

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHIN,**  
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.  
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

**Nankeens & Gurrachs.**

**FOR SALE.**  
EIGHT thousand pieces short YELLOW NANKEENS, two thirds first chop, entitled to debenture on exportation.  
Also, a number of bales of BEERBOOM GURRAHS, that are stout and very white; at the warehouse of H. Peirce—for cash, or approved notes at sixty days. L. PEIRCE.  
August 12 d50t

**WANTED,**

A YOUNG MAN to attend in a retail dry goods store—none need apply but those who can come well recommended. Apply at this office.  
August 12 d4t

**Wanted Immediately,**

A HEALTHY WOMAN, with a fresh breast of MILK—one that can come well recommended will hear of a good place by applying to the printers hereof.  
August 12 d4t

**FOUND.**

NEAR the Hook's-Town Turnpike Road, about three and a half miles from Baltimore, a BLACK POCKET BOOK, which the owner may have by proving property, and paying the charge of advertisement.  
JOSHUA MOTT,  
No. 80, Bridge-street, Old-town.  
8th mo. 12 d4t

**Negroes Wanted.**

A GENTLEMAN wishes to hire for 1, 2, or 3 years, or to purchase, two or three healthy native NEGROES acquainted with gardening and the farming business. Apply at this office.  
August 12 d4t

**Sale of Paradise by Auction.**

On THURSDAY,  
The 22d instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold at the vendue-warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, on terms which will then be made known,  
THE valuable country seat called PARADISE, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq., containing 300 acres, situated about one mile from the turnpike gate, on the York road. The land is divided into six lots, and the one which contains the dwelling house and improvements, is 51 acres. The mill with about 7 acres, will be sold separately, as also the wood lots. A plat may be seen at the vendue office, and the premises will be shown by Mr. Edwards, who resides thereon.  
THOMAS CHASE, Aucr.  
August 11

**Notice.**

WHEREAS a certain William Kirk did, on the 6th inst bring to the stable of the subscriber, a bright br HORSE, without a saddle, or the following description, viz.—about seven years old; between 14 & 15 hands high; with the off hind foot white; and a small star in his forehead. And whereas the said Kirk offered said horse for sale to the subscriber, for the sum of 40 dollars, which sum was agreed to be paid, provided said Kirk would produce within three days, his authority to sell him—whereas said time has elapsed, and said Kirk has not been heard of, there is reason to suspect that said horse does not belong to him—This is therefore to advertise for the owner of said horse to come forward, prove property, pay charges of keeping him, within sixty days from this date, otherwise he will then be sold to pay the expense of his stableing.  
DANIEL TEAGUE,  
Fell's-Point, Baltimore.  
August 12 d4t

**30 Dollars Reward.**

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber's stable, on Wednesday night, the 6th instant, a black HORSE, about 14 hands high; seven years old; stout made; has a very thick neck; and hipped-mane; white face, and w.l.-eyed; four white feet and a crept tail; goes any gait wished by his rider.  
The above reward will be given for the horse and thief, or ten dollars for the horse.  
JAMES GUNN.  
August 12 d4t

**George Maris,**

**DRUGGIST.**  
No. 140, MARKET STREET,  
HAS ON HAND,  
5000 lbs. Glauber Salts,  
200 bottles Castor Oil,  
100 lbs. Arrow root Starch of a superior quality, and fresh,  
Antibillious Pills as usual.  
With a general and extensive assortment of Drugs and Patent Medicines, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.  
August 7 WAS2m

**Hoffman & Baltzell,**

301, MARKET STREET,  
**HAVE FOR SALE**  
BOLTING CLOTHS, of the first quality which they offer at reduced prices to close sales.  
Also, just received  
German Linens  
Cotton Casimères  
Bedticks  
Hose, &c.  
With every requisite article in their line on their usual terms, &c.  
To all whom it may concern.  
Notice is hereby given,  
THAT the subscriber will apply to the next Frederick county court, to be held on August 13th, for the benefit of the act of Assembly passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors.  
WILLIAM SMITH,  
Frederick, Md., August 7  
June 10, 1866.

