

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser
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WILLIAM PACHEN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
51, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
MARKET-TOWN HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1866

Teacher.

A GERMAN, who has been teacher for several years in the state of New Jersey, wishes to be employed again in an Academy or Boarding School, or as a tutor in a private family either here or in the country. He is well versed in History, Geography, Latin and Greek, and understands English, French and Italian not only grammatically, but speaks and writes them altogether correctly. With the Spanish language he is so far acquainted that he is capable of teaching it grammatically. A line addressed to C. F. K. No. 4, North Gay-street, will be attended to.
July 3 40

Marshal's Sale.

BY Virtue and pursuant of an order to me directed from the honorable James Houston, esquire, judge of the district court of the United States, in and for Maryland district, will be exposed to public sale at Van Weck and Dorsey's auction room, at the head of Fremont-street and dock, in the city of Baltimore, on **TUESDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock**
16 bags COFFEE, Three bags COCOA & one BATTLAUX, for cash.
THOS. RUTTER, Marshal.
July 5 d

G. Dobbin & Murphy,
PRINCIPAL BOOKSELLERS & BATIONERS,
No. 4, Baltimore-street, (within one door of the Bridge.)

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are appointed by the sole proprietor of Dr. TISSOT'S celebrated GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS, agents for the sale thereof, wholesale and retail, in the city of Baltimore.

Dr. Tissot's

Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops.
A certain cure for the gout, rheumatism, Inflammation, weakness of the joints and all kinds of sprains; for pieces, be they of every so long standing, and for the stone and gravel it is the most active, penetrating and efficient remedy in the world; in the cramp, & all pains in the head, face and body, it is without an equal.

This medicine, which justly claims a pre-eminence over all others as being decidedly adapted for the speedy removal of those complaints above mentioned, owes its discovery to the celebrated Tissot, a physician of most extensive experience in his profession, and is chiefly the extract of a high peculiar to Europe, to whose powerful healing, restorative and balsamic qualities, this eminent man by the administration owed much of his fame.

It is peculiarly excellent for most disorders attending warm climates, and keeps for any length of time—Bottles at two dollars each, with copious directions, may be had above; and the most liberal allowance to those who purchase for exportation or to sell again.

The following are a few of the many respectable certificates, which the proprietor has in his possession:

CERTIFICATE
Of General Stages of Hampton.
I certify that having received a blow on my knee, which induced severe pain and swelling, I was advised to apply to Dr. Tissot's gout and rheumatic drops, and on taking the part with the remedy a few times, agreeably to the directions, they effected a perfect cure. At another time, my wrist was affected with rheumatism to such a degree, as to render my hand for the time useless, when on making application of the same remedy in like manner, the disorder in the course of 24 hours was entirely removed.—Therefore, from the experience I have had of the efficacy of said medicine, consider it a beneficial act, to recommend it in similar cases to others.

CERTIFICATE
Of John Gibson, esquire, one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland.
I certify that about a year since my foot received an injury by a fall; in a few hours after it was affected with the most excruciating pain, so that I was unable to walk without crutches. I was apprehensive that this accident would induce a severe fit of the gout, with which I had been frequently attacked. In this situation one of my friends highly recommended and earnestly advised me to apply Dr. Tissot's gout and rheumatic drops. I immediately procured them and made the application; in less than three hours, the pain entirely abated, which had been so severe, as to deprive me of sleep for several nights. By a few further applications, a perfect cure succeeded. I have frequently since in other cases, both used them myself, and recommended them to others with inviolable success.

CERTIFICATE
Jane Arundel county, June 2d, 1866.
I hereby certify that during the last winter, I was for several days confined to my bed, with either a violent rheumatic complaint or the gout, (I am not absolutely certain which, but am inclined to believe it the latter) in the head, and could get no relief from any medicine that was prescribed by the physician who attended me, but was very quickly relieved from all pain by the use of Dr. Tissot's gout drops, which were recommended to me by a gentleman in the neighborhood.

