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AND
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1866

(From the Aurora.)

BRITISH ARGUMENTS.

FOR NOT ENFORCING THE NON-IMPORTATION LAW.

The following statement, to which we call the particular attention of our readers, is published at the request of the supercargo of the Orion:

Ship Orion, Arnold, sailed from the Isle of France, May 2, 1866, at 6 P. M. started with the pilot, and immediately after observed a sail in chase of us, supposing it to be one of the British ships of war cruising on this station, and not willing to be detained, hauled close by the wind, at 11 she fired three shot at us. At 4 A. M. the wind being light, she came up with us, and fired four shot; we immediately hove to, after which they fired several volleys of small arms into us, which fortunately did no harm: they then hoisted us, and ordered the captain on board with his log book and papers, at the same time using the most abusive expressions—when capt. Arnold got along side, he was told to return, as they sent their boat on board of us with a lieutenant and purser, who rummaged the ship's hold, and by far exceeded their captain in abuse. They examined the ship's papers, and then ordered the captain and supercargo on board the ship (which proved to be the British frigate La Pyche, capt. —) the latter to receive five dozen at the gang way for quizzing his majesty's officers, as they termed it. On arriving on board, the supercargo was thrown the mainmast, a great much abuse, was, with the captain, ordered below on the gun deck; where we were obliged to stand a considerable while half leg deep in the water, the frigate having carried her lee guns under water during the chase—at length we heard some one say, "you fir, jump up here, God damn you," supposing they meant the sailors we stood still, although urged by the centry to ascend—until we heard a thundering voice pronounce, "I mean those damn'd Yankee rascals"—when on deck we were asked "how we dare run away from his majesty's ship," and if we did not "know it was the duty of every Yankee to lower his topmasts when within sight of the British flag." The captain enquired particularly of his lieutenant, whether his shot had killed any of the damn'd rascals, and on being answered in the negative, said he was very sorry for it, and wished a cannon shot had taken off the head of that damn'd infernal Yankee scoundrel, pointing to captain Arnold—our papers were then returned us by the lieutenant, telling us their captain considered us too contemptible to admit us to his presence, altho' at the same time he was standing by us, and threatening us what he would do to us if ever we gave his majesty's ship another chase of 90 miles, or attempted to quiz his majesty's officers.

May 22d, fell in with a fleet of English East Indiamen, consisting of 12 sail from London, bound to Bombay, Madras and China; were boarded by two of them, the Ellex and Ceres. They informed us of the capture of the Cape of Good Hope by the British; that they had a few days previous to speaking with us captured the Spanish privateer Repasadora, of 34 guns and 250 men, from the River La Plata, which they had sent into the Cap. under convoy of the Adamant—the remainder of the fleet consisted of the Lady Jane Dundas, Elphenstone, Alnwick Castle, Lord Castleburgh, Hugh Ingles, David Scott, Wincheller, Walmer Castle, Sir William Bentley, and Bengal, out eleven weeks—all well.

May 30th, off the Cape of Good Hope, spoke the ship Freedom, Rich. of and for Salem, from the Isle of France, left that place two days after us.

June 1, close in with the Cape, spoke the ship Sampson, of and for New York; 67 days from Madras, all well.

June 2, arrived in Seamen's Bay—on coming to anchor, the harbor matter came on board, and inquired upon our delivering up all the ship's letters, there being a penalty of 50 dollars for every one found on board after his first visit—we accordingly delivered him the following letters: viz.

For Mr. G. S. Mumford and Rolsier and Roulet, of New York, from G. Gardner, master of the ship Shepherd.

For Mr. Dehous, merchant Boston.

For Captain George Cunyngnam do.

For Mr. Lewis Prevoll, Philadelphia.

Packet from Charles Perry, super-

cargo of the ship Fair Trader, of Philadelphia, directed to the post-office, containing about 30 letters to the owner and shippers.

For John Perry, Mount Holly.

For Abraham Piefeh, from captain Hidelius.