**(By Authority.)**

By the President of the United States of America,

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, was concluded and signed on the twenty-first day of August, last past, and was duly ratified and confirmed by the President of the United States on the twenty-fourth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand-eight hundred and six, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY between the United States of America, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas.

Articles of a treaty made and entered into, at Grouseland, near Vincennes, in the Indiana territory, by and between William Henry Harrison, governor of said territory, superintendent of Indian affairs, and commissioner plenipotentiary of the United States, for treating with the north-western tribes of Indians, of the one part, and the tribes of Indians called the Delawares, Pottawatomies, Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, jointly and severally by their chiefs and head men, of the other part.

Article I. Whereas, by the fourth article of a treaty made between the United States and the Delaware tribe, on the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and four, the said United States engaged to consider the said Delawares as the proprietors of all that tract of country which is bounded by the White river on the north, the Ohio and Clark's grant on the south, the general boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river on the east, and the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, and the road leading to Clark's grant on the west and south west.

And whereas, the Miami tribe, from whom the Delawares derived their claim, contend that in their cession of said tract to the Delawares, it was never their intention to convey to them the right of the soil, but to suffer them to occupy it as long as they thought proper; the said Delawares have for the sake of peace and good neighborhood, determined to relinquish their claim to the said tract, and do by these presents release the United States from the guarantee made in the before mentioned article of the treaty of August, eighteen hundred and four.

Art. II. The said Miami, Eel River, and Weas tribes, cede and relinquish to the United States forever, all that tract of country which lies to the south of a line to be drawn from the north-east corner of the tract ceded by the treaty of Fort Wayne, so as to strike the general boundary line, running from a point opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky river to Fort Recovery, at the distance of fifty miles from its commencement on the Ohio river.

Art. III. In consideration of the cession made in the preceding article, the United States will give an additional permanent annuity to said Miamies, Eel River and Weas tribes, in the following proportions, viz: to the Miamies, six hundred dollars; to the Eel River tribe, two hundred and fifty dollars; to the Weas, two hundred and fifty dollars; and also to the Pottawatomies, an additional annuity of five hundred dollars, for ten years and no longer; which, together with the sum of four thousand dollars which is now delivered, the receipt whereof they do hereby acknowledge, is to be considered as a full compensation for the land now ceded.

Art. IV. As the tribes which are now called the Miamies, Eel River, and Weas, were formerly and still consider themselves as one nation, and as they have determined that neither of those tribes shall dispose of any of the country which they hold in common; in order to quiet their minds on that head, the United States do hereby engage to consider them as joint owners of all the country on the Wabash and its waters; above the Vincennes tract, and which has not been ceded to the United States, by this or any former treaty; and they do hereby engage that they will not purchase any part of the said country without the consent of each of the said tribes. Provided always, That nothing in this section contained, shall in any manner weaken or destroy any claim which the Kickapoos, who are not represented at this treaty, may have to the country they now occupy on the Vermillion river.

Art. V. The Pottawatomies, Miami, Eel River and Weas tribes, explicitly acknowledge the right of the Delawares to sell the tract of land conveyed to the United States by the treaty of the 18th day of August, 1804, which tract was given by the Piankeshaws to the Delawares about thirty-seven years ago.

Art. VI. The annuity herein stipulated to be paid by the United States shall be delivered in the same manner, and under the same conditions as those which the said tribes have heretofore received.

Art. VII. This treaty shall be in force and obligatory on the contracting parties, as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the President, by and with the

advice and consent of the senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, The said commissioner plenipotentiary of the U. States, and the sachems, chiefs and head men of the said tribes, have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals.

Done at Grouseland near Vincennes, on the 21st day of August in the year of our Lord, 1805, and of the independence of the U. States the thirtieth.

