circumstances for less than half the
value of vessel and cargo, and we ought
not to rely upon a repetition of like fa-
vors.

The "Patriotic Fund," for the relief of the
widows and orphans of the seamen who fell in
the cause of their country, which is now raising
in Great Britain, by voluntary individual con-
tributions, already amounts to nearly 200,000
sterling.

A proclamation has been issued by the gov-
ernor of the Bahama islands, permitting the im-
portation of corn, all sorts of grain, pulse, flour,
bread, rice, every species of salted provisions,
cattle and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of
lumber, from the United States, into the ports
of Nassau, Exuma, Turks Island, St. George &
Crooked Island, as well in neutral as British ves-
sels, for, and during the space of three months
to be computed from the 9th day of April, 1866.

The Alexandria Expositor explains the
second paragraph of Mr. Gallatin's letter
touching the president's desire to draw
money from the U. S. treasury in the
following manner:
"The second paragraph of the secre-
tary's letter," says the Expositor, "not
being deemed sufficiently explicit, indu-
ced a member of Congress to request an
explanation thereof from Mr. Gallatin.
The answer has been seen by one of the
most respectable citizens of Alexandria,
and having been by him stated in a mix-
ed company, we deem it no breach of
confidence to lay the facts before our read-
ers. It will enable them not only to
judge of the justice of the eternal enemy
avowed against our administration, but of
the confidence which the assertions of Mr.
John Randolph merit from every lover of
character, country and truth."

Mr. Gallatin, in this letter, disav-
any knowledge of any attempt to induce
him to part with any monies, under his
control, unappropriated by law; he
supposes that any idea of such intention
must have arisen from the circumstances
of its having been stated at a cabinet coun-
cil, held about ten days previous to the
commencement of the present session of
congress, in consequence of advices re-
ceived from our Ambassador at the court
of Madrid. These advices stated that
Spain would sell us the litigated territory
and Florida for two millions of dollars,
and that without this purchase, so advan-
tageous to the United States, it would be
impossible to settle the controversy other-
wise than by arms. A question arose in
the cabinet, whether it would be proper
then to sanction such a negotiation, con-
gress being so soon to meet, which was
determined in the negative, and on this
baseless fabric has Mr. John Randolph
grounded his opposition to the adminis-
tration, and hurled his anathemas at the
most sagacious, the most upright and
the most benevolent man that ever direct-
ed the affairs of any nation."

John Randolph's attempt to repeal the
salt tax was frustrated by the Senate—as
it should have been. There could not
well have been a more silly manœuvre
to regain popularity than this; for had it
been carried through both branches of the
congress, the honor and credit of the busi-
ness would not have attached to Ran-
dolph. General Thomas, of New-York,
told him so. It was the latter gentle-
man, who, at the session of Congress be-
fore the last, brought in a resolution to
repeal the duty on salt; but Randolph,
who was the chairman of the committee
of ways and means on that occasion, re-
fused or neglected to report on it. Yet,
he was very earnest in the matter when
it concerned his own popularity to do
something to save a ruined political rep-
utation. As we said before, there can be
no objection to repeal the duty on salt at
a proper time; but this is not that time,
and Randolph knows it is not. His ob-
ject must have been to reduce the ad-
ministration to extremity; and either
compel it to resort to new duties and
taxes, or to abandon the helm of govern-
ment.
Republ-an Advocate.

At a public dinner given by the Cit-
izens of St. Louis, on the 25th of March,
1866, to celebrate the Confirmation by
the Senate of the United States of Gen-
eral JAMES WILKINSON, as governor of
the Territory of Louisiana, the following
Toasts were given.
1st. United States—Whose Children
we are by adoption, may we merit their
paternal care and indulgence.
2d. Thomas Jefferson—The friend of
man, the guardian of rights, civil and re-
ligious, the firm advocate of rational Lib-
erty.
3rd. Senate of the United States—May
it long continue to hold the balance of the
constitution with a steady hand.
4th. House of Representatives—Liberal,
just, and enlightened, the pledge of
Freedom and guarantee of the constitu-
tion, the anchor of our hope, and rock of
our salvation.
5th. National Faith and Private Cred-
it—Success to the bona fide land claimant,
but confusion to the fraudulent Land
Jobber.
6th. Honesty in our Public Functiona-
ries.—May the officer become the Man,
and the Man the Officer.
7th. Unanimity in our Legislation.—
May it tend to wholesome Laws and mild
Government.
8th. Our rising Country.—May the
Eagle of America ever be its favoring au-
gury.
9th. The Sun of 76.—May we be cher-
ished and enlightened by the warmth of
its rays.
10th. Agriculture.—May our Luxuriant
prairies soon be converted into cultivated
fields.
11th. The Lead Mines of Louisiana—
may they always prove a faithful source
of Dollars for the pockets of its Friends
and of Bullets for the hearts of its En-
emies.
12th. The Furr Trade.—May it in-
crease our Leather Dollars, and give a
new Spring to our population.
13th. The Ladies of Louisiana—May
the friends of the country exclusively en-
joy their smiles,
VOLUNTEERS.

BY THE GOVERNOR.—Oblivion in re-
trospect, harmony in prospect.
BY THE PRESIDENT.
Maggs.—The firm Patriot and honest
Friend.
BY THE VICE PRESIDENT.
The territory of Louisiana.—May the
storms of its infancy presage calm to its
youth, and happiness to its age.
BY ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.
The memory of General Washington.
BY ANOTHER VOLUNTEER.
The example of Rufus Easton.—May
it serve as an awful warning to the rap-
acious adventurer, and nefarious specu-
lator.
BY A FRENCH GENTLEMAN.
Reformation to the Enemies of our
Territory.

\$300,000 of Dollars have not been ship-
ped off.
For the truth of this, we appeal to the
most inveterate enemy Mr. Jefferson has.
We dare any federalist to prove it, and
attach his name to the proof. The mem-
bers of congress are returning to their
homes:—ask them whether a single dol-

any knowledge of any attempt to induce
him to part with any monies, under his
control, unappropriated by law; he
supposes that any idea of such intention
must have arisen from the circumstances
of its having been stated at a cabinet coun-
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congress, the honor and credit of the busi-
ness would not have attached to Ran-
dolph. General Thomas, of New-York,
told him so. It was the latter gentle-
man, who, at the session of Congress be-
fore the last, brought in a resolution to
repeal the duty on salt; but Randolph,
who was the chairman of the committee
of ways and means on that occasion, re-
fused or neglected to report on it. Yet,
he was very earnest in the matter when
it concerned his own popularity to do
something to save a ruined political rep-
utation. As we said before, there can be
no objection to repeal the duty on salt at
a proper time; but this is not that time,
and Randolph knows it is not. His ob-
ject must have been to reduce the ad-
ministration to extremity; and either
compel it to resort to new duties and
taxes, or to abandon the helm of govern-
ment.
Republ-an Advocate.