I also certify, that my wife, from the external application of the above said drops has been completely cured of an obstinate tetter worm which was on her legs had, for upwards of two years been affected, and which had baffled every means she had before used to get rid of it.
JOHN MACCUBBIN.
Mrs. Margaret Ryan, of Calton Place, near Baltimore, aged 36 years, had been for upwards of three months afflicted with rheumatic pains, so as to be unable to do any work, or at all to help herself; by the use of Dr. Tissot's drops she became in two days not only able to go about her business as usual, but every symptom of pain left her, and she continued free from every kind of rheumatic affection.—As witness my hand.
MARGARET RYAN.
July 4 40

Wanted Immediately,
HOUSEKEEPER, a woman of unexceptionable character—none other need apply. Enquire of the printer.
June 24 40

LEE'S
Worm-Destroying Lozenges,
Which have within seven years past cured upwards of one hundred thousand persons of both sexes, of every age and every constitution, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and from obstructions of foulness in the stomach and bowels.—
This medicine bears no analogy whatever to others of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, the particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Also may be had,
Lee's celebrated Anti Bilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.
Infallible Ague and Fever Drops, for the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.
Lee's True and Genuine Eye Water.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, warranted a certain remedy, with one application, free from mercury or any pernicious ingredient.
The above valuable Medicines are sold wholesale and retail by Warner and Hanna, Market-street, Baltimore; and retailed by N. Knight, No. 25, Fall-street, Fell's-Point.
July 4 40

Sale by Auction.

WITHOUT RESERVE.
THE Commissioners appointed under a decree of the honorable chancellor of Maryland, to divide the property held in company, by Daniel Bowly and Thomas Yates, have now completed the division:
And by order of Gabriel Wuest and Edward Harris, esquires, (trustees of Yates and Campbell.)

The sale of Mr. Yates's part, together with all the other property which he assigned to the said trustees, in the year 1830, for the use of Yates and Campbell's creditors, will commence at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, on **FRIDAY, the 11th of July, at 10 o'clock, precisely.** The property is all in fee-simple, and consists as follows:
Four Squares of the east side of Jones's Falls, on the south of Wilkes-street, which are laid off into 87 lots, fronting on the Falls, President, Albemarle, Granby, Exeter and Fleet-streets.
One Square bounded by the streets, Alice-Anna, Exeter, and Albemarle, and on the south by the logging, being 316 feet on the Basin, which is laid off into 15 lots.
Four Lots fronting on Exeter & Polly-streets, about 200 feet to the north of Mr. George Hussey's dwelling-house.
Two Lots on Granby and York-streets, opposite to Mr. John Ellis's.
Two Lots fronting on Albemarle and Granby-streets, lying about 100 feet to the north of Wilkes-street.
160 feet of Ground, fronting on the south side of the Basin, near to Messrs. William Wilson and Sons' wharf.
All the remaining Lots, being part of Hampstead Hill, fronting on Market-street, Fell's-Point, and Baltimore street continued.

Twelve thousand acres of Land, lying on the river Buchanan, in Randolph county, in the state of Virginia, about 30 miles from Morgan-town, which Lands were granted to the late doctor Thomas Bond, of Philadelphia, in the year 1783, in patents of 4 and 600 a piece.
A tract of Land near Reisterstown, being part of Hale's Venture, containing 72 acres.
And for the purpose of finally closing the concern, the trustees will sell 125,000 dollars of Morris and Nicholson's Notes, as also, all the book accounts, bonds, notes, &c. assigned to them by Yates and Campbell.
Plats and title papers, &c. are lodged at the vendue office, where every information respecting the property, may be obtained, previous to the day of sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 24 m-w-f-2w-d11jy

Sale by Auction.

The assignees of Thomas Yates being desirous of closing the concerns with all possible convenience, have ordered the following PROPERTY to be sold at auction, the 11th day of July, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, on terms which will then be made known:
Four Lots of GROUND on Bowly and Yates's addition, in fee-simple, and distinguished on their plat by Nos. 28, 29, 38 and 43, fronting on President-street.
Five do. Nos. 67, 70, 71, 72 and 73, fronting on Wilkes and York streets, and about 80 feet on the Falls.
Four do. Nos. 84, 85, 86 and 87, fronting on Wilkes and Albemarle-streets, about 120 feet on each.
One Lot of GROUND on Roger's addition, fronting on Water and Burke-streets, and distinguished on the plat by No. 654, lying to the west of the sugar-house.
The HOUSE and LOT now occupied by Enoch Bailey, opposite to the centre market-house, which is under lease to him for 10 years from January 1862, at \$483 per annum, with liberty to purchase the annuity, at a stipulated sum, any time during said 10 years.
5,000 acres of LAND in Bourbon county, in the state of Virginia.
Four acres of LAND on the Belle-Air road, about 6 miles from the city, on which is a Frame HOUSE nearly finished, which was formerly the property of Captain Geddes.
Plats and title papers may be seen at the vendue office previous to the day of sale.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 25. eo2wds

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well finished two story HOUSE, situate in Charles-street, near the corner of Pratt-street, containing eight good rooms and a good cellar under the whole. For one half the purchase money, an approved note at 6 months would be received, and for the remainder, a term of 1, 2 and 3 years, might be obtained on paying the interest. Apply to the printer.
July 4 d4t

Notice.

