

**American,**  
AND  
**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.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1866

**Notice.**

THE Stockholders in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, are requested to call for their receipts at the Court-House on Wednesday and Thursday next, between the hours of nine and five o'clock each day—at which time, they will subscribe the articles of association.

**For Sale,**

On board the schooner *Amlying*, at Bowly's wharf, Henry Osborn, master

- 30 pipes Cognac Brandy } Entitled to
- 3 bales blue Gill Hand'ks. } deburse.
- 30 bbls. N. E. Rum
- 20 bbls. Turner's Oil
- 17 boxes Wool and Cotton Cards
- 2 cases Nutmegs
- 1 do Mace
- 25 bales Cassia
- Barrels and boxes Men's and Women's Shoes
- 100 kegs Spiced Salmon
- A quantity of Men's Hats
- 150 bbls Russia Duck
- A quantity of Cordage
- Furniture, &c. &c.

**Frederick Hammer**

HAS imported per the barque *Unternehmung* and ship *North America*,  
MATHIAS  
BRETIGNES  
DOWLAS  
CREAS A LA MORLAIX } entitled to  
CHECKS } drawback.- SHEETING LINEN, and a general assortment of other German GOODS.

**Dunsmore and Moore,**

No. 76, HOWARD STREET,  
Have just received on hand,  
5 cases Rouans } Entitled to  
6 pipes 4th proof Cognac } drawback.- 10 pipes 4th proof and very flavored Bordeaux Brandy
- 15 pipes Holland Gin.

**Frederick Lindenberger & Co.**

HAVE received per the *Diana*, a very general assortment of  
**Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.**  
also on hand,  
London Pewter, Crowly Steel, Hoes, Nails, Flooring Brads, Springs, Saddlers' Tacks, Siddles, Schythes, Shot, Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, Brass and Iron Wire, Mill, Cross Cut, Pit, and hand Saws, Sad Irons; Cutlery assorted in cases; Pins, Needles, Flints, Saddlers' Webbing; Single and Double barrel Guns, Files, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c. &c. N. B.—A liberal discount will be made for cash, approved negotiable notes and acceptances.

**Rayson & Smith**

Have just received by the brig *Hurriot*, captain Luce, from Boston, and offer for sale,  
150 barrels, No. 1 and 2, Beet,  
20 1/2 barrels No. 1, do.  
56 boxes white Soap,  
95 boxes No. 1, do.  
49 boxes No. 2, do.  
20 cases Sherry Wine, entitled to drawback.

**Claret Wine, in cases.**

JUST imported, and now landing from on board the schooner *Venus*, captain Allen, direct from Bordeaux,  
377 cases, containing one and two dozen each, *Chateau Margaux*, *Lafite*, and *Lafite CLARET*, of the very first growth and vintage of 1860, ordered particularly for home consumption, and equal, if not superior, to what was imported on a former occasion—and  
340 cases, containing, same quantity, *St. Julien's CLARET*, of vintage 1861, calculated for exportation.—The whole entitled to drawback, and will be sold on a liberal credit. For terms apply to  
**HU. THOMPSON.**

**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 consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications 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 will 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.

**Fresh Lime Juice.**

A QUANTITY superior quality Fresh LIME JUICE, just received and for sale by the gallon or bottle. Enquire of  
**BENJ. D. GALPIN, or DAVID SNOW.**  
At 61, Smith's wharf.

**Flask Oil, &c.**  
JUST RECEIVED, A  
50 cases Flask Oil, in good condition, and fine quality; 15 bags white India Sugar; 25 baskets Bordeaux Oil, 12 bottles each; 15 cases Fruit, in Brandy; 30 cases Olives, Capers and Anchovies; 4 boxes elegant Citron  
**JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS.**  
June 23. 2aw3w

**To Let,**  
A Capital STAND for the GROCERY BUSINESS—Enquire at No. 6, Bowly's wharf. June 6. d4t1w4d

400 lbs best live Feathers.  
11 or 1200 lbs. TALLOW,  
Starch and Hair Powder, with the usual assortment of

PRINTED GOODS.  
Of their own manufactory, for sale by  
**MCCULLOCH & LANNAYS,**  
No. 13, Calvert-street  
June 17. e0

