

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

By PECHIN & FRAULEY.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30 1855

O. & J. Fuller,

(Late FULLER & BROWN.)

At their Wholesale & Retail shoe warehouse, No 80, Market-street, have received from their manufacturer, a large and general supply of Shoes, which in addition to their former extensive Stock, makes their spring assortment complete.

A quantity of Kid and Morocco Slippers, suitable for the West India market. All of which they offer for sale at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

They also expect by the first arrivals from London, an assortment of Ladies best Kid and Morocco Slippers.

April 29 d10t-en6t

For Sale,

A Two Story Brick HOUSE, completely finished, situated on a pleasant part of Franklin street. For terms apply to JOHN LYNCH Clock maker, nearly adjoining ISAAC PHILLIPS & Co.

April 26 2aw12t

Charles Wirgman

HAS Removed to No. 49, Water-street, near the Custom House—

Where he offers for sale,

- 170 gross of Porter Bottles
- 20 cases of Sad Irons
- 300 boxes Negro Pipes
- 5 cases Hats, assorted
- 6 baskets of very best Double Gloucester Cheese

6 doz. Iron Tea Kettles, assorted
A quantity of Iron Bolts, of all sizes, and
A quantity of spirit, copall & japan varnishes.
March 19 d

William Raborg

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Grocery business, at the old stand, No. 176, Market-street, where he has on hand, and is always keeping,

A Large & General Assortment of Groceries of the First Quality,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

- Madeira & other wines
- Brandy
- Jamaica Spirit
- Holland Gin
- Loaf, Lump and Muscovado sugars
- Havana Honey & Saguars
- Coffee, Chocolate
- Texas of every description

Which he offers for sale for cash or in barter for Ginseng, Hemp, Flax, Bacon, Butter, or Hogs Lard.

N. B. Orders from the city or country punctually attended to.

April 18 d3-en5t

Michael Graham,

Has just received for sale, 30 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of Burboon and company Gurrans, Mamoodies, Sannas, Cassas, &c. &c.

- 1200 pieces blue nankens
- 1000 yellow do
- 1 case India book muslin & handkerchiefs
- 1 do white and black willow squares
- 2 do Nankens threads
- 100 pieces scarlet Bandanas
- 5 cases chintz and calicoes
- 1 do 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins
- 2 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linsens
- 1 do brown Holland
- 1 do white Platillas
- 2 do seashaws, assorted.
- A few superb 8-4 Damask Silk Shawls, of the first quality.

He has also on hand, A general assortment of DRY GOODS The greater part of these goods are entitled to draw-back.

April 27 d

Wessels & Primavesi,

Have imported per the late arrivals from Europe, and on hand from former importations, an extensive assortment of

German and English GOODS;

- White and brown hemp
- Black real Brussels & common lace
- Fine and coarse burles
- A variety of French baskets
- Hessians, dowls 6 1/2
- An invoice of patent ruled blank books
- Handkerchiefs 5-4 and 4-4 wide
- Morocco and common pocket books
- Holland quilts and lead pencils
- Home linen
- Holland quilts and lead pencils
- Diapers and table linen
- Letter paper and wafers
- Harlem tapes
- White and black Canary seed.
- Tuskey yarn
- Silk and velvet ribbons
- White and black Canary seed.
- Assorted

Like-wise, An assortment of Nürnberg Ware, consisting of looking glasses of the next patterns and of all sizes, wine and bow, Roman and common of all sizes, plates and slugs pencils, a variety of snuff boxes, bird cages, pill and wash bottles, crystal, glass and gilt beads, clock and sweeping brushes, needle cases, and toys as usual.

ENGLISH and GERMAN HARDWARE and CUTLERY

Fowling pieces, double barreled guns, pistols, muskets and flints, coffee mills, straw knives, knives and forks, pocket and pen knives, razors, mirrors, powder flasks and shot belts, tooth brushes, combs, shavers boxes, ink stands, fire steels, spoons, wafers and trays, jewelry, as gold and gilt rings, ear rings, lock watch keys, chains and seals, broaches and breast pins, &c.

