

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PEEBLES,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1866

2200wt. of Prime Hams,
For EXPORTATION, for sale by
LLVINUS CLARKSON,
No. 2, head of the basin.
July 1

For Sale.
2,000 wt of first quality COFFEE, entitled
to drawback.
NATHANIEL THOMPSON,
Fells Point.
July 25.

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.

Just Received,
VIA PHILADELPHIA,
10 boxes Tin Plates, and
A few cases Spanish Brandy, for sale by
CHARLES WIRGMAN,
54 South Gay-street.
ON HAND,
20 chests Young H. S. Tea,
Hollow Glass Ware, in cases,
Porter Bottles, in Hampers,
Dry White Lead,
Yellow Ochre,
Putty, assorted,
Patent Shot,
Very large four bushel Eggs,
English Gunpowder,
Taurin Oil, and
London Porter.
July 25

Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the
prevention of Gout—this common place
mark however is too often forgotten, whilst
we are active and strong—and prevention
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 diligent efforts to eradicate
and overcome, none have a stronger claim
upon our attention than the Gout, Rheumatism,
Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains,
Gripes, 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 occupations peculiarly expose them to
cold, &c. cannot be too anxious always to
possess immediate aid. Sea-bathing, 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 exposes them. To those who reside in
the West Indies, and other warm
climates, they will be found upon trial to
conquer the most distressing service, and will gradually
remove all tendency to disease in the human
frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although
a great variety of prescriptions have been published
to cure the disorders enumerated above,
none has as yet equalled the GOUT and
RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISDALL,
which are celebrated throughout the European
continent, and whose unnumbered benefits are
fully and extensively attested already pub-
lished of Gen. Charles Ring, of Hampton;
John Gilson, Esq. John Macculbin, Esq. of
Annapolis; and Mrs. Ryan of Calton place, to
which the AGENTS for Baltimore, are happy
in lying before the public the following testi-
monies of respectable gentlemen residing within
this city.

Certificate of Mr. THOMAS KESLO, Patcher.
About three weeks since I was most violently
attacked with Rheumatic Pains throughout my
whole frame, in a severe manner as not to
be able to turn in my bed without assistance,
proceeding, as I suppose, from a severe cold;
—being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tis-
dall'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 confi-
dence to recommend this medicine as a certain
cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KESLO.
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
Tis-dall's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have
experienced a very unequivocal instance of
their virtues on the eye. I was afflicted with
two or three attacks of what is usually called
Dial 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
with Rheumatic Pains, the result of the
affliction, and I had feared the disorder would
accompany me through life;—but providential-
ly was recommended to apply to Geo. Dobbin
and Murphy's for Dr. Tis-dall's Drops, and
after using only one bottle, found myself per-
fectly liberated from my disorder, a demand
I thank God, is never 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.]
As 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 allow-
ance will be made to those who buy for exporta-
tion.—**GEO. DOBBIN & MURPHY.**
July 25.

Hou-keeper

WANTED an elderly lady, to take charge
of a large family—She must come well
recommended, and to a suitable person, en-
couragement will be given. Enquire of the
printers.

Cook.
WANTED to purchase a good COOK,
one that understands the business completely,
would be preferred. Enquire of the printers.
August 5

Elegant Time Pieces—cheap!

A PERSON who has just arrived from Eu-
rope, and who wishes immediately to
travel into the interior of the country, is desir-
ous of disposing of several ELEGANT OR-
NAMENTED MANTEL TIME-PIECES.
Such as wish to supply themselves, may
rely on having bargains—the proprietor is de-
termined to sell them, unusually low for cash.
Apply at this office.
August 6

For Sale,

About 15,000 lbs. St. Domingo COFFEE,
green and of a good quality, entitled to debenture,
for terms apply to the subscriber
JOHN SNYDER,
No. 41, Fells-street, Fells Point.
August 6

To Let,

TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smith
wharf. Immediate possession of one
can be given, and of the other on the 1 June
next.
HOLLINS & M'BLAIR.
March 22

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the county
court, to be held for Carroll county, on
the 2d Monday in October next, for the bene-
fit of the act, entitled, an act for the relief of
sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last
session of the General Assembly, held at An-
napolis. **ANDREW FEARCE.**
Carroll county, Aug. 2, 1866.
August 6