For Daniel Ludlow & Son, New-York, from capt. Hidelius.

For David Sears, Boston, from captain Curtis, ship Topaz.

For Messrs. Gibbs, and Channing, Newport, from the supercargo of the ship Mount Hope.

For D. Ludlow & Son, N. York, from Mr. Ludlow.

For King & Tabbot, do. from the supercargo, ship Superior.

For Stephen Girard, Philadelphia, from Buchanan & Bickham.

For the owners of the brig Charles, of Boston, from the supercargo.

For David Sears, Boston.

For Orden & Clofe, N. York, from Mr. Clofe.

For Mr. Forrester, Salem, from Buchanan & Bickham. And about 30 others, addresses not recollected.

Found going in Seaman's bay the ship Olive Branch, Shippard, of and for Nantucket, on a sealing voyage.

June 4, the ship Sampson, Edwards, of N. York, arrived in 58 days from Madras, bound to Madras and Calcutta—we are informed that the ship Union, Jacoby, of and for Philadelphia from Batavia, having put into Table Bay, after its capture by the British, was seized and sent into England for trial.

June 10th, arrived at Table bay, the brig Lydia, Bowditch, from Philadelphia, 120 days passage. The American consul sent on board Joel Brown, one of the crew of the brig Liberty, Lambert, of Salem, taken off Prince Edwards' Islands, after having remained there six and a half months—we were told the brig Dominic, Jones, of Philadelphia, and ship Augusta, of —, failed from the cape the 16th April for the Isle of France—three Danish vessels were detained in Seaman's bay, on suspicion of being Dutch property.

June 11th, this day was made another application for the ship's letters, and were informed we must wait until their contents were examined by the different officers at Cape-Town, finding they had a great longing after American property, and wished to detain us, made every preparation for sailing, and June the 12th got under way, the Olive Branch, in company, she not being able to beat to windward, returned to the anchorage.

June 19, passed the Danish ship White Eagle, she failed from the cape 4 days before us.

July 5th, saw a ship without a head standing to the Southward, showing American colours.

July 15th, lat. 18, 9, N. long. 50, 30, W. spoke the brig Equator, of and from Portland, bound to Guadaloupe, out 23 days, all well.

July 20th, lat. 20, N. long. 63, W. spoke the sch'r Theoda, Newboy, of and from Hartford, N. E. bound to Jamaica, out 15 days, all well.

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,
The 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold at Price's wharf, Fell's Point, on terms which will then be made known, 25,000 feet of the first quality St. Domingo MAHOGANY, (in lots.)
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
August 5

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG man just from the country wishes to engage in a wholesale or retail store—terms of engagement will be made accommodating. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.
August 5

Notice.

WILLIAM HAYES, having this day taken John Power into Partnership, the business heretofore conducted by said Hayes, will in future be continued at the old stand, No. 77, Howard street, under the firm of HAYS & POWER.

A general assortment of GROCERIES and country produce, to suit their customers.
August 5

Dissolution of Partnership.

The partnership of William Suman and John Lamb, was dissolved the first day of August last by mutual consent—all those indebted to said firm, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said concern, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement to William W. Waith, No. 66, Cumberland-Row, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

WILLIAM SUMAN,
JOHN LAMB.

The blacksmith business will in future be carried on in all its various branches, at the old stand, between Peters's and the tower bridge, by John Lamb, where his friends may be supplied with carriage, wharf and house work, with hinges horse shoeing and all kinds of edge tools, suitable for the different mechanics, at the shortest notice and dearest manner by
JOHN LAMB.
August 5

For Sale,

A N elegant light gray pig HORSE, 5 years old; raised in the glades of Pennsylvania. He may be seen at Mr. Hussey's tavern, North Howard street.
August 5

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.
From London papers to the 17th June, received at the office of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

PARIS, June 3.
Presentation of the Ambassador's Extraordinary from the States of Holland.

