

AMERICAN AND Baltimore Gazette

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

By PECHIN & FRAILEY.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1855.

Michael Graham,

NO. 77, MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE, 30 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of Burboom and company Gurrals, Mamoodies, Sammas Cooras, &c. &c.

1200 pieces blue nankeen 1000 yellow do. 1 case India book muslin & handkerchiefs 1 do. white and black willow squares 2 do. Nuns' threads

100 pieces scarlet Bandanas 5 cases calicos and calicoes 1 do 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins 2 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish lincens 1 do brown Holland 1 do white Plattilas 2 do sashways, assorted.

A few superb 6-4 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 drawback. April 27.

For Sale,

THE following articles imported in the ship Roboreux, Lewis, master, just arrived from Bordeaux, viz.

- 100 casks first quality Claret, with four iron hoops each 300 boxes Claret, of 12 bottles each 291 ditto old Sauterne White, 12 bottles do 100 baskets sweet oil, of 12 bottles ditto 100 ditto ditto ditto of 6 ditto ditto 106 boxes fresh plumb prunes 60 ditto preserved fruits, of 12 bottles each 50 ditto capers, olives and anchovies 12 bales containing each 100 Plantation bags 5 ditto Brins 2 ditto Grosford 2 ditto Combourg 4 ditto Britannias, large, 240 pieces 4 ditto Morlaix 3 ditto thread of Rennes, about 800 lb. 2 trunks silk stockings, containing 20 dozen men's } Point Lace 10 ditto women's }

For terms apply to H. MASSONNIER, or L. P. SCAULT, No 44, South-street. May 21.

For New Castle, (England.)

The fine launch British Brig MENTOR, Thomas Fletcher, master, Burthen 200 tons, having the greatest part of her cargo ready to go on board, will be dispatched immediately. For freight of the remainder of passage, having excellent accommodations. Apply to the master on board, CHARLES WIRGMAN, 49, Water-street.

- WHO OFFERS FOR SALE, 50 casks of flint glass 50 boxes crown do 20 crates earthen ware, assorted 5 casks white lead 7 ditto shot 10 barrels gunpowder 1 case calicoes 5 boxes hardware 1 hhd sashery 100 gross porter bottles 30 hhd porter 20 casks dry colours 8 rolls sheet lead A quantity of grindstones, and 50 tons of very excellent coal ALSO ON HAND, 20 casks of sad irons 150 boxes of negro pipes 5 baskets of very excellent cheese 6 dozen Iron Tea Kettles, assorted, and A quantity of iron bolts do sizes. May 21.

George Mackenzie, Saddler,

No. 21, Water-street, between South and Calvert-streets, the third door from South-street, RETURNS his thanks to his friends and the public for the many favours he has received from them in his line of business, and begs leave to inform them that he is now well supplied with Ladies' and Gentlemen's SADDLES and BRIDLES, of the best quality. He has also a large assortment of Saddles and Bridles suitable for the country and West India market, which he will sell low for cash or on a credit to punctual men. He has likewise received, by the Fame from Liverpool, HIS SPRING ASSORTMENT OF Plated Bridle Bits, AND BEST ENGLISH SADDLE TREES. May 15.

A Crop of Wheat and Rye.

I offer for sale, on a credit of 6 months, from the first day of July next, 50 bushels sowing of Wheat and 100 bushels sowing of Rye. It is sown in good ground, and looks very well; and may be seen on that valuable farm, now owned by James Croxall, Esq, and is part of the personal estate of the late Eleanor Croxall. I will receive personal or written offers, for the above crops, until the 30th day of May next, and no longer. GEO. BUCHANAN, Executor, No. 198, Baltimore street, opposite Evans's Tavern. May 1.

MONEY.

A PERSON, not immediately engaged in business, and having a few hundred dollars by him, would be glad to employ them in any manner where he could find his interest concerned. He would have no objection to join some one in a speculation in a small shipment to the West Indies, and from having some knowledge of those parts, and correspondence there, could probably point out a market, and articles, where some advantage might be made. The intent of the advertiser is merely to employ a small sum where he can derive a benefit from it. Any one inclined to apply to him, should address a line for W. W. to be left at his office, with name and address, which will be attended to and an interview appointed. May 21.

