

American,
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HILLMAN PECHLY,
(PRINTERS OF THE LAW OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1866

To Let,

A new convenient two story Brick HOUSE, completely finished and painted, on the western side of Eutaw-street, opposite Mr. Christopher Johnson's dwelling house. The terms will be made accommodating to a good tenant. Enquire of Mr. Henry Stouffer, merchant, in Howard-street, or of the subscriber.

June 21 **H. DIDIER,** callm

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
M'COLLOCH & LANNAYS,
No. 13, Calvert-street
June 17

Ben. and Geo. Williams,
No. 3, BOWLY'S WHARF,
Offer for sale the cargo of the schooner Columbia, captain James, from Havana, consisting of
175 hogsheads Molasses,
40 barrels ditto
5 hogsheads Honey,
20 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
3 barrels do.
36-6 Hams.
July 3 d4t-co4t*

Port Wine Old Hock &c.
4 pipes and 126 boxes Port Wine of a good quality
A few boxes Old Hock
870 large very strong Bags
An assortment of Looking Glasses
An assortment of German Linens
Mock Russia Sheetings
109 tons Logwood
50,000 wt. Island Cocoa, and
A quantity of Coffee,
For sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE,
June 24 d6t-co6t

French Dry Goods,
Just arrived from France, via New York.
A large superior French Linen Cambric
Pocket Handkerchiefs do. Colored Border
do. White
Neck do. do. do.
Superfine Men's White Silk Hosiery, opened
do. Women's Black do. do.
A few pieces Silk Plain, &c. &c.
For sale cheap, French or approved notes at
No. 35, North Frederick-street.
July 7 co4t*

LONDON
Porter and Port Wine,
Just received and for sale.
100 doz bottles London BROWN STOUT,
of a superior quality,
20 doz cases PORT WINE,
50 boxes fresh PRUNES.
JACOB & WILLIAM NORRIS,
June 19 co18t

John Latour,
HAS just received by the schooner Roby, from St. John, and offers for sale,
36 boxes White Sugar,
64 do. Brown do.
1500 wt Bees Wax,
250 Hides.
July 9 d4t

Sherburne sleeper,
76, BALTIMORE-STREET,
HAS just received, a few trunks of fresh SHOES, which are now opened, and for sale, on very low terms, if applied for within two weeks.
AMONG WHICH ARE,
A few English KID SLIPPERS.
July 9 co4t

For Sale,
8000 weight of first quality COFFEE
NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Fell's Point.
July 12 d4t

Seize the lucky moment!

THE drawing of the Precincts Market-House Lottery is now rapidly progressing and will be finished with all convenient speed. Not one of the capital prizes yet drawn; in consequence of which, the wheel has gained the astonishing sum of Fifteen thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty One Dollars.
TICKETS AT EIGHT DOLLARS
My belief of the subscribers, who have divided a small proportion of the few remaining tickets into shares—Price for 12, \$4 25—Quarters, \$2 25.

SAMUEL VINCENT,
No. 44, North Gay-street.
SAMUEL COLE,
No. 3, Light street
GEORGE DOBBIN,
No. 3, Baltimore street
July 14 co3t

Nicholas S. & D. Jones,
79, SMITH'S WHARF,
Have received for the William Mardock, captain General, from London,
AND OFFER FOR SALE,
195 dozen, old Brown Stout, (of a superior quality, in cases of 6 1-2 dozen each.)
White Lead in Oil,
Vergrease,
Yellow, Red, Black and Blue Paints,
Also by the same, from Liverpool,
5 tons patent Shot, assorted,
5 do Paints,
10 sheets Milled Lead,
And daily expect by the Olive Branch from Bristol,
100 boxes Negro Pipes,
20 do Tin,
N.B. We will barter 120 quartercasks best English Gunpowder and 46 tons Bar Lead, for Sugars or Antigua and Jamaica Spirits.
June 4 co

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

On Monday evening last a Pamphlet, written by the author of "War in Disguise," was published in this city from the London copy: it is 43 pages 8vo. As the subject of the pamphlet cannot but be interesting to all classes of our readers, we have commenced its publication in the Citizen and shall continue it until the entire of the work shall have been laid before the reader.

