

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.
TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1866

For Sale,

8,000 wt. of first quality COFFEE, entitled to drawback
NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Feb's Point
July 25

NANKEENS.

A FFW bales short Yell-w NANKEENS, entitled to drawback, just received for sale by
A McCULLOH,
81, Market street
Who has on Hand,
A great variety of plain and fancy Mulmuls, Leans, Colonnade and Book Muslins, with a general assortment of other seasonable DRY GOODS.

Also,
A handsome new GIG, which will be sold low if applied for soon.
July 23 d5ten5t

Charles C. Egerton

HAS imported in the ship Robert, from Bordeaux, and offers for sale
688 cases Medoc Claret of the vintage of 1799
431 do Cantinac do do
201 do France Mouton do do
35 hds Graves white Wine do
21 tierces white Wine-Vinegar do

Also,
Table Linen, Rennes Thread, wide Morlets,
3-4 Brins, Bearn Handkerchiefs, Mock do. Superior do.
Flannels, Check, Fillepreure and Silk Stockings.—The whole entitled to drawback.
July 26 d

For Sale,

9,200 bushels of Liverpool fine SALT—for terms apply to
LEVERING & NELMS,
es.8.
July 26

Hoffman & Baltzell,

201, MARKET STREET
H A F E F O R S A L E,
BOLING CLOTHS, of the first quality, which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.

Also, just received
Calicoes German Linens
Muslins Cotton Cassimeres
Dunajs Beltricks
Linen Hose, &c.
With every requisite article in their inventory at our usual terms, &c.

3000 bushels ORN, and
5000 ditto Extra SALT, for sale by
BRISCOE & PARTRIDGE,
12, Bowly's wharf.
July 23 d4t

400 boxes white Soap,
In complete shipping order, just received and for sale on accommodating terms. Apply to
BALDERSTON & CORNTHWAIT,
Opposite MUS BROWN & CO.
July 3 d6t

Stages will Run to

PEACE INN, GOVAN'S TOWN;
To commence on SUNDAY, the 27th inst. at 7 o'clock in the morning, and return at 11 o'clock in the afternoon, and return at 1 o'clock in the evening. Passengers 50 cents each.

HENRY D. COSSLY,
N. B. Starts from the Phoenix Inn, over Philip's Bridge.
July 4 d4*

For Sale,

57 barrels first quality Green COFFEE, just received from Guadeloupe entitled to drawback.

Also,
CASTOR OIL, in bottles, of a superior quality, and a few boxes Havana S. GARS. Apply to
JOHN BAXLEY,
118 & 114 W
July 24

Information Wanted.

HAVING been informed by a number of respectable gentlemen of this city, that they saw an advertisement in the newspapers, two or three years ago, calling on the heirs of James Townley Rigby, Esq. Barrister, late of England, deceased, and formerly a resident of about Frederick Town, Md. to come forward to inherit the said deceased's estate, wherein was named two agents, one in Philadelphia, and the other in New York—and having made every search and enquiry respecting said advertisement and agents without success, and conceiving a knowledge thereof essential, to enable me the more readily to frustrate the designs of such persons who are endeavoring to keep out of my rightful inheritance—I am hereby publicly calling on said agents, if such there be, and all persons who have any knowledge thereof, for information respecting the same, which will be thankfully received at the Office of the American, Baltimore.

ROBERT T. RIGBY,
Son of J. T. Rigby, deceased.
The printers in the United States (particularly those of Philadelphia and New-York) are requested to give the above an insertion.
July 23 d4t

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 be chosen your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom may have the honor to serve.
JOHN KERNS

For Sale,

Horse Hides,
Port Wine,
Bottle-Corks, and
1000 bushels Black eyed Peas, in excellent-shipping order.
ROBERT BARRY,
July 28 d4t

Received,

Per ship Hamilton, from Amsterdam,
50 packages Grog, which we wish to dispose of on the wharf where landing.
Also, on board said vessel,
500 boxes Dutch Cheese, part Red Cheese, and part Green Cheese, and
17 packages Dry Goods, for sale by
VON KAPFF & BRUNE,
July 28 d4t

Cotton, Tobacco & Bacon.

51 bales COTTON,
50 hds. James River TOBACCO, and
35.0 wt. BACON, in nice order—Just landing from on board the sloop Catherine, and for sale by the subscribers
ARMSTRONG & DUNN,
July 28 d4t

Post-Office, Baltimore,

July 26, Windsor
Letters for the British packet Windsor Castle, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 4th of August next.
CHARLES BURRALL,
N. B. The inland postage to New-York, must be paid on all letters for the packet.
July 28 d4tA

Wants to purchase immediately,

A YOUNG Negro WOMAN, that is well used to house-work, and can come well recommended for her honesty, industry and sobriety. Apply at this Office.
July 23. ec4t

Boarding & Lodging.