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday
the 31st inst. a likely well made negro man,
named STEPHEN SHORTER, about 25
years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, rather
of a yellow complexion, and down to his knees
spoken to, had on an olive colored velvet round-
about jacket, white vest, and yellow mackee
pantaloons; took with him, a blue round-about
jacket, and pantaloons of the same; white
stockings and a pair of a little worn, but
no doubt he will change his clothes. He was
purchased of Mr. Neal of St. Mary's county,
for a house servant and manumitted by the sub-
scriber, having 9 years to serve. Whoever
takes up and returns the above runaway in
this state, shall have \$50 dollars, and if taken
out of the state the above reward, and all rea-
sonable charges paid if brought home.
NATHAN HUSSEY.
August 5

[BY PERMISSION]
Columbia Garden.

For the benefit of Masters C. R. A. and
Miss Durang.
On THURSDAY EVENING NEXT,
Will be presented,
A GRAND CONCERT
OF

Vocal and Instrumental Music;

Mr. Durang most respectfully returns his
sincere thanks to the ladies and gentlemen of
Baltimore and the public in general and informs
that he entertains a high sense of grati-
tude for the distinguished patronage his endeav-
ors to please them have received.
He has carefully made an arrangement of en-
tertainments expressly for this occasion, being
an approved selection, chequered, with paint-
ings and accompanied with recitation, singing
and dancing and feats of activity.
From the distinguished applause these chil-
dren have universally received from the citi-
zens of Baltimore, they entertain a flattering
hope, to deserve the patronage of those who
may honour them with their company on that
night.

A GRAND SPECTACLE.

A display of a Grand Emblematic Transpa-
rency.
Designed and executed by Messrs. Holland,
Milburne and Robbins, of the new theatre,
entitled

American Naval Garland.

Done in honor of the officers who fell in the
Engagement of Tripoli.
Plan of the cloth—commencing on the right
hand in the front Ground,

The Goddess of America,

in full stature—and on the left hand
Commander Preble, in full stature.
The Sea and Constitution frigate in perspective
view; in the sky part, the burst and likeness
of

CAPTAIN DECATUR,

and the officers who were in the action,
Summers, Watersworth, Caldwell, Israel and
Dorsey.
A national march performed by the band, and
Indians on the stage department.
Proceeded with a historical characteristic pic-
turesque Dance, called

THE WIGWAM.

In which will be presented, a striking like-
ness of the manner and custom of the Savage
Dances, the Osage War and Rejoicing Dan-
ces—the Chipeway's Eagle Tail dance—the
Mohawk Scalp Dance, &c.

Amirra kneeling at the Tomb

to perpetuate to posterity, the memory of her
illustrious and much lamented late

Lieut. Gen. Geo. Washington

Song—a burlesque ballad, by master Durang
A Hornpipe,
Song—by a gentleman from Europe.
Recitation—delivered by Mr. Durang, giv-
ing a description of

A picture of a Play-House;

on
BUCKS HAVE AT YOU ALL.
The whole to conclude with a Miscellaneous
Ballad Dance, interspersed with songs, entitled
Stoffe Kuhl's Epistle to Annals,
Or the Dutch Wedding.

Founded on a humorous German story, by
a gentleman of Lancaster, and supposed to
have happened at a small village named *See*
Scham, in Pennsylvania.

Doors open at half after 6, concert com-
mence half past 7, and conclude precisely at 10
o'clock.
August 6

From the National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATION.

