

American
Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHLIN
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
105 SOUTH GAY STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 57 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18, 1866

The Wind-Mill

ON Hampstead Hill, will be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, on TUESDAY next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Wanted Immediately.

YOUNG WOMAN with a fresh breast of milk, to attend on a young child.—One who can come well recommended, will hear of a situation (in a respectable private family) by applying at this office.

House-keeper Wanted.

ONE who can come well recommended, may meet with encouragement, by applying at this office.

Jamaica Rum.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS—are landing for sale, 41 puncheons 4th proof JAMAICA RUM, entitled to drawback.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff, and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election.

For Sale,

TWO LOTS, in Albemarle-street, No. 75 and 77, with two small Frame HOUSES, on said Lots. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Elias Glenn.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HAS opened his Office in Second-street, in the next house but one to South-street, and adjoining the dwelling of Mr. Jacob Rogers, (Hatter.)

Garden Seeds,

WARRANTED FRESH.
JUST received from London, via New-York, in packages, to suit private families, a few of which remain for sale, by
CHARLES WIRGMAN,
53, South Gay-street
ON HAND,
Crown Glass, excellent Venetian Red
New-Castle Coal Bottled Porter
Patent Shot, a spring Sheet Lead
assortment Yellow Ochre
A fashionable assortment of JEWELRY, fit for the Spanish market; and a few casks of Decanters, Tumblers and Wines, assorted, to suit country stores.

Madeira Wine.

JUST received from Norfolk, per Walker's Packet,
8 pipes and 1 half pipe L. P. Madeira
4 do. and 2 half do. L. M. WINE.
AND FROM FREDERICKSBURG,
41 hds fat Tobacco
147 barrels kiln-dried Indian Meal
20 boxes Havana Segars
250 lbs superfine, fine and Middlings Flour
873 bushels Corn, (afloat)
The whole are offered for sale, on the lowest terms, for cash or good paper, by
WM M'DONALD,
Lower end of Bowly's wharf

Important Notice

GOODWIN begs leave to inform the citizens of Baltimore, and the public in general, that he will exhibit the five following patented articles, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday next, at Mr. Leaman's garden, from 9 o'clock in the morning till dusk, viz:
The first article is a patent Privy, which prevents the air becoming putrid in the sickly season; it having been admitted by the President of the U. States, and the Doctors of Philadelphia, that the yellow fever proceeds from local causes. Goodwin is confident, that his patented privy will have the desired effect in removing these causes, on its general use, and thereby tend to prevent that destructive malarial ravaging our commercial cities of their most valuable inhabitants.—For the truth of this assertion, he has the approbation of the Board of Health of Philadelphia, who have recommended it for general use in that city. To enumerate its utility would require both time and space; he therefore declines giving any further description of this valuable invention.—Trusting that the citizens will call on the days of exhibition, and investigate for themselves its usefulness.
The second article he hath invented is a machine for sweeping chimneys of any height or size.—By the use of which, families, by means of their servants, can sweep their own chimneys when most convenient, with very little expense or trouble. It will also be very useful for extinguishing fire in chimneys.
The third article is an entire new invented Balance-Pendulum Lock, without spring or ratchet, and will be as lasting as itself. As a proof of utility, he takes the liberty to mention, that the Hon. Thornton, esq., the patent of which he declared he would make use of, no other kind.
The fourth article is an entirely new invented Elastic Steel Spring Morrice Lock, particularly adapted for three, four or any doors.—It is durable and cannot be very cheap. Goodwin offers for a premium of 500 dollars to any person that will make the same.
The fifth article is a roller fixed at one end of the door, which raises the door by the carpet and will when raised, shut itself down. It is a very valuable and useful article, and will be shown to the exhibition with their respective merits.

By Authority.

AN ACT

To repeal in part the fourth section of an act, entitled "an Act to authorise a grant of land to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned."