**George & John S. Yeates**  
HAVE IN STORE,  
1500 bushels BRAN, which they will sell by wholesale or retail.

ALSO,  
14 casks best London PORTER.  
June 24. e0t

**For Sale for Life,**  
A NEGRO WOMAN aged about 20 years. Apply to the printer.  
June 24. d4t

**Wanted Immediately,**  
A SOBER careful WOMAN as dry nurse; she must be well recommended for her industry, honesty and attention. Apply to the printer.  
July 1. d4t

**2200wt. of Prime Hams,**  
FIT for EXPORTATION, for sale by  
**LEVINUS CLARKSON,**  
No. 2, head of the basin.  
July 1. d

**Jno. Campbell White & Sons,**  
Have received by the brig *Hibernia*, from Belfast, for sale,  
38 bbls Cut Glass, assorted } Entitled to  
6 boxes Irish Linen and } drawback.  
Sheetings }  
June 1. d

**Just Received,**  
SIXTY boxes Havana SUGAR, white and brown; for sale by  
**JOHN LATOUR.**  
July 1. d4t

**MOLASSES,**  
FORTY bbls. prime quality for retail, just received and will be landed to-day.—For sale at 95, Bowly's wharf, by  
**JOHN RANDALL.**  
Also on hand,  
**BURR STONES.**  
July 1. d4t

**A. & R. Boughan,**  
Have just received per schooner *George Wythe*, Captain J. C. Pearson, and for sale,  
280 barrels superfine Flour  
62 half barrels ditto. A part of which are of the new crop Wheat, and suitable for family use.  
And a quantity of Shorts  
Also,  
2000 bushels Corn, now afloat.  
July 1. d4t

**Wanted Immediately,**  
A HOUSEKEEPER, a woman of unquestionable character—none other need apply. Enquire of the printer.  
June 24. e0t

**Fresh Teas, Filberts,**  
ALMONDS, &c.  
Just received, and for sale by the subscribers,  
300 lbs. fresh Filberts; 100 chests fine retailing Hyson Skin Tea; 100 do. Young Hyson do.; 30 small boxes fine Imperial; 20 half chests Souchong; 20 boxes fresh warranted Chocolate; 20 bales Almonds; 30 boxes Spermaceti Candles; 10 boxes Sweet Oil, in black bottles, 1st quality.

**JACOB & WM. NORRIS.**  
ON HAND,  
500 lbs India Cloves; 70 small bales Cassia; 50 boxes Brimstone; 150 cases Malaga Wine 70 doz. bottles old case Port Wine; 15 bbls. Molasses; 5 pipes Lisbon Wine; 50 kegs Spiced Salmon; 100 lbs. fresh Nutmegs; 10 half pipes Madeira Wine; 15 q. casks Port Wine; 40 sacks old Bourbon Coffee, fit for immediate use; 100 boxes Brown Soap; 70 do. hardened Mould Candles, for summer use; 20 boxes Fig Blue; 15 do. London Mustard; 100 do. Spanish S-gars, old and fit for immediate use; 50 half boxes do.; West India Shrub, and Irish Whiskey; Acid in bottles; 200 baskets fine Table Salt; 10 tierces fresh Rice; 10 bbls. New England Rum; 19 do. Jamaica. 4th proof, and good flavor; 2 pipes real Cognac Brandy, (14 years old, price 3 dollars); 40 bags Pearl Barley; 160 pots Essence of Spruce; Jamaica's Crackers, in kegs; 15 bbls. Peach Brandy; Pearl Barley in bags; Cabinets' Tobacco, in kegs and half kegs.  
June 3. 2aw10w

**John H. Heidelberg,**  
No. 39, SOUTH STREET,  
HAS received per ship *Joseph & Phoebe*, from Bremen,  
101 packages German LINENS, &c. consisting of Creas a la Morlaix, Dowlas, Listados, Checks No. 2, Bonten, Brown Rolls, 2 and 3 bushel Bags, and Twine.