WM. H. HARRISON, (L S)  
DELAWARES.

Hocking Painskan, his X mark, (L S)  
Kicklawhennud, or William Anderson, his X mark, (L S)

Allime, or White Eyes, his X mark, (L S)  
Tomhaguc, or Beaver, his X mark, (L S)

POTTAWATOMIES.  
Topanepoc, his X mark, (L S)  
Lishabecon, his X mark, (L S)

Weasmech, his X mark, (L S)  
MIAMIES.

Kahanwoconner, or Long Legs, his X mark, (L S)  
Missingquimeschan, or Owl, his X mark, (L S)

Walisher, or White Skin, his X mark, (L S)  
Mashekanochquah, or Little Turtle, his X mark, (L S)

Richardville, his X mark, (L S)  
EEL RIVER.

Wanonecana, or Night Stander, his X mark, (L S)  
Metausauner, or Sam, his X mark, (L S)

Archekatauh, or Earth, his X mark, (L S)  
WEAS.

Assonnaquah, or Labossiere, his X mark, (L S)  
Misquocouqua, or Painted Pole, his X mark, (L S)

Ohequansh, or Little Eyes, his X mark, (L S)  
DELAWARES.

Missnewaud, or Captain Bullet, his X mark, (L S)  
Done in the presence of,

B. PARKER,  
Secretary to the Commissioner.

JOHN GIBSON,  
Secretary Indiana Territory.

JOHN GRIFFIN,  
A Judge of the Indiana Territory.

B. CHAMBERS,  
President of the Council.

JESSE B. THOMAS,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN R. JONES,  
SAML GWATHNEY,  
PIERRE MENARD,  
Members of the Legislative Council, Indiana Territory.

DAVID FLOYD,  
SHADRACK BOND,  
WILLIAM BIGGS,  
JOHN JOHNSON,  
Members of the House of Representatives, Indiana Territory.

W. WELLS,  
Agent of Indian affairs.

VIGO,  
Colonel of Knox county Militia.

JOHN CONNER,  
JOSEPH BARBOUR,  
Sworn Interpreters.

**Additional Article.**

It is the intention of the contracting parties, that the boundary line herein directed to be run from the north east corner of the Vincennes tract to the boundary line running from the mouth of the Kentucky river, shall not cross the Embarrass, or Drift Wood fork of White river, but if it should strike the said fork, such an alteration in the direction of the said line is to be made, as will leave the whole of the said fork in the Indian territory.

NOW THEREFORE, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith on the part of the U. States, I have caused the premises to be made public, and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the seal of the United States (L S) to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.  
Done at the City of Washington the twenty-fourth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the independence of the United States the thirtieth.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,  
JAMES MADISON,  
Secretary of State.

From the SALEX REAZITZA.

According to the last accounts from Europe, Sweden has lately offered advantages to neutral commerce. In its present situation this kingdom will profit from the alliance with Great Britain, and should it not eventually preserve its continental possessions in Germany, by the treaty of the 5th October, 1805, by which it gives the present possession of Stralsund to England, it will be assisted against the depredations on its commerce from Prussia. From the West-Indies we learn, that in Guadaloupe no notices of war with Sweden had been received, and Swedish vessels had been released. This Kingdom separated from South Europe by

the entrance of the Baltic, is secure from invasion by the French, while the English hold the dominion of the sea. It has profited from this situation to join the powers allied against France. Protected from invasion by land, in such possessions as are west of the gulph of Bothnia, and quiet in Finland by the peace with Russia, it now offers its ports to neutral vessels. From this quarter the trade with Sweden has been long neglected, and may probably be again renewed. What system of commerce can justify the present political situation of Sweden, cannot be conjectured. A kingdom, even possessing a population beyond 3 millions, and having 35 staple towns, should have more than 60 or 70 ships in foreign trade, and should be jealous of every maritime privilege. The Swedish court has wished to extend the commerce of the nation. At Gottenburg, in 1786, they re-established their East India company, and in the same year established their West India Company. They first opened a trade with China, and the privileged company had a trade with the Antilles, at St. Bartholomews. Cautzler gives the following proportions of trade to the seaports. To Stockholm, the capital, he assigns 7-13ths, and to Gottenburg 2-13ths leaving 4-13th for all other ports.