THREE or four gentlemen can be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging in a private family, about 5 minutes walk from Evans's Tavern, in a healthy situation, good water and on reasonable terms. Enquire of the printer.
July 14 d4t

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Amongst those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Glands, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most exposed them. To those who reside in or visit the West Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. A number of great varieties of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has as yet equalled the GOUT and RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully attested by certificates already published of Gen. Charles Ringly, of Hampton; John Gibson, and John Macubbin, Esqrs. of Annapolis; and Mrs. Ryan of Calton place, to which the AGENTS for Baltimore, are happy in laying before the public the following testimony of respectable gentlemen residing within this city.

Certificate of Mr. THOMAS KELSO, butcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic Pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding, as I suppose, from a severe cold;—on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents, Messrs. Geo. Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1866.
Certificate of Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of *Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops*, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called *Dead Palsy*, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this, were joined violent Rheumatic Pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life—but providentially was recommended to apply to Geo. Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, I am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted—Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the *Bowel Complaint*; after administering it four times to him his complaint was entirely removed and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.
Baltimore, July 22d, 1866.
A FRESH SUPPLY
Of these Invaluable
Gout and Rheumatic Drops,

[PRICE PER SINGLE BOTTLE TWO DOLLARS.]
IS just received by the subscribers, agents for the proprietor, and for sale wholesale and retail at their *Printing and Lottery Office, and Book-Store*, No. 4, Baltimore-street (within one door of the bridge) where a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy for exportation.
GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.
July 25. 1-w8t

William Merryman

Informs his friends and the voters of the city and county at large,
THAT he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of **SHERIFF**, at the ensuing election.
July 28

From the REPERTORY.

The power of the French Empire and the character of its emperor, are subjects which cannot too frequently be brought home to the breast of every American. They ought to constitute a portion of his morning thoughts and evening meditations; for the more thoroughly they are contemplated the more dangerous will they appear to the liberties of his country.

Not that Britain, if situated in the same circumstances, would be more friendly disposed towards our prosperity and independence; but Britain has neither the power, nor the interest, to subvert the liberties of our country: It should be the serious enquiry of every American, whether France has not both.

The progress of Bonaparte, from his command of a company of artillery, to his almost unlimited control over the continent of Europe, from his swearing eternal hatred to Kings, to his ascension to the throne of France, has been marked with fear and astonishment; but wonder and terror (as Johnson observes) are transitory passions; they have since subsided into a stupid apathy, which gazes, without concern, at every new accession of power, and seems to await the period, at which the whole world will bend beneath the yoke of France, rather as a subject of idle curiosity, than as an event, from the consummation of which, there will be any thing to fear or regret.

The Empire of France, with its dependencies, embraces all that fertile and populous part of Europe, west of the Rhine, together with the whole peninsula of Italy; including, in addition to its former territory and Italy, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Holland. These dependencies must be considered as constituting a part of the empire; for it is quite immaterial whether they are all (as some of them have been) formerly incorporated, if, without any appeal, they are subjected to the imperial mandate of Napoleon.

Spain, abject, humiliated Spain, with a nerveless monarch at her head, directed by an artful regent, who is in complete subservience to the Court of St. Cloud, submits, without a murmur, to every command, which the intrigue of Talleyrand, or the dictatorial spirit of the Emperor can enforce.

Portugal, from her local situation, must finally share the same fate with Spain.

This colossal power, consisting of more than 60,000,000 inhabitants, connected together and consolidated by the most energetic government in the world, what nation is there to oppose? The empire of Germany is the one most contiguous, and the one from which we should expect the most formidable opposition. This ill-fated empire, from the days of the Romans to the present time, has been one continued scene of discord, tumult, blood and blood. Capable of immense efforts, were it consolidated under one settled authority, it has, from its miserable form of government, been always exposed to the intrigues of foreign foes: to civil broils and intestine commotions. It exhibits the political monster of an "imperium in imperio;" an assemblage of kingdoms, loosely united, who exercise a hughty independence, sometimes act in concert, but more frequently coalesce with foreign nations in promoting their own destruction. What can be expected from a nation, who are indeed brave, but who act without unanimity; whose proceedings are tardy and complicated, torn by jealousies, the creatures of foreign imposition; who have been known, for 30 years in succession, to fight one half of the empire against the other; and who, even in their late alarming condition, could not act in unison! Bavaria, one of the principal circles of the empire, joined the standard of Napoleon. If, then, Germany falls an easy prey to the boundless ambition of Bonaparte; and Prussia, a little territory of six or eight millions of inhabitants, stands trembling at his feet; are the wilds of Russia, at an immense distance from the scene of action, spread over a vast tract, but not so populous as France, without her dependencies—are these wilds to pour forth barbarians enough to make any impression on the compacted legions of Gaul? The battle of Austerlitz, more fatally than a thousand arguments has decided in the negative.