Arrived at the hall of the throne, they went through the usual ceremonies, after which, Vice-Admiral Verhuel, President of the Deputation, delivered the following address:—

"SIRE,
"The representatives of the people distinguished by their patience in times of difficulty, and, we dare to say, celebrated for the solidity of their judgment, and their fidelity in fulfilling the engagements they have contracted, have confided to us the honorable mission of presenting ourselves before the throne of your majesty. This people have suffered a long time under its own agitations and those of Europe. Witnesses of the catastrophes that have overthrown some states; victims of the disorders by which the whole have been shaken; they have been made sensible, that the force of interests and connections, by which the great powers are at present united or divided, has rendered it indispensably necessary for them to place themselves under the first political safeguard of Europe. They have felt, that even their weakness has prescribed the necessity of reducing their own institutions into harmony with those of that state whose protection alone can guarantee them against the danger of servitude or ruin.

"These Representatives have maturely and solemnly deliberated upon the circumstances of the present times, and the dreadful probabilities of the future; they have seen, even in the term of the calamities with which Europe has been so long afflicted, both the causes of their own evils, and the remedy to which it is necessary they should have recourse.

"Sire! We are charged to express to your Majesty the wishes of the representatives of our people. We pray that you will grant us as the Supreme Chief of our Republic, Prince Louis Napoleon, your Majesty's brother, to whom we deliver, in full and respectful confidence, the guarantee of our laws, the defence of our political rights, and all the interests of our dear country. Under the sacred auspices of Providence—under the glorious protection of your Majesty—and, in fine, under the power of the paternal government which we require of him, Sire, we dare to hope, that Holland, assured in future of the unchangeable affection of the greatest of Monarchs, and strictly allied even by its destiny to that of your immense and immortal Empire, will see the renewal of its ancient glory and prosperity and repose it has so long been deprived of. Its losses then will no longer be considered as irreparable, and will only leave behind them a future remembrance."

His Majesty answered in the following terms:—

"Gentlemen, Representatives of the Batavian People,
"I have always looked upon the protection of your country as the first interest of my crown. Every time I have been called upon to interfere in your internal affairs, I have been struck, from the first, with the inconvenience attached to the uncertainty from your government. Governed by a popular assembly, it had been under the intrigues, and agitated by neighbouring Governments.

"Governed by an Elective Magistracy, every time this Magistracy was renewed, produced a crisis of alarm to the rest of Europe, and the signal of new maritime wars. None of these inconveniences can be guarded against otherwise than by an hereditary Government. This I recommended to your country by my councils, when the last constitution was established; and the offer that you have made of the crown of Holland to P. Louis is consistent with your true interests and my own; and it is adapted to secure the general tranquillity of Europe. France has been sufficiently generous, in renouncing all the rights which the events of war had given her over Holland; but I cannot intrust the strong places which cover my northern frontier, to the keeping of an unfaithful, or even to a doubtful hand.

"Gentleman, I agree to the request of their High Mightinesses. I proclaim Prince Louis King of Holland. You, Prince! reign over this people. Their forefathers only acquired their independence by the constant assistance of France—Holland afterwards became allied to England; she has been conquered; still she owes her existence to France. Let them then owe to you, their King, the protection of their laws and their religion, but never cease to be a Frenchman. You and your heirs will possess the dignity of Constable of the Empire; you will recollect the duties you have to fulfil towards me, and the importance that I have attached to the safe keeping of the strong places upon my northern frontier, and which I confide to you. Prince! maintain among your troops that spirit which I have observed among them in the field of battle. Christian the sentiment of unity and love for France among your new subjects. Be a terror to the wicked, and a father to the good; this is the character of great Kings."

His Highness Prince Louis then advancing to the foot of the throne, said:—

"Sire—I had placed all ambition in sacrificing my life in your service. I made my happiness consist in a close inspection into those qualities that, equally dear to myself and others, have so often testified the power and effects of your genius. Permit me then to express my regret in separating from you; but my life and my wishes belong to you. I go to reign in Holland because it is the desire of the people, and because it is your Majesty's order.