THOSE persons who have not procured their receipts for Stock in the Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, will call at the house of Mr. ADAM FORTNER, No. 54, Baltimore-street, who will deliver the same.
July 4 d4t

The Democratic Republican Committee of arrangement for the 4th of July, have directed the publication of the following Oration delivered by one of its members.

July 4, 1866.

Assembled to commemorate the anniversary of one of the most auspicious eras in the history of the world, a day in which a nation dared to be free, spurn at oppression and bid defiance to tyranny—it becomes us for a few moments to contemplate those causes and vicissitudes which rendered us free, happy, and independent.
Could we but open the historic page, and at one perspective glance trace the mighty revolutions and convulsions that have so often varied the face of the world; could we view the countless myriads of human victims that have been sacrificed at the unhallowed shrine of ambition; could we compare our present situation with those of more than three fourths of the habitable globe—what mind that is not blinded by prejudice, what heart that is susceptible to the common feelings of humanity, but must glow with a generous sensibility, a holy enthusiasm, in the celebration of an event that will be immortal as the birth-day of liberty to man.

Revolutions in other countries have succeeded each other with relentless fury, the human mind and the rights of nature have been the sport of chance and the prey of ambition. Nations groaning under the weight of oppression have been roused to resistance, and when in the first moments of indignation have burst the bands of slavery, the destruction of one tyrant has only made way for another, like the angry billows of the ocean, in cruel succession, until misled man is in a never ending labyrinth of calamity and discord.

This western world was pointed out by the finger of omnipotence as the future residence of virtuous liberty. Our fathers, to avoid the ridiculous pagentry of courts, the solitary glooms of superstition, and the bloody sword of persecution, left their fair possessions, encountered the boisterous elements, to seek an asylum in a howling wilderness, where they might enjoy their liberties. Yet no sooner did their industry and enterprise afford them the means of subsistence, than the iron sceptre of despotism is again suspended over their devoted heads; they are beset with all the complicated calamities, the melancholy train of abuses, that are so forcibly depicted in the instrument just read in our hearing.

How awful! how eventful! how gloomy the prospect! No terms short of unconditional bondage, no sacrifice that could find acceptance; innocence and virtue exposed to all the insolence of unbridled passion; our streets to resound with the noise of riot and debauchery; we with our offspring to be transformed into instruments to perpetuate our own vassalage—and at the nod of our masters, be marshalled into legions of military executioners to murder and destroy each other.

Who that has a sense of the dignity of human nature, whose heart is susceptible of sympathy, who knows the value of liberty, can reflect for a moment on the hard conditions, without feeling emotions of indignant abhorrence.

The hardy yeomanry of America did not long hesitate; they were not disposed to bow their necks and wear a yoke which nature or nature's God never intended for them; they disdained to remain in a situation that must deprive the mind of its vigor and the heart of its generosity.

The sacred flame of patriotism was irresistible and universal; the fair daughters of Columbia saw the rising tempest, and prepared to meet the storm. By an amiable simplicity of manners at once natural and pure, they set an example that awakened a love of liberty in the breasts of their fathers, brothers and husbands. They were not only willing to dispense with the frivolous ornaments of foreign luxury, but by their industry at the spindle, the loom, and the needle, assisted to clothe the army. The cruel privations attendant on a state of war did not damp the ardor of their patriotism; they dreaded nothing but slavery. The frowns of tyrants and the terrors of death were preferable to a life of bondage.

Animated by such examples, and feeling such an awful responsibility, none but the crouching scycophant or the cowardly assassin would shrink from the contest.
Americans had tasted the blessings of liberty, and sooner than part with their birth-right, sacrifice their honor, entail misery and wretchedness on their posterity, would suffer death with tortures.

They appealed to the God of battles for the justice of their cause.—Thus doubly armed, they preferred nobly to fall, rather than ingloriously survive the liberties of their country.