And on hand,  
15 boxes White Rolls of different qualities  
3 do. fine Bielsfeld Waarendorp Linens assorted  
2 do. Cotton Stripes, new patterns  
3 do. superfine and common Diapers  
2 do. Be. Ticken  
3 do. ready made Shirts  
8 do. knitted Linen Stockings  
3 bales strong Hempen  
1 do. Burlaps  
2 do. Heasians  
38 do. bags of 2 and 3 bushels.  
Also,  
1 box Jewelry, &c.  
15 boxes containing each an assortment of straw Hats of different shapes, plain and dressed, and  
100 dozen Old Hock and Claret, which he offers for sale, on reasonable terms, or in barter for coffee and cotton.  
June 17. e0t

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

**COMMUNICATION,**  
*Relative to Commodore Truxton*  
(CONTINUED.)

As commodore Truxton has been latterly complaining of the inattention of the secretary of the navy to him, in not having attached to his ship a captain of the navy, or some officer above the grade of a lieutenant, and as he has again and again in print, in manuscript and in conversation, stoutly asserted that no commodore, before or since, in this or in any other country, had ever been so honorably treated, I would here subjoin the following statement:

1st An order of the government to a captain of the navy to take a secondary station on board of a frigate under another captain, would have been contrary to the practice of this country, and would not have been warranted by any practice that ever obtained in either Great Britain or France.

2d. In the United States and in G. Britain, there is not any such officers as a commissioned commodore. No such commission is issued in either country. The title of commodore is a mere name of courtesy, given to a captain who has the command of a squadron.

3rd. In France, however, there is such an officer as a commissioned commodore, with a rank above that of a captain. And therefore in France a commodore, having the command of a squadron given to him, may go on board of whatever ship may be the most agreeable to him, and may afterwards shift his pendant from time to time at pleasure, to any of the other ships of his squadron. To every ship of such squadron there is a captain specially attached by the order of the government, and of course a commodore in the French service, like an admiral, has in his ship under him a captain of the navy.

4th. In the British navy it is not the practice for a commodore to have in his ship under him a captain of the navy, or indeed any officer above the grade of a lieutenant.

5th. In the American navy, under the late administration, commodore Truxton never had in his ship, under him a captain of the navy nor any officer above the grade of a lieutenant.

6th. Under the present administration capt. James Barron, owing to peculiar circumstances, was with commodore Dale, as the first officer of his ship, not, however, by any order of the government, but in virtue of a private friendly arrangement made between these two officers, and afterwards approved and confirmed by the then officiating secretary.

7th. To the ship of commodore Preble no officer of a higher grade than that of a lieutenant was ever attached.

8th. The first officer of the ship of commodore Barron, when first attached to her, was a lieutenant, but was afterwards among other lieutenants promoted to the rank of master commandant. However the commodore of the squadron, of his own accord, in the Mediterranean, transferred him to the command of one of the sloops of war, and thus left his own ship with only a lieutenant as the first officer.

9th. The first officer of the ship of commodore Rodgers, now in the Mediterranean, is only a lieutenant.

10th. The usual complement of lieutenants for the Chesapeake, the ship of commodore Truxton, was four. The lieutenants attached to her, and that went out in her, were John Smith, George Cox, David Porter, and John Galloway. These officers have been invariably and justly highly respected, and three of them do at this time command, with great honor to their country, sloops of war in the Mediterranean. Smith, Cox, and Porter are well known to have been competent in all respects to any station in a frigate. Cox, under the late administration, had served with great reputation as the first officer of a ship of war. And Galloway (now deceased) was one of the most promising officers of his standing in the navy. Over and above these four meritorious lieutenants, there had been, besides captain Campbell, four other lieutenants ordered to the Chesapeake.

11th. As government could not consistently have ordered captain Campbell to a secondary station on board of a frigate under commodore Truxton, and as the commodore had set his heart much upon having a captain, an ex-official arrangement for that purpose had been made with captain Campbell, who had magnanimously yielded to what had appeared clearly to him a solicitude on the part of the secretary of the navy, and had actually proceeded towards Norfolk, as far as the city of Washington, but was unable to proceed further, in consequence of an injury in one of his knees, and was thereupon reported to the secretary as at that time unfit for duty.

12th. At the time commodore Truxton had the command of the Chesapeake, there was not in the navy of the United States any such officer as a master commandant. Neither was there an additional lieutenant within the United States, that could have been attached to his ship.