An assortment of HOLLAND GLASS WARE Tumblers, goblets, decanters and wine glasses, plain and cut; sundry ornamented glass ware, colored and of white bone glass, as ink stands, snuff, toilet boxes, vases, urns, flower pots, &c.

COLOGNE MILL STONES, Of 3 feet 3 inches, 4 feet 10 inches, and 5 feet 6 inches, which they offer for sale on the usual credit for approved paper, or in barter for tobacco.

April 29 d3-en6t

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

On the present politics of Europe.

ASPECT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

SPANISH WAR.—The question of the justice and policy of the war with Spain, has undergone a full discussion in both houses of parliament, and the readers of our report will find the arguments of both parties given with that impartiality and accuracy which have ever been the leading features of our debates.—A large majority of both houses have sanctioned the measure; and the judgment of the public, though constitutionally committed to parliament, having exercised its usual freedom of investigation, has confirmed, to all appearances, the decision of its representatives. Long before the debate, we had the satisfaction of anticipating the arguments, justificatory and political, which ministers employed to defend those acts against Spain, upon which so much misconception has been fixed.—The subject has now passed over, and the public interest has abated.

LOAN.—Our readers, however, will find the aspect of affairs, at the present moment, full of interest and importance. In the supplies for the year, as can be gathered from the conversation of the ministers with the contractors for the loan, a reservation of five millions to be made for the purchase of doucours to allies, and, as Mr. Pitt does not hesitate to declare, for subsidizing some powers of the continent. This is a matter of extreme importance, it throws the determination to relinquish the neutrality system of his predecessors, and to give the war some character of dignity & military achievement. All must be rejoiced at this, tho' there may still be some doubts as to the object which we ought to pursue, by continental co-operation, and whether we should act offensively or not. There seems to be little reason for supposing that Russia has so far favoured our cause as to be the power to whom this subsidy will be made; for Russia has not hitherto held out any sanguine promise of co-operation; and though the hope encouraged by his Majesty's speech might be interpreted into an suspicious inclination in that court, yet it was far from any promise of military assistance, or general alliance in the war. We know not how far the negotiations between the two cabinets have proceeded; but in Paris very little is apprehended from this quarter, if we may trust to the promises of Talleyrand and the speeches of the Tribune. It is our own opinion that at this juncture is wanted for the defence of Portugal, and that the first continental stand of this country will be made upon the frontiers of that power.

His Majesty's Note.—It is curious to see the impression which has been made upon the Cabinet of Bonaparte by the late answer of his majesty to the overtures of peace by the French government, and the motives which are said to have dictated these overtures, are still more curious. France, we are told, has now brought her preparations to a point; her means reorganized, and destruction is about to be hurled upon her enemies; but, nevertheless, such is the political mercy of the Emperor, founded on his abhorrence to overwhelm a nation which has so long maintained an eminence in the eyes of Europe, and on a moral esteem for the character of a people who are safely misled by their Governors, and are enemies only by compulsion, that he could not think of affixing the seal to the ruin of England without first giving her the chance of purchasing safety by recantation and submission. He therefore tempers her with overtures, like a martyr at the stake and upon refusal, commits her to her fate such are almost the words of Talleyrand; "It is two years since war has been declared, and it is not been practicable to commence it. All its operations have been preparatory in projects; but the moment having arrived when the prosecution of it must produce real events, and give birth to the most terrible chances, the Emperor thought that it was essential to the principle of that political religion, which, without doubt, draws down upon the thoughts and efforts of justice and generous princes the assistance of Heaven, to do every thing in his power to prevent great calamities by making peace."

The language of M. Regnard is still more extraordinary and ludicrous; we shall conclude with extracting it for our readers.

"Of the four chances to be got over in reaching a descent, since, after all, we must utter that formidable word, three of them have already decided in our favour. The ships are built; they are collected together; and ports have been prepared to receive them. The whole advantage of the war has therefore been in our favour; since, without having experienced any check in the face of a superior enemy we have employed two years in assembling together immense means. The whole advantage of the war has been in our favour, since, in spite of the numerous ships that cover the seas with the British flag, we have been able to provision and to place in a state of security our most important and most remote colonies.