The imported mercenaries—the hired assassins, who for six pence a day would be transported three thousand miles to embroil their hands in innocent blood; who knew no country, nor were indebted to any for anything but their ignorance and misery; on whom the glittering vestments of a soldier and the gaudy splendor of a camp might inspire a savage charm; who, when they began to be soldiers, ceased to be men; whose ears had been accustomed to the tuneful groans of the dying; whose brutal rage for murder had stagnated every humane sentiment; and stopped all the noble workings of nature which once glowed in their bosoms. Under their bloody banners, the ferocious savage, with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, might vie for the ascendancy in human depravity.—The climax of iniquity. Theirs be the crimson palm—from the tears of the widow, the groans of the orphan, and the blood of the innocent, they may form a purple wreath to grace their savage brows.

In proportion to their cruelty, they redoubled the energy of freemen. A Franklin presided in our councils—a Washington led our armies to victory—Heaven interposed, and we are free.

The invincible resistance, the prodigies of valor that immortalized the armies of America, will be recounted by unborn ages with admiration—it will warm the patriot's breast, and nerve the hero's arm.

Here was a bright example of a love of liberty, a passion for glory, a perseverance in toils, obedience to discipline, contempt of danger and death, worthy to ornament and adorn the fairest pages of impartial history.

A mere recital of passed achievements—a pompous display of great and praiseworthy actions, either in the field or cabinet, does not become us on the present occasion.—We are assembled, not to boast, but to realize, to take a prospective as well as a retrospective view of our situation, to point out those duties it becomes us to practice as citizens and men.

We are heirs to a soil that was purchased by the lives and moistened by the blood of our fathers; as guardians, we hold it in trust for a succeeding generation. We possess an inheritance that has been emphatically styled "the world's best hope." We are under a sacred responsibility to transmit it unincumbered to posterity.

We have a government founded on the eternal and immutable principles of truth and justice. It is worthy the solicitude of freemen.

If we sink into effeminacy, luxury or ignorance, our liberties will sink with us never to rise again; if we sleep at our posts, political thieves will come and steal away our liberties.

The grand adversary of human virtue and human happiness is despotism.—Scene after scene may shift its outside appearance, yet its genuine characteristic is forever the same. Look at the eastern world, and behold man, the deputed lord of the creation groaning under its influence.

That lust for power, that love of ease, that ambition to be great, that system which makes one man a lord and another a slave, is the rock on which all republics have been shattered to pieces—it is the rallying point of despotism, the corner-stone of tyranny.

We have been told from high authority, that "republicanism may mean any thing or nothing," that the people are their "own worst enemies," and are not to be trusted; if the people once get their friends into the government, our banks and corporate bodies may be out-voted—there will be no end to their pretensions; "the rabble must be kept down." This is the language of despotism—it bears its stamp, image and superscription.

In times of peril and distress, when the farmer left his fields and the mechanic his work-shop to meet the invading foe, the people were something—it was the people who fought our battles—they originated the government—the people have supported the government, and they must sustain and defend it—they compose the grand mass of the nation—they are the foundation of the structure, the columns of the building.

If we look for unsullied worth, unshaken integrity, disinterested patriotism, or any of the virtues that ornament and adorn human nature, it must be among the middling classes of the community.

Virtue is real nobility; that Being who rules the destinies of the universe, before whom the proud pretenders to hereditary and official grandeur are as the dust of the balance, has given his sun to shine with equal radiance on the cottage as on the palace; has dispensed the glorious privilege of genius and virtue to the middling classes of the community in such a manner as marks them as objects of his peculiar care and solicitude.

Give me neither poverty nor riches, was one of the wisest prayers ever offered to Heaven; it was founded on a knowledge of human events, which is fully justified by experience.

Who are those, who constitute what are called the well born in society? who claim all the honors and emoluments of State, from a patrician ancestry? Let the uplifted nobleman of fictitious grandeur, whose attainments only qualify him for a ball room, ridiculously assume the diffusions of aristocracy. Yet alas with but few exceptions, their fathers were more respectable in the humble walks of honest industry than their degenerate sons in the profligate garbs of supercilious grandeur.

When time shall number our days, when our ashes shall mingle with the elements, the impartial voice of future ages shall review our actions. This day will clothe the thirtieth revolving year since this nation, in the presence of heaven, declared its abhorrence to tyranny; we are parties to the contract, and are now assembled to ratify and confirm it. Here, on this favored soil of liberty, let us consecrate our vows—let us not leave it in the power of posterity to charge us with a participation in leaving them an inheritance freighted with sorrow. Let us, with a holy resolution, stretch out the arms of freemen, and implore heaven to prevent the tears of future generations.