Observations on the Speech of the honorable John Randolph, Representative for the State of Virginia, in the General Congress of America, on a motion for the non-importation of British merchandise, pending the present dispute between Great Britain and America. By the author of "War in Disguise."
[London, printed.] New-York: reprinted for E. Sargant, Wall-street, opposite the bank of the United States. 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Author of the Observations offers as an apology for defects in its style and its inadequacy to its very important subject, the extreme haste in which it has been composed, through an apprehension that the great question discussed in it, is on the point of decision by his majesty's ministers. The speech of Mr. Randolph arrived from America on the 30th of last month, and this morning, the last page of the Observations has gone to press.
May 2, 1806.

OBSERVATIONS, &c.
Six months had elapsed since the pamphlet called "War in Disguise" was first given to the public, without any opponent having entered the lists, to dispute before British judges, either the justice of the policy of its views.
The editor of the Parisian Argus indeed, who degrades the English language by prostituting it to the service of a tyrant, had favored that work by an early and honorable censure; but at home, it had been noticed with uniform assent to the truth and importance of those practical conclusions to which the author has reasoned; and in neutral countries it had been encountered only by such vague clamors, as scarcely admitted of, much less deserved a reply.

I therefore had no inducement to invoke again the attention of the public on the great subject of our maritime rights. Much, very much, of new argument was offered to me by the awful changes in the state of the war, which the treaty of Presburg (a) had occasioned; but I had reason to believe that enough had been said to satisfy Englishmen at least; and I hoped that if other nations had objections to offer, they would not be admitted by our government so precipitately, as to preclude a volunteer in the cause of his country from sustaining against them the arguments he had advanced.

On a sudden, some of these circumstances are unexpectedly reversed. Within a few days, a pamphlet has been put into my hands, which under a more comprehensive title, discusses the subject of our present dispute with America; and which without professing to be an answer to the work called "War in Disguise," controverts its most important conclusions. (b)
Before I had found time to give this antagonist deliberate attention, another has taken up the gauntlet under the formidable armour of the reviewer; and at the same moment a third, who has not yet issued from the press, menaces me with declared hostility in the form of legitimate war.

But alas at this moment a rumour has reached my ears, far more alarming than the united attacks of the ablest controversial opponents.
It is said that his majesty's ministers are on the point of giving way to the injurious claims and menaces of America, and renouncing forever the maritime rights in dispute.
May the report prove to be erroneous. It is due to the high characters which compose the present cabinet, to believe that it will be found so; and in that case I will joyfully apologise to them for having one moment listened to the tale.

But if there be indeed a yet unexecuted purpose of this nature in the mind of any British minister—if all the recent triumphs of our flag, and the majestic ascendancy of our navy, have not precluded the thought of thus truckling to the invaders of maritime rights, (d) then indeed it is high time for every Englishman who foresees the consequences, to lift up a warning voice, while there is yet a chance of being heard, and of averting the impending mischief.

Impressed with this anxious reflection, I feel that to arrest decision, is now the first and most urgent object, in this great national cause. To reply to those opponents, whose arguments I have seen, would be no difficult task; but before I return their broadside, I must run hastily upon deck, and beseech the commanding officers not yet to strike the colours.
A few hours only have elapsed since I took up my pen for this purpose, but with great difficulty how to reconcile the magnitude of the considerations which pressed upon me, with the urgent call for dispatch when the arrival of a mail from America, quite accidentally, but most seasonably placed in my possession the following important speech.
I perceived it at once a most desirable substitute for those arguments which I was on the point of composing. My ob-

ject was not to justify former positions of right, much less to enter in large into the new relations of the American controversy; but only to deprecate premature determination, and obtain time for further discussion. What then could be more abundantly sufficient for my purpose than this speech of Mr. Randolph? (e)

It cannot be supposed that his majesty's minister wishes precipitately to relinquish our belligerent rights or pretensions at this most delicate crisis, unless from the fear that an immediate rupture with America must be the consequence of further delay; but surely no reflecting mind after attending to this speech, published, as well as spoken by an American political leader of the first eminence, can retain that idle apprehension.