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the fourth section of an act, entitled "an act to authorise a grant of lands to the French inhabitants of Gallipolis; and for other purposes therein mentioned," as imposes the condition of an actual settlement on the said inhabitants, or any of them, their heirs or assigns, be, and the same is hereby repealed. And in every case where a patent has issued, in conformity with the said fourth section, to any of the inhabitants aforesaid, their heirs or assigns, the conditions aforesaid, inserted in any such patent, shall be considered null and void; and the fee simple be vested to all intents and purposes, in the person to whom such patent has been issued, his or her heirs or assigns.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice-President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

AN ACT

For the relief of the governor, secretary and judges of the territory of the United States, north west of the river Ohio. Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the treasury be, and they hereby are authorised and directed to settle, at the rate of compensation heretofore established, the accounts of the governor, secretary and judges of the late territory of the U. States, north west of the river Ohio, for their services while acting in those capacities, respectively at any time between the twenty-ninth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and two, and the first Tuesday of March, one thousand eight hundred and three.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
GEO. CLINTON,
Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.

TH: JEFFERSON.

To the Editor of the Richmond Enquirer.

SIR,

I offer you for insertion in the Enquirer, the translation of an article from Martiniere's Dictionary, for the purpose of showing what were understood to be the limits of Louisiana when it was first in the possession of France. It may not be amiss to inform some of your readers that this book was begun under the auspices of Louis the 14th and finished in Holland where it was first printed: That it has since undergone two editions at Paris, in 1739 and 1768, by which it has been greatly corrected and improved:—And that it is considered to be very high authority on all geographical questions and more particularly from those which relate to the Spanish possessions, from the circumstance detailed in the following extract from the original preface.

"I ought not to omit that one of the great objections which I made to the Marquis Berotti Landi, the Spanish ambassador, when he advised me to put the work to the press, was, that we were not well versed in the geography of modern Spain. I represented to him that 'the present state' of that kingdom, by the Abbe Voyrac was almost the only tolerable book we have on the subject. He silenced me with a promise to make me ample amends by interesting the King himself in the merit and success of my work. No one is ignorant of the unexpected events which have occupied the court since 1722, and which have retarded the assistance I had stated to be necessary. In spite of these obstacles he did more than I had dared to expect: he wished that this dictionary should carry public marks of the glorious protection which his Catholic Majesty grants to useful science. He did me the honor to declare me his geographer, and it has pleased him to add to this favor that of nominating persons profoundly skilled in the subjects in which I required instruction, with orders to communicate to me the information I sought to obtain."

LOUISIANA, a large country in North America, formerly constituting part of Florida. It is bounded on the north, by the river Illinois, which rises in Canada; on the west by New Mexico, New Mexico, and some Spanish posts which are dependent on them; on the east, by part of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Carolina, New-Georgia, and Spanish Florida; and on the south, by the Gulf of Mexico. Its length from north to south is from the 39th to the 29th degree of latitude; but its breadth is very unequal along the sea-coast. It can be taken only from Pensacola to the bay of St. Bernard, that is, from the 27th to the 29th degree of longitude; but it is continually enlarged in ascending to the north, though it has no fixed (regular) limits either on the east or the west.

The river Mississippi crosses it from north to south, almost through the middle. This circumstance has deceived many geographers, who make Louisiana ascend much farther north, in consequence of not knowing that the whole course of the Mississippi until it receives the river Illinois, is a part of the general government of New France, and consequently, belongs to Canada.

The Spaniards were the first Europeans who set foot on this country.—Ferdinand de Soto explored every part of it; he passed and repassed the Mississippi, which his historians always call *Cutagua*, and died near the place where the Red river empties itself into the Mississippi; after his death, and the return of Morcoso his successor, Spain attempted nothing further in that quarter, and has never had any fixed establishment there.

By the trade which the Canadian French had carried on, from the commencement of this colony, with some savage tribes from the south and the west, and above all with the Illinois, they had some knowledge of the Mississippi; but it was not until 1672 that Father Marquette, a Jesuit, and the Sieur Joliet actually discovered it. They entered it by the river *Ouisconsin*, whose mouth is about the 43d degree of north latitude, and they descended as far as Arkansas, which lies in about 33 1/2°. Ten or twelve years afterwards Monsieur de la Sale completed the discovery down to the ocean, gave the river the name of St. Louis, which it has not retained, and to the whole country that of Louisiana.—Having given the French court a history of his voyage, and firming that the Mississippi discharged itself into the Gulf of Mexico, he obtained some ships for the purpose of returning there by sea and making an establishment; but he missed the mouth of the river, and entered the bay of St. Bernard, which he called the bay of St. Louis. From thence he made several excursions into the country, and having ascended to the north as far as Ceniz, was there murdered by his own people in 1687.