"Sire, when your Majesty quitted France to go and conquer Europe, which had conspired against you, you intrusted to me the defence of Holland against the invasion that threatened it. On this occasion I appreciated the character of the people; and the qualities which distinguish them.

"Yes, Sire, I shall be proud of reigning over them; but however glorious the career may be that presents itself, the assurance of your Majesty's constant protection, the love and patriotism of my new subjects, will give me the hopes of healing those wounds occasioned by so many wars, and the events that have accumulated within the course of a few years.

"Sire! when your Majesty shall put the last seal to your glory, in giving peace to the world, the places which you shall then entrust to my care, to that of my children, to the Dutch troops that have fought at Austerlitz under your inspection, shall be well guarded. United by interest, my people shall at the same time be attached by the sentiments of love and gratitude to their King, to your Majesty, and to France."

The Dutch representatives had an audience of the Empress, and were afterwards conducted to their hotel in the same manner in which they left it.

MESSAGE FROM HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR AND KING.
"We have commanded our cousin, the Arch-Chancellor of the empire, to acquaint you, that in compliance with the wishes of their High Mightinesses, we have proclaimed Prince Louis Napoleon, our well beloved brother, King of Holland; the throne to be descendent to his heirs, male and legitimate, in order of primogeniture. It is our intention also, that the King of Holland and his posterity, preserve the title of Constable of the empire. This determination of ours has appeared conformable to the interests of our people. As Holland, in a military point of view, included all the strong places which protected our northern frontier, it was necessary, for the security of our States, that the custody of it should be entrusted to persons respecting whose attachment we could entertain no doubt. In a commercial point of view, Holland, being situated at the mouths of many great rivers which flow through a considerable part of our territory, it was necessary that we should have security that the treaty of commerce which we shall conclude with her, shall be faithfully executed in order that we may adjust our manufacturing and commercial interests with the commerce of that people."

Holland, besides, is one of the first political concerns of France. An elective Magistracy would have produced this inconvenience, that it would have exposed the country to the intrigues of our enemies, and that every fresh election would have been the signal for a new war.

"Prince Louis, who has no personal ambition, has given us a proof of his affection for us, and of the love he bears the people of Holland, by accepting the offer of a throne which imposes upon him such great obligations.

"The Arch-Chancellor of the German empire, Elector of Ratisbon, and Primate of Germany, having signified to us that it was his intention to appoint a Coadjutor, and that with the concurrence of the Minister and principal members of his Chapter, having conceived that it would be for the advantage of religion and the German empire, that he should appoint to that situation our uncle and cousin Cardinal Fesch, our grand Almoner, and Archbishop of Lyons, we have accepted the said nomination in the name of the said Cardinal. If this determination of the Elector Arch-Chancellor of the empire, be useful to Germany, it is no less conformable to the political interests of France."

"Thus does the services of the country call far away from us, our brothers and our children; but the happiness and prosperity of our subjects are also among the objects of our dearest affection."

"At our Palace at St. Cloud, 5th June, 1806."
"NAPOLEON."
(Countersigned) "MARET"

TREATY
"His Imperial and Royal Majesty NAPOLEON, Emperor of the French and King of Italy, and the Assembly of their High Mightinesses the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, presides, by his Excellency the Grand Pensionary, accompanied by the Council of State, the Ministers, and Secretary of State, considering:

"1. That from the prevailing turn of mind, and the actual organization of Europe, a government without solidity, and certain duration, cannot fulfil the objects for which it is instituted.

"2. That the perpetual renewal of the head of the state would always be a source of dissension in Holland, and a constant subject of agitation and disagreement among the powers friendly or inimical to Holland.

"3. That an hereditary government can alone secure the quiet possession of all which is dear to the Dutch people, the free exercise of their religion, the preservation of their laws, their political independence and civil liberty.