England is the only nation which has hitherto opposed France with success; and England appears staggering under an immense national debt, and under the overwhelming pressure of France, which now weighs upon her, from every quarter.

France gains flesh vigour, and renovated strength from every contest; whilst England, after having strained every nerve, and racked every exertion, seems ready to relax in her efforts, which have been raised above the natural pitch, and which must therefore finally subside below the common level.

France, like Achilles, "acer iracundus, inexorabilis," roused on with fury and impetuosity; England, like Hector is worn down with toils and fight; and she still dares to combat, and disdain to seek refuge within the ramparts, appears disheartened, as the shades of Nelson, & Pitt, sit around, and grin her of her danger. It still remains a problem, (to be solved perhaps by event) whether it be practicable for an army to invade and subjugate the Island of Great Britain.

That England fears, it is certain; that an army of 200,000 men, choosing their own time, and shrouded by the darkness of night, could without suffering great diminution, reach the British shore, is possible; and who, after having known that Bonaparte with a much smaller army, penetrated into the heart of Germany, and gave lava to an empire of 26,000,000 inhabitants, injured from infancy to arms, and supported by 100,000 Russians, would be answerable for the fate of Britain, accustomed as a nation to none, but maritime war; and whose destiny would depend entirely on the courage & conduct of an astonished, confounded, panic-struck militia? Nothing can withstand the compacted energy of an army, nurtured on the field of battle.

The revolutionary conflicts are the schools in which the "army of England" (as their general styles them) were formed. Under the command of Bonaparte, they believe themselves invincible. Accustomed to danger, as the Eagle to the tempest, they rush forward, confident of success, and bear down by a coup de main, all opposition;—They ford the swiftest rivers, scale the steepest precipices, charge upon the cannon's mouth, and exult when writing in the pangs of death. No difficulties dashhearten, no dangers intimidate them. So infuriated are they with a military passion, that were there no ostensible objects of war presented, they would demand the signal for plunder and havoc; and the same motives which carried the Romans into Asia, Germany and Britain, will let slip these dogs of war, upon the four quarters of the globe.

But it is not from the immense armies nor the inexhaustible resources of the French empire, that the world has so much to fear from, as from the genius & character of Bonaparte. It was not Mecklenburg that conquered the world, but it was Alexander. There have been ambitious men before Bonaparte, but none so thoroughly totally ambitious. Alexander was addicted to wine, Caesar was a votary of leisure; but ambition constitutes the first and last object of his wishes; it thrills in every puls; it is interwoven in the very stamin of his constitution. And he is not only to be feared on the "tent field," but he is also a consummate politician; every action of Bonaparte, is part of a grand system, devised by a mind capable of containing vast projects; and of an execution corresponding with the grandeur of the design.

Such is the man, with whom Britain has to contend, and who has predicted her destruction. Such is the man, who, should that prediction be verified, will have surmounted the most formidable barrier to his plans of universal domination.

NASSAU, July 1.

Bahama Islands,
By his Excellency Charles Cameron, Esq. captain general and Governor in Chief in and over the said Islands, and of the garrisons there, or that may be thither, chancellor, vice admiral and ordinary of the fleet,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the time limited for the admission of Lumber and Provisions into the different ports of this Colony from the United States of America in Foreign Vessels, will expire on the 9th day of July next: AND WHEREAS, it appears necessary and expedient, that the admission of Lumber, and of certain kinds of Provisions from the said United States in Foreign Vessels should be further allowed and continued: I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit, by and with the Advice and consent of his Majesty's Hon. Council of these Islands, to issue this my Proclamation, permitting and allowing the Importation of Corn, all Sorts of Grain, Pulse, Flour, Bread, Rice, salted Provisions, (except salt beef, pork, and butter) Cattle and Live Stock of all Kinds, and all Sorts of Lumber, from the said United States into the Ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turk's Islands, St. George, and Crooked Island, as well in Neutral as British Vessels, from and after the said 9th day of July next, until notice of Six Months shall be given, declaring that this my Proclamation (and the permission hereby given) is to be considered as no longer in force; And I do hereby give notice, that if any other Articles, except those particularly above enumerated and permitted to be so imported, are attempted to be so introduced from the said United States, measures will be taken for the Forfeiture of the Ship or Vessel for importing the same, and of the Goods so imported, in contravention of the Laws of Navigation.