Martinique, Guadeloupe, Cayenne, Ile of France &c. are furnished with every thing in abundance. Their garrisons have been more than tripled; all the stores and provisions intended for them, have reached their destination; no reinforcement has failed to arrive at its intended place. A great expedition would sail to Martinique and Ile of France.

And while our colonial territory remains entire, and sheltered from every fear, the dominions of the King of England, (Hanover) are entirely in our power. We have lost nothing of possessions, and we occupy an important province of the enemy.

"What advantage have the English acquired to compensate for these advantages? What has availed these matters of the seas the immense superiority of their naval strength? They have lost fifteen ships or frigates, that have either ran ashore or have been dashed upon the rocks. They have squandered away immense treasures in cruises dictated by fear, interrupted by the power of the winds, and punished by storms and other mishaps. At home the English have seen the merchant forced from his counting house, the manufacturer from his loom, and for want of muskets, compelled to consume the time destined for their commerce and their work in handling clumsily and unavailing pikes, halberds forged by the dread of an invasion. Under the pressure of that fear, ever present to their minds, the English government has had recourse to every possible means of defence: they have prepared inundations and batteries; they have barricaded their ports and fortified their coasts; they have contrived flying carriages to transport their troops, and put into requisition the carriages and horses of the three kingdoms; they have purchased the armies of the English nation at the price of disorder, anarchy, the derangement of its habits, and the counteraction of its manners. The traveller, who, for the first two years past, goes from London to Paris, is allured to behold in the capital of the French Empire profound peace and security established and maintained, and in the capital of England uncertainty and terror—the agitations that prevail at the head quarters of a threatened camp, defined by an incoherent, unorganized mass, novices in the trade of war, truck with the conviction of the own inability to make war against the veteran troops of Caesar.

NEW YORK, April 27.

A St. John's paper of the 15th inst. which we received yesterday, mentions under the Halifax head of the 6th, the arrival here, the preceding evening, of the British sloop Cambrian, Capt. Berresford, from Bermuda, with an American ship from Louisiana, bound to France.

Extract of a letter from Halifax dated March 2.

"An extraordinary decision took place here in the Court of Vice Admiralty on Wednesday last. The facts were these.—Messrs. Scott and Tremain, of your city, shipped per the sloop Nancy, capt. Muxford, 190 barrels of tar, consigned to Messrs. Tremain's of this town, which were seized by the Collector of the Customs under an idea that no person whatever, resident in the United States, could legally send property to this country; and the Judge of the Admiralty, condemned her tar upon that principle. The sentence, we understand will be appealed from; but, until the issue of the point known from England, we shall recommend it to all our American correspondents, by no means to send their property here."

The following articles are copied from a London paper of the 9th ultimo, received by the ship Oliver Ellsworth.

PLYMOUTH, March 7

Came in the Spanish ship Santa Familia, from Vera Cruz for Cadiz laden with sugar, logwood, & other goods, and 149,000 dollars and one box of gold; she was taken on the 16th ult. off the Western Islands, by the Pallas, of 32 guns, Capt. Cocrane. The Pallas has also captured, and is coming home with the Spanish ship Fortuna, from Vera Cruz to Cadiz, laden with spices of all kinds, mahogany, logwood, &c. 432,000 dollars and two cases of gold images; captured off the Western Islands, on the 15th ult.

PARIS, Feb. 21.

Pierre Charles Lourdier, a soldier in the 28th regiment of infantry, was shot a few days ago, in the presence of the troops, for using expressions, tending to the destruction of discipline, and to sow dissension between the soldiers and their officers.

HAMBURG, Feb. 8.

The Courts of Vienna and Berlin have commenced a negotiation, which will probably lead to a closer intimate connection between the two powers. It appears that they are not disposed to employ themselves with respect to the new changes in Italy, but they are desirous of preventing the interference of Foreign Powers in the affairs of Germany.

MADRID, Feb. 5.

Admiral Gravina, late Ambassador in France, has arrived in this city. He has since had several conferences with the Prince of Peace and the Minister of Marine.

The last accounts from Cadiz mention the arrival of a reinforcement of 600 men at Gibraltar, and state that a considerable additional force was expected to follow them in a short time.