In 1699, Monsieur d'Iberville, a Canadian gentleman, who was a captain in the navy, and one of the greatest sea officers belonging to France during the reign of Louis the 14th, resumed the undertaking in which de la Sale had failed, and was successful. He entered the Mississippi and ascended as high as the Natches, which are about a hundred and twenty leagues from the mouth of that river. The king having given him the government of Louisiana, he made several voyages there, and some considerable establishments. He quitted the river, and those whom he left in command did the same; they established themselves at Biloxi, at Isle Dauphine, and at the river Mobile, where they contented themselves with trading among the Spaniards, who three months before the arrival of M. d'Iberville, had taken post on the bay of Pensacola, fourteen leagues east of Isle Dauphine, and twenty-eight from the mouth of the Mississippi. Several years afterwards, the Viceroy of Mexico made a similar establishment in the bay of St. Bernard, and the Spaniards have since occupied several other parts still nearer to Red River.

In short, in the years 1718, 1719 and 1720, France seemed desirous of making a grand establishment in Louisiana. She made grants to several persons who were to send settlers enough in a short time, to people that vast country. They built a town on the banks of the Mississippi, at the distance of thirty leagues from its mouth, which they called New Orleans. But all this bustle (*frate*) was attended with very inconsiderable effects; most of the grants were reduced almost to nothing. The settlers had perished from want, or returned to France, and with the exception of New Orleans, Fort St. Louis, Biloxi, (the head quarters) and some plantations at the Natches and on each side of the river five or six leagues above and below New Orleans, the colony of Louisiana had advanced little beyond what it was twenty years before. In 1722, head quarters were removed to New Orleans, which has since become a place of importance. Here is an establishment of Capuchins who discharge the parochial functions; of Jesuits who furnish missionaries to the Indians and of Ursulines, who have the care of the hospital, and the education of females.

When this change was made they left a mere detachment at Biloxi; but Fort St. Louis on the Mobile, was still kept up, and is commanded by a king's lieutenant, who resides there. There is also a fort at Illinois, one at Natchitoches on Red river, another with magazines, at Isle Toulouse, or the Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi, and some others of less note at Albana on the Carole boundary, and elsewhere; but the number of inhabitants increases very slowly.

In 1712, the king granted a right to the soil of Louisiana, and a monopoly of its trade for 25 years to the Monsieur Crolat, who gave it back to his majesty some years afterwards. The king then made a grant to the West India Company. The changes which took place in this company, produced none in Louisiana, except to retard the progress of the colony. The East India Company which succeeded to that of the West Indies, retained its rights until 1713, when it gave them up to the king.

The same year that the country of the Illinois was incorporated with the government of Louisiana, M. le Marquis de Breuille was appointed governor general, and his commission bears date the 20th September. He had remained in the country ever since M. d'Iberville's brother, had been in it, and had acted a principal part in all that had been done to that time. In 1726 the company appointed M. de Perrier to succeed him, and when they made also retrocession to the king; he restored the Sieur de Bienville to the government, which is altogether independent of that of New France. As to its civil policy, Louisiana like the other colonies of France, has an upper council; a chief commissary who performs the office of intendant; and who, as such, exercises in the colony the functions of a President. In its internal affairs, this colony forms a part of the province of Quebec.

After the Mississippi, the largest river of this country, are the Mobile, &c.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

His honor Judge Patterson, arrived in town on Wednesday last from Washington; to reside at the United States district court, which is to commence its sitting the first of next month. At this court, the *Lander* business, will undergo legal investigation.

In the present dearth of European intelligence the following articles, which we have copied from our late French papers, and which principally relate to events subsequent to the Great Battle, will not be found altogether uninteresting:

PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, 1st December,
Our garrison and that of Potsdam have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march for the 5th instant; but the Generals of the first rank say that no movement will take place, before intelligence is received of the results of the decisive battle which cannot fail to take place in a few days, between the Russian and French armies.