Our commerce has been generally with Gottenburg, which is best situated for the trade. Its population exceeding 13,000, being about one 6th part of the capital, has a greater proportion of the commerce, and to its useful-arts it adds the advantages from the herring fishery. The ingenious Cox, who had travelled to select more judiciously the sure historical documents of the north, speaks of Gottenburg as near a spot chosen by Gustavus Vasa, and established in its present state, by Charles 9, in 1604. The Dutch, by great privileges, were drawn into this situation, and a trading company was instituted. In seven years it was burnt by the Danes, and rebuilt in the reign of Gustavus Adolphus, and was rising when the settlements first began in New England. Many of the Dutch were drawn to it by the free exercise of their religion. The Canals discover its first settlers. Its East India company was first established in 1731, for limited times upon condition of loans to the government and of a stipulated sum for every vessel in the service of the company. As Sweden has a few articles for exportation, the India trade never could be extensive. The Herring fishery, which began from the approach of the Herring to their shore, in 1740, gave only 1000 barrels, in 1752. In 1762, it gave 142 thousand, and in 1763, 186 thousand. By the navigation act, of 1722, foreign vessels were not allowed to bring into Sweden any productions but those of their own countries, or to transport them from one port to another. The iron mines of Sweden, are the most profitable possessions it holds, and they are inexhaustible. The increase of the population is evident. In 1751, the whole number was 2,229,660, but in 1781, 2,767,000. It is now above 3 millions. The revenue cannot be well ascertained, since as Olivet informs, the Swedish writers have not been so attentive to the subject, as their neighbours of Denmark, but they are given at five millions of crowns. A tenth from the mines gave nearly 3 hundred thousand crowns; the posts, one hundred thousand, and the stamps three hundred thousand, in 1772, when the revenue was not half as great as at the present time. In 1785, only 14 thousand persons were employed in all their manufactures of wool, silk and cotton. In 1787, they had 429 houses for fish oil. Ship building is on the decay. Sweden was long in alliance with France, and its military history is an extraordinary part of its character. Its present situation promises nothing to its military fame, or naval strength. The wishes of Russia for part of its territories, have been well known. It has opposed itself to France, and to its ambition.

PHILADELPHIA, August 11.  
A CAUTION—Last week, was purchased of a young man in Jersey Market, one half of a cheese, which appeared to have been cut before it was brought to the city—the family made use of a small portion of it; and in about three hours after, seven of them were much affected, each in proportion to the quantity eaten.

A Physician being called, was of opinion, that the cheese was impregnated with poison. It is supposed that Arsenic had been placed in the milk-house, in order to poison Rats, and that by some accident it had been mixed with the milk of which the cheese was made.

8 mo. 11 A CITIZEN,

ALEXANDRIA, August 11.

Arrived, schooner Fame, captain Danglerfield, 16 days from Antigua.  
St. Johns, Antigua, July 22.

It appears by the extracts from a Barbados paper, given in the foregoing columns of this publication, that the inhabitants of that island have been alarmed for the fate of Antigua. The squadron of men of war, mistaken by the Vigilant for French, was admiral Cochrane's, which appeared off this harbor on the 5th instant; and no doubt the alarm-guns, which are generally fired upon the appearance of a fleet, were supposed to be the commencement of a cannonade.