The Psma privateer, belonging to Vigo, has captured a vessel laden with dry goods from London to Lisbon. The vessel is supposed to be English but hoisted the Prussian flag.

SEMAIR, Jan 28.

A numerous body of Turkish troops is now on the way to join the Servians, for the purpose of co-operating in the siege of Belgrade.

The military preparations are carried on Servia with all possible activity. It appears, that besides their plan of occupying the banks of the Drina, the Servians have in view some secret expedition.

All the posts of the cordon of troops along our frontiers have been doubled; and a body of infantry is daily expected to reinforce the garrison of this place.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, Jan. 29.

Nothing is talked of at Milan but the changes which are preparing in the government of that country, from the result of which the greatest hopes are entertained. The Italian Republic has always appeared to the greatest part of enlightened persons merely provisional. It was distinctly felt, that the great change which has been effected in the Government of France, must necessarily produce one likewise in that of the Republic, and that the Emperor of the French would not long remain the President of the Italian Republic. Every reasonable person would wish to see its place supplied by an independent and hereditary Monarchy; and it is generally expected that a Prince of the House of Bonaparte will be placed on this throne. Many political changes will probably be the consequence of this event.

Feb. 2

On the 26th of January it was announced to the French garrison of (Italian) Verona, that the Emperor Napoleon, the Pope, and Prince Joseph, would arrive at Milan in the course of the month of February. The latter will be crowned King of Lombardy, and consecrated by the Pope. A great number of troops are on their march to be present at the event.

FREDERICK TOWN, April 27.

The following named gentlemen are recommended by the Commisoneers, as proper characters to conduct the business of the Frederick Town & Baltimore Turnpike Road, to the Stockholders, at the ensuing election, to be held on the 13th May next.

For President.

JONATHAN ELLICOTT.

For Managers.

- James Carey } City of Baltimore.
- Henry Snuffer } }
- John E. Howard } }
- Joseph Swearingen } Frederick County
- Henry R. Wafield } }
- John M. Pherron } }
- Thomas Sprigg } Washington County
- Elie Williams } }

For Treasurer.

WILLIAM COOK.

A Beef Steer,

LATELY left in the subscribers' yard by Basil Hunt, will be sold, at my house, on TUESDAY next at 3 o'clock, for cash; unless the owner, previous thereto, pays the expense of the keeping and feeding said Steer.

RICHD. & J. TAYLOR, d47

April 27 -

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION, LECTURES ON THEOLOGY, BY CHARLES NISBET, D. D. Late President of Dickinson College, in Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

To which will be prefixed

AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE AUTHOR By the Rev. Dr. SAMUEL MILLER, Of the city of New York.

To those who are acquainted with the character of the late Dr. Nisbet, no recommendation will be necessary to engage their patronage of the publication above proposed. It is well known, that his profound erudition, his eminent talents, and his fervent piety, rendered him for many years, a distinguished light in the Church of Scotland, and a principal leader of what is there denominated the Orthodox Party. His high reputation induced the trustees of Dickinson college to call him from the conspicuous and honorable sphere of usefulness which he occupied in his native country, to take the presidency of that institution. This important station he held for near twenty years, with a degree of honor to himself, and of advantage to the seminary under his care, which those who have attended to the progress of American literature will know. The Lectures now proposed to be published, were delivered at Dickinson college, to a select class of theological students, who heard them with so much gratification and instruction, that manuscript copies were eagerly sought after, and by a few obtained; and application was made to the venerable president, on his death bed, for his consent to have the whole laid before the public in a more correct and perfect form.

Although the body of theological instruction now offered to the world, was not originally formed with a view to publication, and altho' it did not receive the advantage of the author's last corrections; yet, unless his friends have formed a very partial and erroneous estimate of the work, it will be found to contain a rich fund of theological learning, which will abundantly repay the reader, and form a lasting monument to the honor of the author.

CONDITIONS.

- I. The work will be comprised in six octavo volumes, of about 500 pages each; and will be put to press as soon as a subscription offers sufficient to defray the expense of publication.
 - II. It will be printed on a handsome new type and good paper; and executed with neatness and accuracy.
 - III. The price to subscribers will be Two Dollars a volume, in boards, payable on delivery. A volume will be published every 2 months, after the work is put to press.
 - IV. Those who become accountable for ten copies, will be entitled to a copy of the work.
- Subscriptions received at the Baltimore Library, and at the different bookstores.