The occasion of Mr. Randolph's argument, was a motion made by the most zealous of the French party, (f) for a general non-importation bill; i.e. for the prohibition of importing any British manufactures, while the disputes between the two countries are unsettled; and the event of this motion was a decision in the negative, by a majority of 70 to 47. It appears therefore that Mr. Randolph's very powerful and eloquent arguments were assented to by a large majority.

Afterwards on the 17th of March, a limited non-importation resolution was brought in by the same party, and carried on a division of 87 to 35, in the House of Representatives; but from the latest accounts there is reason to believe that it was rejected by the Upper House or Senate. (g)

The opposition headed by Mr. Randolph, had defeated, in former instances the violent proposals of the government party, or rather of the French faction, by which the government party itself was pushed on to violent measures. Yet the government, and even the French faction, did not venture to propose immediate war. When therefore we are instructed by this able and interesting speech, in the principles and views of the American opposition; and perceive that a war with this country would be most powerfully opposed, (h) even a case of strong and acknowledged provocation, it seems absolutely impossible to apprehend that the Congress could resort to that extremity, or to such offensive measures as must inevitably lead to war, rather than admit of a deliberate or even a tedious discussion.

I wish the patience of the neutralizing agents in this country, who, under the specious name of British American merchants may be secretly importuning government for a decision favorable to their private views, could be as early relieved upon. It is not only in America, I fear, that "the spirit of avaricious traffic, to use the words of Mr. Randolph, is opposed to the national welfare."

If the people of the United States could in any case be brought to submit to the burthens of a maritime war, for the sake of what this gentleman justly represents as an ephemeral and precarious commerce, it must be at least on an ultimate refusal of redress for wrongs, which had been most fully investigated, and incontestably established.

The authority of Mr. Randolph is the more satisfactory on this point, because he does not directly dispute the justice of those complaints which the clamors of the neutralizers had for a moment made popular in America. It is indeed easy to perceive, that this candid and enlightened patriot, saw the injustice of the quarrel, in which self-interested men endeavor to involve his country. But he was too wise, needlessly to oppose himself to those prejudices, the force of which it was better to elude. He avoids therefore the question of right, and admitting for the sake of argument at least, that the pretended injuries are real, asserts in terms of the most absolute assurance, that the people of America will not consent to ave get them by war.

"I will agree [says he] to pass for an idiot, if this is not the public sentiment, and you will find it to your cost, begin the war when you will." (i)

It is not however solely, or chiefly in regard to the question I have now in view, or the safety of further discussion, that the speech of Mr. Randolph is important.

I invoke the declarations of this American leader, made in the hearing of Congress, to attest, that the strictures on the colonial traders of that country contained in my former publication, were in no degree unfounded. I appeal to his sentiments on the true interests of his fellow-citizens at large, that they are on the same side of this controversy with our own. I rely on his opinion, and still more on his irrefragable arguments, in proof that a war between that country and this, would be but in a slight degree noxious to the commerce of Great Britain; (k) while its consequences would be ruinous to America, and such as her citizens would not even for a brief period, be brought patiently to endure.

In a word, I quote this respectable authority, not only as a caution against precipitated determination, but to show that timid and ruinous concession, may be safely and finally avoided.
But what makes this very intelligent speech, encouraging to the friends of peace and justice, (l) as well as highly deserving profound attention in both countries, is the correctness of its views as to the power and policy of France. I rejoice for the sake of America and Europe, that there are statesmen in the new world, capable of so clearly discerning, and so eloquently exposing its dan-

gers from French ambition, and its interest in the day of England.