Given under my Hand and Seal of the said Islands at Nassau, in the Island of New-Providence, this twenty-seventh day of June in the Year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and in the forty-sixth year of his Majesty's reign.
CHARLES CAMERON.
By his Excellency's Command
JOHN McCARTNEY, Dep. Sec.

LONDON, JUNE 1.

We have continued in this day's Courier our extracts from the American papers.—They are extremely interesting and will enable our readers to form a tolerable correct idea of the state of the public mind in the U. States. The elec-

tions are going on, & party spirit runs extremely high indeed. The death of Pierce the American seaman, has been made use of by the federalists, who are infinitely more impertinent than the republicans, and who attempt by all possible means to irritate the people against this country.—Unfortunate will it be for the Americans if the federalists drive the government into a war with Great Britain; they would then indeed, have reasons to complain of the "spolitions on their trade."—The American flag would soon be no longer seen on any sea.

The ferment which had been excited in N. York and other towns, on the death of the American seaman, was beyond any thing our readers can conceive. It was scarcely exceeded by the popular fury of Marat's associates in Paris, when the revolutionary frenzy was at its height there. No Englishman could appear in the street but at the hazard of his life.—parties paraded with the American colors hoisted over those of England. Meetings were held to originate resolutions in which England was execrated and their own government treated with the greatest contempt, for its tardiness in declaring war against England. The walls were covered with inflammatory handbills, the writers of which, its the newspapers attached to the party, stuck at nothing that could fan the fury.

The unfortunate event produced also a great sensation at Washington—it was supposed that five frigates would be ordered immediately for New York, and that every vessel that could carry a gun would be got ready. Congress had adjourned to December, but it was supposed that it would be summoned to meet again the middle of this month.

NAPLES, MAY 2.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the English, another flotilla has succeeded in getting into this port from Genoa; it will be used against Gaeta, which people expect must soon surrender, in spite of all the attempts of the prince of Hesse-Philipp-Sohl, who continues to defend the place with the true valour of a German.

NEW-HAVEN, July 22.

Counterfeiters.—On Friday evening and Saturday morning last, a clan of these gentry, were ferreted from their lurking holes in the neighborhood of this city. Four of them, viz. Josiah Hall, Ralph Foot, James Smith, and Sperry, were taken before Henry Daggett, Esq. and by him bound over for trial at the ensuing session of the Superior Court, which commences in this city the present week. As neither of the prisoners could give security for appearance, they were accordingly committed to prison. On Monday morning another of the gang, whose name we understand is Gardiner Isbal, was (as we are informed) also committed for trial.

The plates and apparatus of these fellows have not yet been discovered, and their engraver, Israel Ferril, has hitherto eluded his pursuers. At their principal place of rendezvous, however, a large quantity of silk paper, for their bills, was discovered, and on one of the party (Smith) a very considerable amount in bills (tolerably well imitated) on the following banks: viz. 1 dollar New York State Bank; 5 dollars Manhattan do. and 3 dollars Cheshire (Kene) do.

Of the conviction of these men there is little doubt, as their villainy has for several months been known, and even their most secret proceedings pretty thoroughly explored, by one or two persons who undertook to detect them, and held, with this view, joined their association.

NEW-YORK, July 26.

Accounts lately received from St. Thomas lead us to believe, that we should soon receive news of a naval combat between Admiral Cochrane, and a French fleet under Jerome Bonaparte, as the accounts stated they were left within two miles of each other. We learn, however, that they have separated without engagement.

Captain Hanifen, of the schooner Argus, arrived last night in 16 days from Curracon, informs us, that on the 11th July, in lat 29 long, 72, 30, he was boarded by a frigate, who ordered him to steer for N. N. W. for a French squadron. At 4 P. M. was spoke by the *Reptier* of 74 guns, and ordered to sail for the squadron of six sail of the line and one frigate then in sight. At day light next morning he went on board the *Patriot*; after which the captain of the 74 & capt. Hanifen went on board the *Admiral* to breakfast. At 9 Jerome Bonaparte came on board by signal, who treated capt. H. with great politeness—was sorry to be obliged to detain him for four or five days with the squadron. Jerome also expressed a wish to see his lady; whom, he said, he never could forget. The squadron had been to the Cape of Good Hope and the Brazils.

Captain Hanifen learnt that they were seen by Admiral Cochrane with 4 ships and 3 frigates, but he did not think proper to come near them. At 8 o'clock on Sunday last, in a squall, captain H. left the squadron off Charleston. Where they were bound he did not learn. The schooner *Amanda* of Wilmington for St. Kitts, was in possession of the squadron.