April 10 2aw12t

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, a waggoner, with a family. Apply to

A. R. MANKIN,

No. 167, Market street

March 28

American.

TUESDAY, APRIL 30, 1855.

The armed sloop Nonestuch 7 days from Baltimore for Hayti, was spoken March 28

A sloop from Baltimore, laden with flour, arrived at Guadeloupe about the 2d instant.

The new coppered ship Rhod- Island, of Warren, captain Eddy, from the Havana, bound home, was cast away on Florida the 18th ult. crew saved and part of the cargo

By captain Ferguson's Norfolk Packet, we have received the Public Ledger from which we have extracted a few Marine articles.

By an arrival at Philadelphia from Nassau, N. P. the editors of the American have received from their attentive and valuable correspondent, papers to the 12th instant, from which the following articles have been selected:—

NASSAU, (N. P.) April 9.

Arrived, brig Pitt, Newcombe, London and Portsmouth, 50 days from the latter port.

Also, schooner Three Friends, Gardner, 6 days from Philadelphia

Sailed since our last, the brig Garland, captain Uthell, for Jamaica. She took capt. in Pellow, and the crew of the sloop of war Fly, and will return direct.

The Orion of Stonnington, sailed for New York on Friday.

Wellen by the Tamer, that the American ship Rebecca, Merry, has lately been call away at Long Key, rooked Island—was totally lost, and a small part of the cargo saved

The Rebecca was owned by Thomas Arnold of Baltimore.

April 12.

Arrived his Majesty's cutter Sandwich, Lieutenant Charles Bernardy, from a cruise and brought in the Spanish brig San Fernandez prize to the Bacchante and Sandwich; which brig was cut out of the port of Marijel, Cuba on the 26th of March; also a Spanish schooner which the Bacchante has kept as a tender on account of her fall sailing—It is but justice to notice the bravery of our tars—When bending the brig's sails to bring her out, about 100 of the militia attacked them. Lieutenant Oliver with 14 men made a landing, drove them back, took a battery and spiked a gun, and came off without receiving any injury.

The cutter on her return to this port, fell in on the 3d instant off the Bemby Keys a felucca privateer, he cutter after two hours chase having gained considerably upon her, the wind shifting round in a gale, brought the privateer three points to windward by which she outailed the cutter. On the 9th off Sturrupe Key, a two-top sail schooner (supposed to be the same that took some of our wreckers) she bore down on the cutter; but when she perceived what she was, hauled her wind, and from her fall sailing got off.

INTERMENTS in the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore DURING THE WEEK ending yesterday morning at sunrise.

In exasperance	1
Sill born	2
Lingerin illness	1
Sudden death	1
Consumption	2
Pleurisy	2
Scofula	1
Eits,	1
Scurvy	1
Adults,	8
Children,	4
Total,	12

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.

There is perhaps no part in this world where the crime of murder is so seldom committed as in this State—but we are compelled, by our duty, to relate an attempt yesterday, unparalleled in this place—A man of the name of Drabaugh, having some family dispute with his brother, threatened, that if he came near him to kill him, and actually loaded a gun six fingers with large shot for the purpose. In consequence of this threat the brother was on his way to a magistrate to inform of the circumstance, when red King how they had lived together for many years and the affection which had existed—between them, urged him not to go, but return and try and reconcile with him—he accordingly returned and called to his wife before he went to the shop where his brother and he worked together—the begg'd him not to go, for fear his brother would certainly shoot him as he had sworn he would—however, he said he would go to him, and actually went to the cellar where he worked. No sooner had he entered the cellar than the elder brother levelled his gun at him, which on his doing the younger brother leaped up on a cooper's hoffer, in their shop, and the contents of the gun was lodged in the tendons of his legs a little above the knees. The elder brother seemed perfectly easy after committing the act, and declared it was as well for one of them to die as live as they had; and confessed he actually fired at him to kill him. He was committed to