And here let it be observed, that when Mr. Randolph addressed such considerations to the American Congress, the humiliation and ruin of Austria, and the other recent disasters of Europe, were but imperfectly known beyond the Atlantic. The peace of Presburg, and the consequent mutilations of the Germanic empire, seem not to have reached the ears of this antipathetic patriot; much less could he know or foresee the perfidious conduct of Prussia, the enrollment of that power, hitherto neutral, under the banners of French ambition, and the exclusion of British merchandise from every country, hostile or neutral in which the behests of Bonaparte can by violence or terror be enforced. (m)

If these new circumstances of the war had been known to Mr. Randolph, how much would his just apprehensions, from the preponderance of French power, have been aggravated; how much greater would the impolicy of contributing to the ruin of England have appeared to him; how greatly would that sense of the justice of our cause which may be inferred from his language, have been fortified.

And here let me notice, with such brief generality as the urgent necessity of dispatch, under the sense of which I now write, prescribes to me, a new foundation of right which arises from the recent conduct of the enemy.

Let it be supposed that all the arguments which have been hitherto offered by my own, and far abler pens, in defence of the rule of the war 1756 are utterly inconclusive; and that though unanswerable (except by the gross misrepresentations of notorious facts) they are capable of being clearly refuted; still we have a new case, on which it seems impossible that two different opinions should be held.

What! is Bonaparte to exclude the British sugar and coffee, from the continent, and is America to enable him to do so, by supplying it with French and Spanish sugar and coffee, in their stead? Are neutral markets even to be shut by violence against our planters, that our enemies may establish there a monopoly against them? Are the merchants of neutral states, to be laid under an interdiction as to the carriage of British manufactures or merchandise to friendly ports; and while submitting as they do to that interdiction, they assert nevertheless against us, a right to carry the manufactures of our enemies, to the colonies of France and Spain? Are neutrals in a word to give effects to a system avowedly adopted for the destruction of English commerce, yet found on their unity with England, a right to prevent or frustrate a retaliation on our part against the commerce of our enemies?

Yet this is, in truth, but a part of the enormous case. By what means has France acquired the power of enforcing her prohibition? By the same foul means, which have enabled her to overthrow Austria, to break up the foundation of the Germanic empire and add all Italy to her usurpations; by the most audacious violations of neutral rights, that ever disgraced the page of history, or subverted the security of nations.

Here, we have no controverted principles to assume, in maintaining the appropriate charge. It is not, that on the ocean and in the interruption of a commercial intercourse with a belligerent, neutral pretensions are opposed; but it is that into the heart of peaceful cities, & among the villages of a harmless peasantry, arms are sent to levy contributions, or pursue their desolating march by a power which does not allege against the hapless sufferers either the rights of war, or the provocation of a wrong. A Spain, Hanover, Switzerland, Hamburg, Frankfurt, even Rome itself, where a reconciled apostate might have been restrained by decent respect to the superstition he has professed to resume, these, and many other places, need but be named, to call up abhorrence of the usurper's maxims, and to shew his utter contempt for the most acknowledged and sacred of neutral rights, whenever he has power to invade them. Even bed chambers are not safe for princes, in the bosom of a neutral court.

(To be continued.)
Notes by the Author.
* The second antagonist alluded to is a writer in the just published Edinburgh Review. The third is an American, whose work is announced for republication in this country. (c)
† I write on the 1st of May, and hope, before I sleep, to send this hasty composition to press.

Notes by the Editor of the Citizen.
(a) The treaty of Presburg—between France and Austria, immediately after the battle of Austerlitz.
(b) The examination of the "British Doctrine," &c. attributed to Mr. Madison.
(c) The pamphlet printed in this city by Mr. George F. Hopkins, and ascribed to the pen of Mr. Rufus King.
(d) "Our Maritime Rights"—The right of England to limit the commerce of every other nation.
(e) Mr. Randolph's Speech seems to be passionately admired by and of great assistance to the advocates in England, as well as in America, of British commercial tyranny.
(f) Surely the author must be extremely ignorant of our internal political concerns. French party! We certainly have

no French party in the United States. Why should we have, or why should we be suspected to have? There is no affinity between the American and French governments, no more than there is between a free and a despotic one. Nor could our attachment to the original principles of the French revolution justly subject us to the appellation of a French party. France never had a party here abstracted from the interest of the United States.—Such a charge, always standeous, is now criminal.