"4. That its first duty is to secure to itself a powerful protection, under the shelter of which it may freely exercise its industry, and maintain itself in the possession of its territory, its commerce and its colonies.

"5. That France is essentially interested in the happiness of the Dutch people, in the prosperity of the state, in the permanence of its institutions, as well in consideration of northern frontiers of the empire, open and unfortified, as from general political interests and principles:

Have nominated for their minister plenipotentiary, of his Majesty the Emperor the French and king of Italy, Charles Maurice Talleyrand, Great Chamberlain, Minister of Affairs, knight of the Great Order of the Legion of Honor, Knight of the Order of the Red and Black Eagle of Russia, and of the Order of St. Hubert, &c. and

"His Excellency the Grand Pensionary—C. H. Verhuel, Vice-Admiral, and Minister of Marine of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor.

"T. T. A. Gogh, Minister of Finance.
"J. Van Styrum, one of their High Mightinesses.
"W. Six, Member of the Council of State, and G. Brantzen, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Batavian Republic, having the Grand Eagle of the Legion of Honor, who after having mutually interchanged their respective full powers, have agreed as follows:

"Art. 1. His Majesty the Emperor of the French and King of Italy, as well for himself as for his heirs and successors forever, guarantees to Holland the maintenance of its constitutional rights, its independence; the whole of its possessions abroad and at home, its political, civil, and religious liberty, such as is ordained by the existing laws, and the abolition of all privileges with respect to tax.

"2. Upon the formal request made by their High Mightinesses, the Representatives of the Batavian Republic, that Prince Louis should be appointed Hereditary and Constitutional King of Holland, his Majesty has yielded to their wishes, and has authorized Prince Louis Napoleon to accept the Crown of Holland, to descend to him and his male heirs legitimate, to the perpetual exclusion of females & their descendants.

"In consequence of this permission, Prince Louis Napoleon, will take the Crown under the title of King, and with all the power and authority determined by the Constitutional Laws, which the Emperor Napoleon guaranteed by the preceding article.

"It is, nevertheless, agreed, that the Crown of France and Holland can never be united in the same persons.
"The Royal domain consists of,
"First, A Palace at the Hague, which is to be the residence of the Royal Family.
"Second, The House in the Wood.
"Third, The domain of Soestdijk.
"Fourth, A landed income of 300,000 florins.

"The law, besides, assures to the King a further revenue of fifteen hundred thousand florins, payable by monthly instalments.

"4. In case of a minority, the regency shall belong by right to the Queen; and in her default to the Emperor of the French, in his quality of perpetual head of the Imperial Family. He shall choose among the Princes of the Royal Family, and, in their default, among the natives. The minority of the King shall be completed within his eighteenth year.

"5. The dowry of the Queen shall be determined by her marriage contract. At present it is agreed to fix it at the annual sum of 25,000 florins; to be taken from the domains of the crown; this sum being deducted, one half remaining of the revenues of the Crown shall be appropriated to the maintenance of the household of the Minor King; the other half to go to the expenses of the Regency.

"The King of Holland shall be a Grand Dignitary of the Empire in perpetuity, under the title of Constable. The functions of this office, however, may, with the consent of the Emperor of the French, be performed by a Prince, Vice-Constable, whenever the Emperor may think proper to create such a dignity.

"7. The Members of the reigning family in Holland shall remain personally subject to the disposition of the constitutional statute of the 30th of March last, forming the law of the Imperial Family of France.

"8. The charges and offices of the State, those belonging to the personal service of the King's household excepted, can only be conferred upon natives.
"The arms of the King shall be the ancient arms of Holland, quartered with the French Imperial Eagle, and mounted with the royal crown.
"10. A treaty of Commerce shall be immediately concluded between the contracting parties, by virtue of which, the subjects of Holland shall at all times be treated as the most favored nation; in the ports and upon the French territory. His Majesty the Emperor and King also engages to mediate with the powers of Barbary, to obtain the respect due to the Dutch flag, equal to that of the French.
"The ratification of the present treaty