There is nothing of greater importance
to the United States than a just and law-
ful course of public conduct towards them,
on the part of foreign nations. It will
prove a sure preservative of a sincere and
correct course of neutrality and peace on
our part. For this reason, the conduct of
G. Britain, as to the impressment of A-
merican, British, and other foreign sea-
men on-board American ships and the
recent acts of the British government, al-
leged by them to be blockades, have been
recently made subjects of free, but dispa-
ssionate investigation. Whenever an in-
dividual or a description of persons un-
reservedly lays before the public of
America and Europe facts and consid-
erations, which relate to the interests
of all the parties, he uses reason as he
ought, and freedom of the press as he
justly and lawfully may. He places him-
self in the way of having his own errors
corrected before the world, by reason
and the press. If we remember that a
foreign press has even been erected in
this country to print the commentaries
of a foreign "political censor" upon our
public acts, and to promote the views
of his government, and that pam-
phlets are written in Europe, ship'd to this
country, and republished here, and that
the influence of foreign merchants, erro-
neously joined with that of our own and
with other circumstances, occasionally
produces a bar to the free vindication of
the rights and interests of our own coun-
try, in this case in some of our presses
we cannot doubt that it would be highly
unjust and partial in our other presses
to refuse discussions of British irregulari-
ties by the pens of their correspondents.

A very few observations touching these
irregularities will be offered at this
time.

The case of the Hanoverians (who
live on some of the blockaded rivers and
their canals) will be mentioned with our
own to awaken the reflection of the En-
glish and Americans. Those honest peo-
ple had a right to the kindness of their
British family before it acquired the
British sceptre. The Hanoverians have
claims on the affection of the King of G.
Britain. They have been forced out of
the British allegiance into the hands of
Prussia. Yet the very family which
owes its elevation in Germany and con-
sequently in England to them, and who
afterwards superseded the duties of the
British crown to the duties of the Elec-
torate of Hanover, uss the kindred na-
vies of England illegitimately to dispossess
them, by shutting up the three rivers on
which their subsistence depends. To
feel this matter properly, let Englishmen
place themselves in the situation of
the Hanoverians, who are cut off from
exchanging products and manufactures
with us—with us who are the best
customers of England; and all this is
done without any authority from the Law
of nations, or the British or Hanoverian
laws. To British navy can carry in A-
merican and other neutral ships and thus
destroy the occupations and subsistence
of the unfortunate Germans within the
Electorate of Hanover, and of many other
innocent and oppressed German districts
equally well disposed. But it is affirmed,
that such detentions & captures are not of
a nature to justify any learned or upright
judge, on oath to award condemnations
or their extravagant admiralty costs for
infracting such illegitimate and pretended
blockade. To admit such conduct on the
part of the British government there-
fore is to proclaim the King of G. Britain
the sole arbitrary legislator of the ocean.

A recent British pamphlet (by the
author of War in Disguise) pretends,
that Great Britain has a right to commit
these irregularities against the neutrals
because they submit to the irregularities
of the French, and he alleges roundly,
that Britain has as good a right to
commit like irregularities, as she would
have to march through a neutral country,
which had previously suffered an
enemy to march through the same ter-
ritory. It is unfortunate for this writer
however, that America has long seen
and urged, that the British irregularities
beginning with those of 1792, and 1793,
had and would occasion France to plead
these irregularities, in justification of
similar acts. It is no obvious, that Great
Britain has been obliged to grant indemnity
to her ministers for such acts, as
being even against her own laws, and
this too in her most flourishing and
powerful days, when necessity could not
even be pretended.

There is one light in which it really
behoves the government, manufacturers,
and merchants of Great Britain, to
consider this unsatisfactory recurrence
to impressments, pretended blockades,
and other violations of neutral rights.
It is certain that these things did give
rise to the various commercial proposi-
tions of the last session of our legisla-
ture, and to the adoption of the law
founded on Nicholson's resolutions.—
Similar provisions for the good of trade
(internal or external) are constantly
made in England, and must of necessity
be repeated here on principle and in
system, if we are to be impressed, har-
assed, spoiled and impeded in our
legitimate neutral commerce abroad.
Let Great Britain consider the recent
admissions of Mr. Fox, that the East
India powers have sovereign rights, and
let her consider also whether there is any
difference in principle between the Bri-

tish exclusion of neutrals from the com-
merce with those East India princes, and
the French and Prussian restraints upon
the trade in British manufactures. Let
her remember well which was the first
of these steps: And let her compare the
interference with the manufactures of an
enemy by Prussia and France, with her
own interference with the manufactures
of the neutral and friendly powers of
India.

The United States need not fear the
argument upon this subject, but some-
thing will govern which is beyond
argument. Necessity will govern in all.
America cannot do her usual business
with Great Britain, if that country does
not abandon its shameful *Admiralty im-*
positions, its impressments, its preten-
ded blockades, and other irregularities.
We must seek remedy by enacting a
number of her own laws *mutatis mutan-*
dis.