13th. If commodore Truxton had gone out in the Chesapeake, as commodore Morris did, with the four lieutenants that had been attached to her, the secretary of the navy would have availed himself of the first opportunity of furnishing him, as he did Morris, with an additional lieutenant.

14th. Commodore Truxton, after his ship had reached the Mediterranean station, would, as every other commodore, have had full power and authority to have transferred to his ship any lieutenant of the squadron as his first officer.

Commodore Truxton has stated, that, by his letter of March 3d, 1862, however the language of it may be, he, in fact, did not intend to quit the service. To this point then as to his intention the remarks of this paper will be principally confined. And it will, I trust, thence be manifest, that he not only did in express language tender his resignation, but that such a resignation was actually his real intention.

From his printed vindication, it appears, that he has been invariably and immovably fixed in the opinion that the present Secretary of the navy was from the beginning determined upon disgracing him, in order thereby to force him to quit the service. And for this opinion, as professed as it is liberal, he has gravely assigned this very sagacious reason, viz. that he, Thomas Truxton, had gained such prodigious renown in fighting the French!! However this kind of reasoning may appear to other understandings, the idea had so fastened itself upon his imagination, that it had beguiled him into the persuasion that all the steps taken by the Secretary of the Navy in relation to his command of the Mediterranean squadron were with a view to disgrace him, and thus to force him to quit the service. May it not then be fairly presumed, that, to avoid this disgrace, which at the time of writing his letter of March 3d, 1862, he imagined was accumulating, he had resolved to resign, and that under the impulse of such resolution he had written that letter, and that therefore his real intention then was, as is therein expressed, a resignation.

Commodore Truxton, in his letter of March 3, 1862, declared to the government, "If this cannot be done (meaning the letting him have, as Dale had, a captain) I must quit the service."

"To quit the service" is a technical appropriate phrase, and of the same import as to resign a commission. It is not only the accustomed language of Navy officers; but it is perfectly familiar to all persons whatever. It is indeed admitted in this sense by the commodore himself in his defence. For from a close perusal of the true meaning of the language of his letter, he has, as his only relief, hazarded the assertion, that the word "Mediterranean" before the word "and" had from some oversight been omitted by him.

By inserting then the word, thus alleged to have been omitted, commodore Truxton would appear to have declared to the government, that he must quit the Mediterranean service—that is—that he must refuse to perform the particular service to which he had been specially ordered—that he must, in other words, disobey a military order of his government. Without stopping to enquire whether this magical word Mediterranean had really been forgotten, I will proceed to state, and all military gentlemen will go with me in the statement, that no point of discipline is better settled than when an officer has received from his government an order to perform any particular service such order must be obeyed. And although the officer should conceive that his rank or any other essential right had not been duly respected, yet his only alternative, even in such case, is an obedience of the order, or a tender of his resignation. From the general service of his country, by resigning his commission, an officer of the Navy may under special circumstances withdraw; but from a particular service to which he had been ordered by his government he cannot at his option withdraw, and at the same time hold his commission. This distinction is well known to all military gentlemen of correct habits, it is obvious to common sense and it is confirmed by universal experience. Who then can imagine that commodore Truxton in writing his letter of March 3, 1862, had not adverted to this palpable distinction? And without imagining such an absurdity, how are we to believe that by that letter he did not actually intend according to its expression a resignation?

The answer of the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Truxton's letter of March 3, 1862, clearly shewed to him, beyond the possibility of a doubt that the government had considered his letter as an intended resignation. With this understanding then of his intention by the government, thus conveyed to him, how are we to imagine it was not duly noticed by him? And being noticed, how are we to consider his answer of March 22, 1862, but as an acquiescence in such understanding of the government? To answer even in part these obvious questions, the genius of the commodore, as fertile as it is enterprising, has suggested to him the expediency of adventuring the assertion, that the Secretary of the Navy in his letter of March 15, 1862, had also some how or other, omitted the word Mediterranean. So that to vump up his marvellous tale as to his intention, we are to be transported to some fairy-land, and there we are to be wheedled into the fanciful supposition, that in a grave official correspondence upon a subject of moment not only the commodore had forgotten and omitted an all-important word, but that the Secretary of the Navy in his answer, had also some how or other forgotten and omitted the identical same word. Such arrant non-