As well may tyrants imagine they can stop the earth in its diurnal motion, darken the rays of yonder sun in its meridian splendor, arrest the blue forked lightning in its course, as quench the sacred flame of liberty. It will survive the ragings of the tempest; though the floods come and the winds blow, it shall resist their violence, for "it is founded upon a rock."

Long, long, may these peaceful shores remain an asylum for the persecuted and oppressed of all nations. May each return of this auspicious day, add millions to the fair family of freemen. May the olive branch of peace overhadow the globe, and the brightened chain of friendship encircle the universe.

From the FEDERAL GAZETTE.

Dear Sir,
YOUR courtesy will excuse the present trespass on your attention. I address you to communicate an important fact. It has been, in the form of experiment, laid before the public, that the numerous class of reptiles which inhabit the Lombardy Poplar is fatal to animal life, if provoked to attack and successful in the infliction of a wound. To the authenticity of the communication I objected; because it was anonymously headed to the world. Nevertheless, as it had obtained considerable credit in respectable private circles, I was induced, in company with several other gentlemen, to institute experiments whereby we might ascertain the fact.

The first subject of experiment was a Pigeon; but either defended by its plumage, or safe because the reptile procured to inflict the wound, had in its efforts to defend itself against the rough use of the experiment, exhausted its store of poison, and required some time to be again furnished with its weapon of mischief, the Pigeon escaped unhurt and now lives in good health.

The second experiment had for its subject a young Guinea-pig. Two of the reptiles were applied to this little quadruped, which, during the experiment, frequently uttered plaintive cries, as if wounded. The worms were applied to the mouth, nose and ears. They were irritated by unfriendly treatment to attack the Pig.

About five minutes subsequent to the time of making the experiments, the Pig appeared to be unwell, and possessed its usual powers of life.

Called away by my professional duties, I left the Pig with one of the gentlemen, who in fact was one of the chief factors of the experiment. When I returned the gentleman presented to me the Pig. It was dead, and the gentleman assured me that it died precisely forty minutes after I left it.

At the moment of my return, there were ten or fifteen gentlemen in my surgery, engaged in experiments on a kitten, with two worms. I was much pleased at the choice, as the Cat is vivacious and possesses a strong hold on life. In a few minutes after the worms were removed, the kitten gave evident and unequivocal signs of pain and distress. Great agitation of body and limbs were succeeded by long & suspirious breathing; which, in turn, were followed by quick and convulsive acts of respiration. These symptoms of expiring life continued for about forty or fifty minutes, when they in some degree relaxed. The kitten for several hours remained low in its powers and was scarcely able to maintain its ground in a contest so unequal. In the evening it was restored to its mother lest it might suffer through inanition. It took nourishment, and for a short space it claims to life brightened up, but this morning it is dead, and no additional agency hostile to its life, can be traced out.

The above experiments were performed in the presence of a considerable number of gentlemen. The agonies of the kitten were observed by at least forty or fifty persons. The experiments were conducted fairly, and every care was used that we should not be imposed on. The animals chosen for the experiments were possessed of their usual vigor and vivacity.

If the death of these two animals be not attributable to the venom of the reptiles, to what hidden cause, eluding the vigilance of so many persons, each anxious to ascertain the fact, shall they be referred? To mere incident? Surely not.

The subject opens to us a field of experiment. It is interesting and highly important to society, and should not remain as only suited to the curious investigations of the philosophic naturalist. Its claims rise above the mere inquisitive researches of speculative philosophy. That poison which is destructive to the inferior animals, particularly the filine species, cannot be considered as safe to man.

The reptile of which I treat, is pretty evidently of the class of caterpillar, and in all probability, of that genus, termed, by some of the enlightened French naturalists, the false or spurious caterpillar, which does not alter its chrysalis state, pass into a butterfly. This genus so nearly resembles the real caterpillar, in figure and general appearance, as to be frequently, while in its reptile state, taken for the genuine caterpillar.

Some tribes of the caterpillar, so far from being innocuous, as they are generally conceived to be, are really poisonous. So far so indeed as to occasion great pain, and excite high inflammation upon having the down on their bodies slightly touched. And many other tribes if we are to believe the histories given to us by those who have paid attention to their economy, have near their stomachs small bladders or vesicles, filled with an acid, to the smell quick and penetrating and of very active properties. Is this their means of annoyance or defence? Is it their magazine for war?

Accept the homage of my esteem, most respectfully yours,
J. B. DAVIDGE.
Thorowgood Smith, Esq. Mayor of the city of Baltimore.