3d. This day's Court Gazette, contains the following article dated Olmutz, 27th November:

"The Grand Duke Constantine arrived here the day before yesterday; yesterday the corps of the army under his orders defiled before our fortress and repaired to the Russian Camp, which was still at Olschau. The French army, whose advanced posts penetrated a few days since within four leagues of Olmutz, is now on its retreat: The combined Russian and Austrian armies are marching forward; their head quarters are to-day at Promitz and the advanced guard of Prince Pangration is already at Vichau. The first column of General Michelson's army will arrive this day at Troppau; it is expected here the day after to-morrow."

These details are so much the more curious at present, as they prove to the enemy the scheme that was laid for him. He looked on the retreat as a positive one, and boasted of it a little too early.

GERMANY.

U.L.M, 4th December.

A contribution of 400,000 fr. has been laid on the Austrian possessions, to be paid in three instalments, into the chest of the Paymaster General of the French army. A second contribution, payable every month is fixed at 80,000 fr. per month, to begin from the 6th December.—Letters from the Head-Quarters at Brunn, of the 24th November, state that the junction of the Grand French Army with the Army of Italy has taken place; they add that the right wing of the French Army is supported by the Adriatic sea, and the left by Bohemia and the Fortress of Brunn in Moravia: there is not in the intervals of their line or on their rear, a single fortified town or body of the enemy which threatens them, and it is their intention to establish a communication between the Fortresses of the Tyrol and those on the Inn and in Moravia.

FRANKFORT, December 8.

The elector of Wirtemberg has communicated to the States of his territories the Articles of the Treaty of Alliance concluded on the 4th October, between H. M. the Emperor of the French and H. S. E. H. This treaty is to the following tenor: "H. M. the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, guarantees to H. H. the Elector of Wirtemberg, the independence and integrity of all his states, with the rights and prerogatives which the electoral house is now in possession of, and such as they were determined by the treaty of peace of Lunaville and by the general Reces of the Deputation of the Empire, H. E. H. engages on his side, to furnish to the French Army a body of from 8 to 10,000 men, consisting of 1000 mounted cavalry and from 7 to 8000 infantry.

MUNICH, December 2.

General Massena is now at Leybach. The archduke Charles has arrived with his army on the frontiers of Hungary.

All the secretaries, Clerks, &c. of his Ex. M. de Talleyrand Perigord, minister of foreign affairs to the Emperor Napoleon arrived here the day before yesterday. It is presumed that H. E. will not be long in following them, and that our town will be at once the centre of the most important negotiations, and the theatre of the most memorable events.

A few days since a Gazette in the North of Germany published for three days following this article: "Prussia has a population of 8,000,000 souls, 160,000 of whom can take the field." Another German paper printed for three days following this article: "Austria had a population of 24,000,000 souls; she had an army of 410,000 men of whom 280,000 had taken the field; and this formidable power has fallen; in seven weeks, under the blows of the Emperor Napoleon."

HAWORZA, December 8.

Two columns of Russian infantry, one of 1800 and the other of 1200 men arrived here this day. They are to march immediately for the siege of Hameln. The Russian head quarters will be established at Hanover. The Colonel, M. de Comburg, is attached to the Russian army.

A Swedish division arrived at Hamburg from Lunebourg. The other troops of that nation stationed in Pomerania were to begin their march on the 4th 5th and 6th of this month. The King of Sweden was to follow on the 7th with his staff.

MORAVIA, Nov. 7.

The Imperial Treasury of Austria has been transferred under a strong escort to Treveschen.

FRENCH EMPIRE.

GENOA, December 6.

A new army is forming at Bologna, to which it is to be united, the corps of reserve left in the 27th military division. It will, it is said, march to Battagnone, where the different corps which compose it will learn their final destination. It is supposed that they will overtake the remains of the Anglo-Russian army who have landed at Naples.

Letters from Ancona state, that 3,000 Russian have also landed on the Coast of Ancona.

MENZA, December 7.

The division of the advanced guard of the 2d corps of the army of reserve, commanded by General Forge, act out a few days ago for Juliers. The Gallo-Batavian column, consisting of the regiment of Saxo Gotha, of the 18th regiment of Light Infantry, of the 6th of Hussars and of the 8th of Light Infantry, are also set off to-day for Nimeguen. Another division of the advanced guard of the reserve of Strasbourg, commanded by General Leval, is on its march for the same destination, as also several other corps now on their way from the interior. The army intended to cover Holland is estimated at 60,000 men.