French Goods.

Roger & Hincks,

No. 178, Market-street, HAVE just received, per the ship Roboreux, Captain J. Lewis, from Bordeaux, a handsome and well selected assortment of FRENCH GOODS,

- Consisting of Ribbons of every description Laces, black and white Shawls silk Silk stockings for ladies and gentlemen Gloves, Silk and Kid, both short and long Suspenders Ladies shoes by the trunk, &c. &c. The greatest part of which is entitled to drawback on exportation.

Likewise, 100 casks cargo Claret 90 cases old Medoc of the vintage of 98. ALSO ON HAND, Fans, spangles, artificial flowers, India nankeens and muslins. A few pieces very cheap dimities. All of which will be disposed on their usual terms. May 22.

70 Bales of India Goods,

NOW landing from on board the schooner Federal George, Captain Field, from Boston, Consisting of Best beerboom gurrals, mammoody, and jinn mammoody, chadpore coassahs, jaunloty sauns, copal sauns, red saraway cloth, mow saunahs, ducca saunahs, black and green persians battas, of various qualities; blue cloth; fine Madras, pulicat, fendoy, chadsoy, blue gills, and sooty romal handkerchiefs, &c. &c. The above goods are entitled to drawback, and many of them suitable for the West Indies. For terms apply to BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS, No 3, Bowly's wharf. May 21.

William Ryland,

143, MARKET STREET, Opposite the bank of Baltimore, HAS received by the late arrivals from Liverpool, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY & JAPANESE WARE, Amongst which are, Scythes, sickles, saws, shovels, Currier's do and steeles Hoes, assorted in casks, saws of all kinds Sad irons, do. Nail, flat points, 61, 8d, 10d, 12d, 20d, 30d Plated and brass coach and chair furniture Bells complete, of English leather Plated beading for carriages Do-aham joints for do. &c. &c. Fowling pieces assorted in cases. TO RENT, His late STORE, 102, Market-street, completely fitted up with shelves and counter, with a good Cellar. May 20.

Notice.

THE partnership of CAMPBELL S ASKEW & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to Jacob Walsh, jun, and those to whom they are indebted will call on him for payment. April 30.

To Rent,

And possession given immediately, THE STORE and CELLAR, at present occupied by them. For terms apply as above. May 22.

Post Office,

Baltimore, May 21, 1855. The public are hereby informed that the Summer establishment of Mails upon the main line, commences at this office THIS MORNING, the 21st inst. EASTERN MAIL Will arrive at 7 o'clock, A. M. Will close at 12 o'clock, Noon. SOUTHERN MAIL Will arrive at 9 o'clock, A. M. Will close at 7 o'clock, A. M. PORT-TOBACCO MAIL Will close every Wednesday and Saturday, at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. Will arrive every Sunday and Wednesday with the Southern mail. LEONARD-TOWN MAIL Will close every Wednesday at half past 5 o'clock, P. M. Will arrive every Wednesday with the Southern Mail. CHARLES BURRALL. May 21.

Agreeably to appointment,

the drawing of the Second Presbyterian Church Lottery, commenced yesterday, at the house of Mr. Myers, in Baltimore-street, when, after drawing 25 tickets, the managers adjourned until Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Those who intend to become adventurers in this lottery, will please to be speedy in their application for tickets, which may still be had of the managers, at the original price, also, of Mr. John Shultz and Mr. George Dobson, and at the book stores of Vincent and J. Bonnal, Sower and Cole, George Hill, and Warner and Hanna. May 21.

Picket & Johnson, Tailors,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in all its branches, at No. 1, corner of Market and Liberty-streets, and they hope from their knowledge of the business to meet with the encouragement of a generous public, as nothing on their part shall be lacking to merit the same. Those who may favour them with their work, may depend upon having it done in the best manner and in the most fashionable style, by the public's most obedient. P. & J. May 22.

For the Friendship from London, we have received a part of our spring assortment of New Books,

PLAYS, STATIONARY, &c. The whole of which will be opened this day or to-morrow. N. B. The residue we expect by the next London trader. A few copies of the American Mariner's Dictionary or Seaman's Vocabulary, of technical terms, Price 150 cents. WARNER & HANNA. May 16.

