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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From the LONDON SUN, received at this Office.

VENETIAN STATES, Nov. 3.

Since the army under Gen. St. Cyr, consisting of 28,000 men has joined Marshal Massena, we learn that the French will still maintain a garrison in the port of Ancona, probably to oppose the Russians, should they attempt a landing from Corfu.

VIENNA, Nov. 6.

We are anxiously waiting for intelligence from both armies; and although we do not know any thing of the recent transactions in Italy, we may however, be allowed to rejoice at the official report published to-day, announcing the success of our arms there. The following is the purport of this intelligence:

"Yesterday, (the 5th instant) Major General Count Buena arrived here, bringing the emperor a detail of the obstinate, but glorious engagements which have taken place near Caldiero; from the field of battle, in the vicinity of that town, the Archduke Charles dispatched Count Buena.

"On Oct. 29, the enemy had crossed the Adige near Verona, for the second time. He had repulsed our outposts in the position near Caldiero, & made a smart attack on our entrenchments there, but was beaten back with loss. On the 30th general Massena repeated the attack on the entrenchments with four divisions. It appeared evident that his plan was to throw the centre of the Austrian army into confusion. The Archduke Charles was previously aware of his intentions; and in the night had ordered the corps de reserve to advance in support of the entrenchments. The battle lasted from noon till late in the evening, with the greatest obstinacy and hatred."

"While the battle was thus maintained at Caldiero, the French general Molitor attacked our right wing and the entrenchments near Cognola; but the exertions of our troops were crowned by the best result at all points. The Enemy was repulsed. The standards of the 5th regiment, and more than 2000 prisoners, fell into our hands, and the number of their dead is computed at 5000. The loss of our troops is much less, but it is not stated.

"On the 31st the enemy attacked the entrenchments of Chiavikio del Christo, at our left wing. The action continued till the evening; on this day also the enemy was every where repulsed. On the 1st November our army stood firm and unconquered, the right wing under Marshal Bellegarde, near Illaty and Cognola; the centre under Count Argenteau, near Caldiero; and the left wing under Prince Reuss, near Arcole, on the Etsch. General Davolovich is posted with a corps near Berlaqua; and Prince Rosenberg in the mountains. The emperor, in pursuance of the Archduke Charles's wishes, has conferred on Marshal Bellegarde the cross of Maria Theresa—a regiment, on general Vogelzang; and the rank of major general on Count Von Weltzenwolf.

"The intelligence from the army which is posted in Austria, above the Ennes, is not of so consoling a nature. The enemy having crossed the Inn near Wasserburg and Muhlberg, on the 28th of October, pressed forward to the Salza, and conveyed a great number of troops in pontoons to the right side, which impedes our march to Salzburg. On the 31st the enemy attacked major General Schustack at Haag, with three divisions, and forced him to retreat to Lambach, although supported by two battalions of Russian Chasseurs, who valiantly attacked the enemy twice with the bayonet. Count Golowkin, the commander of the Russian Chasseurs, was killed. The number of killed and wounded did not exceed 400. The enemy's loss was more considerable.

"After our troops had crossed the Traun, and the Russian Battalions above mentioned had retreated to Wels, the bridges were broken down. On the 1st November the division of the prince of Hohenlohe marched to Steyer; and that of general Mondes proceeded to the environs of Kremsmonster. The advanced posts of Count Nostiz stood on the Traun, between Ebelendorf and Wels; those of general Shustack between Wels and Traunfall; and those of Colonel Weszö between Traunfall and the Trauner Lake."

November 9.

Our court has retired to Olmutz, whether it has been followed by the foreign minister. The situation of quarter master general, lately held by general Mack, has been conferred upon general Schmidt. Within the last week the Austrian army in Germany has received considerable reinforcements of Russians, Hungarians, and the Reserve of the different Regiments. The Russian Emperor will most probably have an interview with our monarch in Moravia. The Austro-Russi-

an army has received orders to continue its retreat; the Russians under Kutusow form the centre; the corps under Kienmayer the left wing; and that under general Meerfeld the right of this army, which must soon consist of more than 100,000 men. A numerous body of Russians is on its march through Silesia, and the Austrians are assembling in Bohemia and Moravia."