It was at 7 o'clock on the morning after the admiral sailed from hence, that he saw the French fleet lying to, on the south side of Tortola, and immediately bore down upon them. The enemy at

the same time filled their sails, and ran towards the island of St. Thomas. At one P. M. the captains of the Elephant, Canada and Agamemnon, in obedience to a signal previously made, repaired on board the Northumberland, where a council of war, was held, by which, we have reason to believe, it was resolved, that "It would be improper for the admiral to attack, with his small squadron, a force so very superior." At a little after two P. M. the French ships doubled the south west point of St. Thomas, and soon after, disappeared.

The Northumberland, Elephant and Canada, returned to these roads on the 17th instant, after having waited at St. Kitts.

This morning the honorable sir Alexander Cochrane, rear admiral of the white and commander in chief of his majesty's ships in these seas, was invested, in private manner, with the ribbon of the order of Bath, at the government house of this island.

It was, we understand, the admiral's wish that the ceremony should be private.

No accounts have been received respecting sir J. B. Warren and the fleet under his command, since their passing St. Kitts, on the 14th, in the evening.

**American,**  
AND  
**COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1866.

Prices current at New Orleans, 5th July.  
Superfine Flour 6 dolls. Fine 5 do.  
Pork, 14 Beef 8  
Lard 8 cents Bacon 9

Counterfeit Notes.—Two persons were apprehended in this city, on Wednesday last, and committed to prison on a charge of counterfeiting and passing three dollar Trenton bank notes. It would be improper at present to make any observations on the facts, but any person desirous of knowing the difference between the counterfeit and the genuine notes may see the counterfeits at the office of alderman Keppel.

[Aurora.]

It has been supposed, from the course the French squadron was steering, when seen off New York, that they were bound to Boston; but if that had been the case, they must have arrived before this time, as the winds have been favorable. It is now conjectured they have gone to the Eastward, to run down the coasts of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, and possibly to make an attack on Halifax. If the latter object should be essayed, they will meet a warm reception, as there are 2 or 3,000 regular troops at Halifax, and most of the men of war belonging to that station were in port on the 1st inst.

[Boston paper.]

**From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.**

**OBITUARY.**

When the beauty of youth, blooming in science, excellent in virtue, and rich in expectations, is taken from life in the ordinary course of mortality, the tears of sympathy flow spontaneously; but when the grave reluctantly receives its untimely prey from the hand of violence, gloomy silence, burdened with astonishment, denies to sorrow its usual utterance.

The funeral of Mr. CHARLES AUSTIN, the oldest son of the Hon. BENJAMIN AUSTIN, Esq. was attended yesterday by a vast multitude, from this, and other towns.

On Monday last, T. O. Selfridge, a lawyer of this town, about 34 years of age, was committed by Justice Gorham, for his MURDER, perpetrated on the same day, a little after one o'clock. We do not mean to anticipate a trial, which will be more affecting and interesting than any one which has taken place in our country; but the public anxiety demands a statement of this unhappy affair, so far as it can be given with propriety.

The Coroner's Jury, who were very respectable men, formed and signed an Inquest of Murder. The witnesses, sworn before the Justice on the examination, testified, that a few minutes after 1 o'clock, they saw Selfridge and Austin meet in Sully's street, on the side path, near the shop of Mr. Townsend, goldsmith. No witness was sworn, who was high enough to hear any words that passed. Within less than a minute after they met, the witnesses saw Selfridge take a pistol from a side pocket, and discharge it upon Austin. Austin instantly struck him, or at him, with a small stick he had in his hand; Selfridge threw the pistol with great violence at his head, and smothered the stick from his hand; Austin fell from the side path on to the pavement; Selfridge beat him with the stick, and continued to beat him until some persons came up, and with great force prevented his proceeding further. Austin never spoke, but expired instantly. The blood was gushing from his mouth. The Coroner was sworn, who said the ball entered his breast just below the left pap, and passed through his body. No evidence was offered by the prisoner; but an impartial and interesting trial, the circumstances of mitigation, if there are any, will appear; and justice will, we trust, have its course.

Mr. Austin was in the nineteenth year of his age; he was to have taken his first degree at Cambridge College the ensuing Commencement. He was res-