From a late London Paper.

OLD BAILEY.

Samuel Mitchell alias Samuel Wyldé Mitchell, was indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Mitchell, his child, a girl of nine years old, by cutting her throat with a razor, on Tuesday, December 18, 1854, at No. 21, Wheeler street, Spital-fields. The following is a succinct statement of the circumstances as they appeared in evidence:

The prisoner is a silk weaver by trade, lived in a garret in the house above named; and on the day preceding this shocking catastrophe, his wife and he, in consequence of a series of disputes and bickerings, had mutually agreed to separate. The deceased child remained with her father, and was usually employed in quill winding silk, preparatory to the operation of weaving it by her father. On the morning of the day above mentioned, the prisoner was observed going down stairs, and asked some person in the house what o'clock it was, and on being answered, desired the landlord to end some person up stairs to take care of his employer's property. The prisoner himself went to the house of a friend named Delaforce, in Kenyon street, Snow-ditch, who was at his work. The prisoner told him something had happened to him that morning of a nature that never happened him before, and asked him to come out and he would tell him. Delaforce was after some time induced to quit his business, and go out with the prisoner, who, when they got about fifty yards from the door, said to him, that he had murdered his child, by cutting her head nearly off; they went together to a public house, the Cock and Magpye, in Worship street, when the prisoner had some drink and smoked a pipe; and when they came out again, Delaforce walked with him some way, and asked him what he meant to do with himself. He answered, he was now going down to St. Andrew's, to some friends who were rope-makers and who he said, would give him a few shillings while he should be in prison. He then asked Delaforce when the session would begin, and was told, He then said, he would give himself up to justice, and added, "Well, Ned, I must die, but what odds will it make to me, if I am cut into a thousand pieces? When I go, hundreds will go at the same moment." Delaforce being now obliged to return to his work, shook the prisoner by the hand, and saw him no more, till he met him at the Office, in Worsip street, whither he had been brought from Spitalfields watch house; having been apprehended and lodged there by Grice, a watchman of St. Andrew's parish, who, with others, had taken him, in consequence of the information they received from the prisoner's landlord, Kennedy, an officer belonging to Worsip street office went with several of his brother officers to the house where the prisoner lived, at 1 o'clock upon the 18th of December; and upon examining the prisoner's room, they found the child lying dead on the floor covered with her blood, yet warm; a quill wheel, a line beyond her, the clock of which was marked with blood, and tracks of blood from that to where she lay; beside the wheel was a low stool, and upon the floor lay a razor open, and the blade bloody. Finding, on enquiry that there were no persons amongst the number who crowded the room, that were of the prisoner's family, Kennedy cleared the room, and locked it up to secure what property was there; and then went in search of the prisoner whom he found at one o'clock next morning, at the watch house, in Spitalfields parish. The prisoner, upon hearing himself engaged, turned about, and said, "Kennedy, I have given you a great deal of trouble in searching for me." Kennedy said he had, and then asked him if he was aware that he was charged with the murder of his daughter, as he had been to his room, and saw her lying dead, and found the razor lying on the floor. The prisoner answered, "Then you saw the razor—with that razor I have shaved myself, and with that same razor I committed the bloody deed."

Benjamin Musser, Esq. one of the Magistrates of Worsip street office, produced the written declaration of the murder, made voluntarily before him, and signed by the prisoner himself. No inducement whatever was held out to him, and he was repeatedly warned of the consequences of his declaration so to be made, and the uses to which it would be put upon his trial. Nevertheless he persisted in making and signing it.

The Declaration was then read by the Clerk of the Court, and was in tenor and purport a full and voluntary declaration on the part of the prisoner: "that he had, for some time, altercations and disputes with his wife, about a daughter of her's whom she had by a former husband, which daughter acted in a shameful manner; but her mother brought her home to live in the family against his consent, gave her inducement which he did not like, which led to unhappy disputes, that ended in an agreement to separate; which they did on the day before this unhappy deed; and it was agreed, that the younger daughter, should go with her mother; but the prisoner, who loved the child, not being able to bear the idea of her going with her mother, and seeing her only as a visitor, was driven to madness, and went to the cupboard and took out his razor, determined to put an end to the child, so that neither should have

her. In a little while, reflection and horror shook his purpose; but his passion soon overcome his reason, and he went behind the child, and cut her throat; she made neither noise nor resistance; for the wound, and her death, were equally instantaneous."