(g) The author's belief, on which much of his argument, if argument it may be called, is bottomed, was ill-founded. The bill is now a law, and the alarm which evidently it has occasioned in England, partial as it is, demonstrates that Mr. Randolph's very powerful and eloquent arguments were criminal to the interests of the United States.

(h) Mr. Macdonald, late British Commissioner under the Treaty of Mr. Jay, is said to be the author of "War in Disguise." Having had an opportunity, while in the United States in that capacity, to know something of our opinion as to the general measures of the British government. Mr. Macdonald must as an advocate misrepresent his experience as a man. If the Federal party were sincere in the energy they recommended on the occasion in question, a war with England would not have been unpopular. I think I may say with Mr. Edmund Burke that five hundred thousand swords were ready to leap from their scabbards to avenge our wrongs. The opposition mentioned by the author was extremely feeble, and its views were very different from those supposed by him. These had in fact but a remote relation to our differences with England; they were rather internal than exterior. Mr. Randolph's opposition had for its basis the next Presidency. I am not mistaken in this assertion.

(i) Mr. Randolph's nerves must have been unusually tense when he made this assertion.—The "public sentiment" was unequivocally and I may say unanimously against him.

(j) This is true. Mr. R.'s speech was really British.

(k) Mr. R. is here not misrepresented, but I think his speech weak; it was peevish or clamorous, not argument. By a war with the United States, Great Britain would be enormously injured, not by cutting off our commerce with her, which would cut off a third of her whole commerce; and 2d, by compelling her navigation in the American seas. The first consequence would be inevitable, the second would depend on our means and our enterprise, neither of which can be doubted. I am not sure that a war with Great Britain would leave her in possession of her West India islands. If we want it Canada we would have it.

(l) Is it "justice" to plunder our ships and destroy the lives of our people, and that too in our very harbors? Remember PRESENCE; and as to plunder, it is systematic and incessant.

(m) I have no objection to the authors seeking at Bonaparte. A nation that cannot cope with him in his money & his arms may be allowed to dispute with its tongue. Besides Bonaparte, like George the Third, is a tyrant. I agree with Mr. Randolph in this that he who is a tyrant by land would not be the power, he a tyrant at sea, but this is only saying, that whether on land or sea a tyrant is a tyrant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.
Yesterday arrived the ship Lovely Matilda, capt. O'Connor, 58 days from Hamburg, by whom we have received Dutch papers to the 15th of May, from which we have the following translations.

TRISTE, April 10.
The Russian system, according to which all the ports on the Adriatic occupied by the French are blockaded, is very detrimental to trade. Insurance has risen from 2 to 6 per cent. All expeditions are now making to Sinagaglia instead of Ancona.

APRIL 21.
On the 17th arrived here a Russian ship of the line, conveying six ships loaded with oil from Bocchadi Cataro.

VENICE, April 20.
The day before yesterday a Russian frigate stop'd and carried away a merchantman near the Island Murano belonging to Venice, which sailed under Austrian colors from Trieste to Venice.

The circulation of the new coin throughout Italy commences the 1st of May, and is equal to the ancient fine standard of Milan.

ON THE MAYN, May 3.
Letters from Switzerland mention that the French government has given orders to deliver up all British merchandise in this country to France, and in case of refusal, a French army will enter their territory.

In the year 1803, it was calculated that Prussia had about 2,100 ships, man'd with 10,500 sailors; since that period the Prussian navigation has been considerably augmented, to the great advantage of that country. The chief articles of export from Prussia are grain for 20 millions, and linen for 8 millions of dollars.

HAMBURG, May 9.
It is now confirmed that the navigation of the Jaldie is free.

MAY 10.
Letters from Dantzic and Koningsburg of the 2d May, mention that an embargo has been laid there on all Swedish vessels.