FROM A LONDON PAPER:
FEDERATIVE SYSTEM

Comparison of the federative system of
France with the policy of the Roman
Republic.

ITALY was long considered the
school of the arts and of politics. The
French of the present day removed the
first monuments and productions of the
former, from that fertile peninsula to their
brilliant capital; and since Talleyrand's
administration, a plan of the most subtle
policy seems to have found its way, with
these monuments, to the palace of the
chancellery. Many expressions of this
cabinet are now recalled to mind, which
to many persons appear totally unmean-
ing, but whose extended significance was
not soon manifest. What however
distinguishes the French school from
the more ancient one is, that its plans
are more speedily matured; and is not
so generally national, as the impulsive
engines employed are so infinitely superi-
or.

In the letter in which the Emperor
of the French informed the Senate, that
he had adopted prince Eugene victory of
Italy, in that remarkable document dated
the 12th of January, Napoleon used for
the first time the expressive term *Federative*
States. "We intend," said he,
by other dispositions, to devote terri-
tories which shall exist between all the
federative states of the French empire.
As the different parts, though independ-
ent of each other, have one common
interest, so likewise they shall have one
common bond of union." Scarcely three
months had elapsed when the promised
development appeared, and this federative
system upheld itself by marriages
and political treaties, to an extent that
exceeded astonishment.

The expressive term *Federative State*
first received a signification from the
speech with which Napoleon opened the
sitting of the legislative body on the 2d
of March. "The whole peninsula of
Italy," said he, forms a part of the great
empire: I have, as its chief, guaranteed
the sovereigns and the constitutions, by
which the different portions of it are
governed." The new federative system
continued to extend its influence over
the mind of him whose influence over

the destiny of states is so powerful and
irresistible. Its appearance before the
world, its realization, can only be dated
from the last disastrous coalition, and
particularly from the eventful battle of
Austerlitz.

Modern times can scarcely transfer to
the great book of history, events and cir-
cumstances, for which a parallel may not
be found on some preceding page. Thus,
in an earlier epoch of the human race, we
discover the same federative system which
now forms a principal object of French
policy, of an extent and a perfection that
are worthy of admiration. It was at Rome,
where the ambition of universal dominion
invented this system.—The subtle rulers
of that conquering state were convinced
of the difficulty of retaining all the distant
and motley parts of which this perpetu-
ally increasing colossus was composed,
and this conviction created allies. These
allies of the Roman people were nations
who, either voluntarily, to preserve their
otherwise precarious political existence,
or vanquished, after a fruitless contest,
entered into alliance, by which Rome pro-
mised them her protection, as the price
of her independence. They were obliged
to furnish numerous auxiliaries, who
never formed separate armies; but were
only permitted to act in conjunction with
the Roman legions. The political exten-
sions were consequently aided by this
alliance; from Rome emanated the com-
mands which decided the destination and
employment of their energies.

The various nations which inhabited
the Italian Peninsula, the Latins, the E-
trurians, the Peconi and the Campanians,
were the principal allies of the Roman
state. In the sequel, this federative sys-
tem expanded itself, and for many centu-
ries kept advancing by degrees. It ex-
tended to Greece, to Spain, to Gaul, and
reached from Europe even to Asia and Af-
rica. Not only small Republics, but
likewise many Kings, some of whom were
powerful monarchs, belonged to this con-
federacy.

As Napoleon at the present day strength-
ens through gratitude the bonds which unite
Bavaria, Wirtenburg and Baden to
France, by increasing the power and en-
larging the dominions of those Princes,
so Rome likewise rewarded the zeal of

her allies. The territory of the African
king, Massinissa, was considerably ex-
tended, and that of king Eumene in Asia
Minor, was increased, by the provinces
united with it, to a powerful monarchy.—
Exactly in the same manner as Napoleon
accommodates the differences between
Bavaria, Wirtenburg and Baden, relative
to their respective limits, the Roman
state adjusted a similar dispute of king
Eumen's.