Here ended the proofs for the prosecution, and the prisoner was called on by the Court for any thing he had to say in his defence; when the wretched man addressed himself to the Court and Jury nearly in the following words:—

"My Lord, and Gentlemen, I stand before you in this place to-day, a wretched and awful example of misery, of guilt, and of disgrace. That I have committed the horrid deed laid to my charge, I have no wish to deny, any more than I have to avoid the dreadful punishment that awaits my guilt; so that I am resigned; nor was it my wish, from the unfortunate moment of my crime, to evade justice. But that I committed the deed maliciously against my poor child, who was the victim of my fatal passion, I solemnly deny, in the presence of that God, before whom I now make this declaration, and before whose awful tribunal I must shortly appear. Instead of bearing to her malice, God is my witness, I loved her most tenderly; and to that love, strange and perverse as it may seem, is owing chiefly the sad cause that brings me here this day. I am married to a second wife, by whom this child was my only daughter. We had long known each other before our marriage, when I was in better days, and when she and I were the wife and the husband of others; I thought I could be happy with her but I found her temper incompatible with my happiness, or her own; I found the friends and family with which she was connected, thought her marriage with me degrading to her. Disputes and altercations took place frequently between us, in which, unhappily both were in fault. These disputes were often carried to a pitch of fury; and what tended still more to exasperate me, and aggravate our dissensions, was, that those she called her friends, always sided with her in every thing whether right or wrong; and many of them, I am sorry to say, strenuous professors of religious principles, were always more ready to lend a hand to the fermenting of mischief, than to the promotion of charity and peace. Our disputes at last, ended in a mutual agreement to separate, and the child I so tenderly loved, was to go with her mother; this my unhappy temper and feeling could not bear, and led me to the fatal resolution, that neither should have the child, by committing the horrid deed of putting an end to her life, in the manner I have done. I fervently beseech God to forgive me, and guide you in your decision upon me this day; and I hope my unhappy fate will prove an awful example to those who form second marriages, with children on both sides, and a warning to them against giving way to intemperate disputes, that they may lead them, as they have done me, to acts of desperation and vengeance beyond the controul of reason and reflection. If my wife was present, she could vouch and prove, that it was impossible I could ever have deliberately executed such an act.—She could vouch that my disposition is not cruel, and that my resolutions have always led me to the side of virtue; but unfortunately, under agitations of mind, or provocations of temper I am not always the same man, and my weakness, under such circumstances, have very frequently led me into excesses of frenzy, which in cool moments have astonished me.—Once in particular, forced by distress to apply for relief at my parish work house, I had come too late in the day; when, wound up by disappointment to madness, broke as many windows as cost the parish four pounds for the repair; and yet the parish officers, though they might punish me, did not, knowing that my act was the result of a mind deranged. I have no more to say; but I hope God of his infinite mercy, will pardon my crime.

The learned Judge shortly summoned up the evidence, that the Jury found the unhappy man GUILTY. He is about sixty years old, and wore about him the appearance of having experienced better days.

The Recorder, in a style the most solemn, awful, and impressive, then addressed the wretched man; and after commenting on the horrid crime of murder, always in its nature dreadful, but aggravated an hundred fold in his case, as the murder of an innocent infant, who hailed him, with her first efforts of speech, by the endearing name of Father, but to whom he had acted as a destroyer; warned him to use the short remainder of his unhappy existence in making his peace with his offended Creator; and then sentenced him to the awful execution of the law on Monday next.

The Court was crowded in every part, and particularly with women; and not only those, but the jury, the Counsel, and all present were melted into tears.

NEW YORK, May 20 A commercial friend has favoured us with a file of Dublin papers to the 7th ult. The following selections have been made from the latest dates. The merchants at Madrid and Cadix, on an application from the Government, have at each place contributed one million of dollars towards the equipment of the Navy. It was supposed that these and similar contributions would enable

the Spaniards to fit out 26 ships of the line, but the country is almost destitute of scamen, upwards of 10,000 have gone into foreign service to avoid starvation.