sense merits not a serious remark. The answer of the government being an acceptance of a resignation, if Com. Truxton had not intended his letter as a resignation, would he not at once have had an official explanation from the Secretary of the Navy? Would he not without delay have sent to the department a letter of acquiescence? Would he, instead of such a letter of explanation and acquiescence, have sent, as he did, one full of indecorous defiance and the rudest insolence? If, as he now pretends, he did then consider himself, an officer of the navy would he have been so unmindful of his duty, as to have used in an official letter to the Navy Department such gross and reprehensible expressions of the President?

In confirmation beyond a doubt, of the correctness of these observations the attention of the public is specially called to the following extract of a letter from Com. Truxton to the Navy department, dated Norfolk, March 28, 1862.

"Sir,  
"I have the unpleasant task of enclosing you a letter from Lieutenant \_\_\_\_\_ on a subject truly disagreeable. Being out of service I can take no cognizance of its contents—therefore send it to you."

To this let there be superadded the following extract from Com. Truxton's answer of March 22, 1862, to the Secretary's letter accepting his resignation.

"But I must remark that the cold reception of the President at Washington and the conduct I met there (unnecessary to mention here) was far from inducing me to believe that the appointment I held was congenial to the feelings of Mr. Jefferson."

And then let it be asked, does Com. Truxton again propose valorously to assert that here also he had some how or other in both these cases forgotten and omitted the word Mediterranean—before the word service in the one and before the word appointment in the other? Or what in the name of decency does he mean to do? After the shipwreck of all his assertions and all his principles, where is the plank upon which he expects to get into port? Alas! Miserable man! there is not one within his reach! Sinking as he is, he is catching at the straw—that by his letter of March 3, 1862, he meant a resignation of his office, but only pro tanto.

Resum tunc, amici,  
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

\* Prithoe, Commodore, was not this fetch about the word *Mediterranean* an after thought? And was not the artifice suggested to you, by a certain dexterous correspondent.

**NASHVILLE, June 7.**

ON Friday the 23d ultimo, gen. Andrew Jackson came into this office and told the Editor he had received information, that Mr. Charles Dickinson was about to have a piece published, which respected himself; and demanded a sight of it, his request was complied with; a few hours after which, we are informed, the general challenged Mr. Dickinson, which was accepted, and a meeting agreed upon in the state of Kentucky, on the Friday following at 7 o'clock A. M. They accordingly met with their friends, gen. Thomas Overton & Doctor Hanson Catlett, near Col. Harrison's on Red-river, at the hour appointed; where, upon an exchange of fire, Mr. Dickinson received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few hours; general Jackson was slightly wounded by the Ball passing thro' his left breast.

On Sunday evening last the remains of Mr. Charles Dickinson were committed to the grave, at the residence of Mr. Joseph Ervin, attended by a large number of the citizens of Nashville and its neighborhood.—There have been few occasions on which stronger impressions of sorrow or testimonies of greater respect were evidenced, than on the one we have the unwelcome task to record.

In the prime of life and blessed in domestic circumstances with almost every valuable enjoyment, he fell a victim to the barbarous and pernicious practice of duelling.

By his untimely fate the community is deprived of an amiable man and a virtuous citizen, his friends will long lament with particular sensibility the deplorable event.

Mr. Dickinson was a native of Maryland, where he was highly valued by the discriminating and good—and those who knew him best—respected him most.

With a consort who has to bear with this, the severest of afflictions and an infant child—his friends and acquaintances will cordially sympathize. Their loss is above calculation. May heaven assuage their anguish by administering such consolations as are beyond the power of human accident or change.

**HAT MANUFACTORY.**

THE subscriber wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Cumberland Row to 188, Market-street, opposite the Globe Inn, where he has opened a complete assortment of men's and youths' HATS. Has now on hand and will be constantly supplied with a quantity of HATS, which he will dispose of wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms for cash or approved paper, at a liberal credit. Shippers and country merchants can be supplied with any quantity, put up in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Orders will be accepted and duly attended to by  
**RUNYON HARRIS.**

May 28. 2aw