This parallel is rendered still more
striking, by the language employed in
the assembly of the French legislature,
after the official exposition of the exterior
situation of France:—"From the peace
concluded by Napoleon, (said a member
of the legislature in the meeting of the
5th of March) Europe goes forth under
a new form. A balance of power can no
more subsist among states, than among
the individuals who compose them; for

equal pretensions produce jealousy, this
leads to war, and war entails misery on
nations. Every thing, therefore, indi-
cates the necessity of a preponderating
power which surrounded by states less
powerful, can afford them protection and
security, can be the umpire of their quar-
rels, and the chastiser of their guilt.—
This power, Frenchmen, you have be-
come; Europe is under your direction;
your laws shall resound from its tribu-
nals; and, like the glorious boundary of
day, ye are called to operate, from the
center of the political power, on all di-
rect the others in every appointment course."

Of these directed powers, which are
directed by, or mediately under the
command of France, a demi-official pa-
per, the *Journal de Paris*, conducted by
the controller of State Revenue, lately
gave a remarkable calculation. France,
it is there said, in an article dated from
Lisbon contains in the 119 departments,
of which that empire is composed,
30,480,000 soul. The total population
of the countries united in one common
interest with France, amounts to nearly
the same number. Among the federative
states, that Journal mentions the
kingdom of Italy with 22,000,000; and
the Kingdom of Naples, since the death
of Prince Joseph, with 7,350,000 in-
habitants. The population of the allied
states is estimated at 16,400,000, viz.
Spain contains, according to this state-
ment, 10,000,000; Bavaria, 5,200,000;
Wirtenberg, 5,600,000; Baden, 1,600,000;
and Holland, 1,650,000 inhabitants. The
sum total presents a mass of 65,300,000
persons, who are all under the direction
of Napoleon.

If we pause at this number, and com-
pare it with the total population of our
quarter of the globe, we shall find that
about two-fifths of the 170,000,000 of
inhabitants in Europe, are under the
general direction mentioned by the *Journal*
de Paris. But we are obliged to go
still farther; for by the Westphalian
State, recently created by Prince Met-
ternich, by the new possession in the Adria-
tic Sea, in the vicinity of Greece, by
the late acquisitions in the south of Italy,
and by many other alterations which
since that time have been either effected
or prepared, the balance of the Euro-
pean states, which was declared as just
in the assembly of the French legislature,
has been still more deranged, and the
power of France has gained a still greater
pre-eminence.

The federative system on which it is
principally founded, continued in Rome
for many centuries. It fell, at length,
through the cupidity of the great, who
were desirous of converting the allied
states into provinces, to make their extor-
tions the more productive, and through
the discontent of allied nations in Italy,
which broke out into a terrible and
sanguinary war, in which the existence
of the Roman state was long endangered.
The policy of Napoleon has taken pre-
cautions against the possibility of such
an accident. Relationship, and multifa-
rious ramifications, have cordially united
the sovereigns of the allied states, with
the reigning family in France. Should
even time weaken these bonds, no prop-
hetic spirit is required to assert, that
they will not be dissolved in the age of
Napoleon.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) July 26.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of January
22, a London paper of about ten years
standing, says, "the sale of the number
of the Weekly Messenger was Ten thou-
sand Four Hundred and Fifty." It is sold
for ready money at seven pence halfpenny
sterling, producing weekly about 1326
and annually, 116,952, equal to \$75,340.
The Star, and Morning Chronicle, are
the most productive papers in London;
of each are issued about 5,000 per day,
30,000 per week, 1,560,000 per year,
which at six pence each is 39,000/ or
\$173,333. In the United States *bad pay*
has ever proved the bane of newspapers,
whereas an European Editor as punctually
receives his *pay,* as a miller does his
toll.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

Under our Marine head will be seen
some account of the French squadron
under Jerome Bonaparte. On Friday evening
last, they were only 70 miles S. of
Sandy Hook, steering along the Coast.
We think it probable that they will stop
at Boston, for water and provisions, and
after which proceed to Europe.
Gun-boat No. 6, Lieutenant Lawrence;
and Gun-boat No. 8, Lieutenant Haraden,
arrived on Saturday evening from Charle-
ston. We understand they are to be laid
up here.