STRASBURGH, December 10.

All the high roads from Mayence to Strasbourg, &c. are covered with the reverse of the conscripts of the five last years. As soon as they arrive at their place of destination they are clothed, armed, and exercised in military tactics. This class of conscripts appear destined to form the armies of reserve which are now organizing. As the two new classes of conscription, the young men who compose them serve to fill up the vacancies in the active army, and to reinforce the regiments and battalions of the different armies.

PARIS, December 17.

His imperial highness Prince Louis set off for Antwerp on the 7th, with the whole of his suite, and Generals Colliard, Clozel, Lagrange, &c. for Breda, where the head quarters of the army of the north will be established. Fifteen hundred grenadiers, young, well equipped and of a very handsome appearance, passed through Beauvais on the 10th instant, to repair to the army of the north, and burn with ardor to meet the Anglo-Russians. General Oudinot, whose wounds had obliged him to be absent from the army for a short time, has resumed the command of the grenadiers.

It was on the 26th November that the Emperor of Russia arrived at Olmutz, where he was received with the firing of cannon and the acclamation of the Austrians, who regarded him as a liberator. It was on the 21 of December that the great battle of Austerlitz took place; and on the 4th of the same month the Emperor of Russia obtained leave to quit Olmutz to return to his states. Thus, in 8 days, his arrival, his departure, and the fate of Europe have been decided.

RICHMOND, 21st February.

The MORNING CHRONICLER of New York notices whilst it contradicts the report, of an union having been formed, between the Burrites and Clintonians, that fact is however beyond contradiction. We were warranted by the most respectable authority in making the assertion; authority not less respectable and still more direct, has since given it the most positive confirmation.

The principal object of this union, is without doubt to defeat the re-election of Morgan Lewis, and to place some other candidate in the gubernatorial chair of New York. That candidate will be either De Witt Clinton or Aaron Burr. The preference will in all probability be given to the latter. Should such be the case, we have little doubt that he will be the successful candidate.

Aaron Burr, whatever be his merits as a man or as a statesman, has been injured beyond his deserts. He has been accused as an apostate to the republican cause, for tampering with the federal members of Congress, to make him, rather than the man of the people, the president of the United States; an accusation, which so far as it applies to an intrigue with the federal members of Congress, is, in our opinion, without foundation. Mr. Burr may have sounded some of the out-posts of the federal party; but not the most influential members of Congress. Mr. Bayard one of the senators from Delaware, at all times a man of considerable influence with his own party on account of his distinguished talents and zeal, and who, during the pending election of 1800, derived additional influence from the extraordinary privilege of singly representing a state; a man whose influence would of course have been a passport into every federal caucus however general or however select; Mr. B. solemnly declares, that Mr. Burr received no propositions from the federal members of Congress, and that he offered none. But the testimony of this gentleman, strong as it is on this point, is by no means sufficient to vindicate the whole conduct of Mr. Burr, even in that transaction. Even if we should not reproach Mr. Burr for what he has done, how is it possible for friendship itself to justify him for what he has not done?

When he perceived that the design of the federalists obviously was, to put him in, that they might put Mr. Jefferson out; to defeat the avowed wishes of the people, that they might promote their own partial purposes; why did not Mr. Burr come forward like the true friend of his country and disclaim their friendship? How can we justify that apathy of that candidate, which, rather than make a petty and contemptible sacrifice, would consent to see an interregnum in the presidential office, or a president elected by law, and our country plunged into a civil war? Still less is the testimony of Mr. Bayard sufficient to recommend to our respect the whole character or conduct of Mr. Burr.

Why that mystery, which eternally shrouds his actions, and forbids him to commit his thoughts to paper, from the fear, that he should commit himself? Why the suspicion, that has been fastened upon Mr. Burr, for his laborious effort, to suppress the History of John Adams's administration?

We repeat, therefore, that Mr. Burr has been injured beyond his deserts; but we assert at the same time, that Mr. Burr is not the man to be entrusted with the confidential office of the governor of New-York. Let not the Virginian that, just in making these remarks, we are stepping into a province that does not belong to us. Let him not enquire, of