Accounts received during the week, from various parts of the country, concur in stating that vegetation generally never bore a more promising appearance. Scarcely any corn remains to be put in the ground, and the barleys are in most places sown. The plants spread well, and are healthy.

The experiment lately instituted by General Money, for ascertaining the success of the invention for mounting artillery upon waggons, was lately tried with a howitzer, from which shells were fired without any injury to the waggon. The recoil, however, was greater, the howitzer weighing 6 cwt. less than the six pounder. Thus it is demonstrably proved, that the heavier the piece the less in the recoil. In the present invention the same carriage answers for either gun or howitzer. The experiment is to be repeated before the Duke of York on a grand scale at Woolwich in May next.

On Friday morning last, was launched at Ringsend, the newly constructed float, which has been built under the inspection and by the direction of the Commissioners for conducting the inland navigation; this float is constructed for the express purpose of removing Dublin Bar, shortly after the launch it was conveyed to the Bar, where it was moored, and has since continued its operation with great effect; this great machine is worked by the tide, which occasions four pieces of machinery, one from each side of the square float, continually to cut through, and throw up great quantities of the sand, of which Dublin Bar is composed, so long and so fatally known to mariners acquainted with the harbour—in so short a space of time, the effect of this dredging float cannot be altogether decided upon its operation, however, augurs well, and so rapid its movement, that one of the conducting irons has already been found too weak for the necessary assistance, although considered by the inventor fully adequate to any operation of the machine; should this invention succeed, the advantages to the port of Dublin will be incalculable.

The system of brigading the different regiments of yeomanry corps, throughout the kingdom four days in each week when called out, has been discontinued in order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant for two months, for the purpose of enabling the agriculture of the country to be attended to with more effect; and instead of being brigaded four days in each week, each corps or regiment of yeomanry is to parade twice a week, which order is accompanied by a desire to interfere as little as possible with the hours of Divine Service on Sundays.

A letter from the Hague, of the 26th ult. says—"French fashions and morals have found, of late, in Holland, and particularly in this place, many followers; gallantry is quite *alamode*, to the great scandal of the old, grave, and honest Dutchmen.—In general, the French, in Holland, are much despised (the French Ministers and a few General officers excepted.) No Frenchman has any admission in the first societies; neither will the middle or lower classes associate with them, if they can avoid it. Several young ladies, some of them of the first respectability, blinded by a handsome person, and French elegant manners, with much flattery, have eloped from their parents and given their hands to these adventurers. It has happened more than once, that a former wife has arrived shortly after the marriage from France, to claim the faithful spouse of our young countrywoman.

The history of commerce can scarcely furnish so strong an instance of the uncertainty of the mercantile speculation as the following.—At a sale at Aix, on the 15th inst. of the debts due to the late Messrs. Du las, Havens and Co, Ay, 98 7/11, 12s. 10d. was exposed in lots. Two lots, amounting to 19,221 17s. 4d. did not sell, and four lots, amounting to 74,679 14s. 6d. were knocked down at forty five guineas, being somewhat more than a shilling for a hundred pounds.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

Lazaretto, May 16, 1855. MR. M'CORCKLE, AS one of your subscribers, I have taken the liberty, or rather trouble, of forwarding you what little intelligence I could collect while in the Havanna, together with a corrected price-current as could be obtained through the merchants of that place. No doubt you have heard of the imprisonment of Mr. Vincent Gray, our consul at that place, and of his being set at liberty the same day, but his office was sealed up with all the ships' papers he had in his possession; in consequence of which, a great number of American vessels were detained for several days, and mine among the number; but they were delivered up on the 3d of May. The remainder of his papers were kept in possession, but for what reason I could not learn; but his functions were entirely suspended by the government of the Havanna—I say the government, but I believe I should be correct, should I try the intendant and assessor.—How things will terminate, I cannot tell, but in my opinion, he will not be allowed to act in his official capacity any more. Flour superfine, 16 1/2 a 17 dollars, duty 4 dollars, with other charges. Butter, 18 to 21 cents.