VIENNA, Nov. 11.

To-morrow or the day after the French troops will march into this city. The Austro-Russian army retreats towards Moravia and Hungary; it has passed the Danube; in those parts of the Austrian territories which are occupied by the French contributions have been levied, in money and provisions to the amount of 14,000,000 livres. The government persists in the resolution not to conclude a separate peace, but on the contrary will exert itself with the utmost activity against the enemy, in concert with Russia and its other allies.

MESSAGE

From the president of the United States, communicating a report of the secretary of state, respecting "new principles interpolated into the law of nations," made in pursuance of a request of the senate of the 10th inst.

To the senate of the United States.

According to the desire of the senate, expressed in their resolution of the 10th inst. I now communicate to them a report of the secretary of state with its documents, stating certain new principles attempted to be introduced on the subject of neutral rights, injurious to the rights and interests of the United States. These, with my message to both houses of the 17th inst. and the documents accompanying it, fulfil the desires of the senate, as far as can be done by any information in my possession which is authentic and not publicly known.

TH: JEFFERSON. January 27, 1806.

REPORT.

The secretary of state, to whom the president has been pleased to refer the resolution of the senate, dated on the 10th inst. has the honor to make the following REPORT:—

The most important of the principles interpolated into the law of nations, is that which appears to be maintained by the British government and its prize-courts, that a trade opened to neutrals by a nation at war, on account of the war, is unlawful.

The principle has been relaxed from time to time, by orders allowing as favors to neutrals, particular branches of trade, disallowed by the general principle: which orders have also, in some instances, extended the modifications of the principle beyond its avowed import.

In like manner, the last of these orders bearing date the 24th of June, 1803, has incorporated with the relaxation, a collateral principle, which is itself an interpolation, namely, that a vessel on a return voyage is liable to capture by the circumstances of her having on the outward voyage, conveyed contraband articles to an enemy's port. How far a like penalty attached by the same order to the circumstances of a previous communication with a blockaded port, would likewise be an interpolation, may depend upon the constitution under which that part of the order has been, or is to be carried into execution.

The general principle first above stated, as lately applied to re-exportations of articles imported into neutral countries from hostile colonies, or vice versa, by considering the re-exportation in many cases, as a continuation of the original voyage, forms another interpolation, deeply affecting the trade of neutrals. For a fuller view of this and some other interpolations, references may be had to the documents communicated with the message to congress of the 17th instant.

The British principle, which makes a notification to foreign governments of an intended blockade, equivalent to the notice required by the law of nations, before the penalty can be incurred: and that which subjects to capture vessels arriving at a port, in the interval between a removal and a return of the blockading force are other important divisions from the code of public law.

Another unjustifiable measure is the mode of search practised by British ships, which instead of remaining at a proper distance from the vessel to be searched, and sending their own boat with a few men for the purpose, compel the vessel to send her papers in her own boat, and sometimes with great danger from the condition of the boat, and the state of the weather.

To these instances, without adverting to others of an inferior or less definite character, in the practice of Great Britain must be added the assumed right to impress persons from American vessels, sailing under the American flag on the high seas. An explanation of this practice will be found in the extract from the instructions to Mr. Munroe, communicated with the message of the president above referred to.

Among the interpolations introduced by the French government, is a decree, dated June 6, 1805, [18 Prairial, year 13] importing that every privateer of which two-thirds of the crew should not be natives of England, or subjects of a power the enemy of France, shall be considered as pirates.

Another is evidenced by the result of an application made by the deputy Consul of the United States at Cadix, through the French Consul to Admiral Villeneuve, for the liberation of some seamen of the United States who were on board the French fleet under his command. The answer of the admiral, dated 29th August last, [11 Fructidor, 13th year] states, that "A decision of his imperial and royal majesty provides, that every foreigner found on board the vessels of war or of commerce of the enemy, is to be treated as a prisoner of war, and can have no right to the protection of the diplomatic and commercial agents of his nation."

Other unjustifiable innovations on the law of nations, are exemplified in the decree of general Ferrand, lately passed at the city of St. Domingo.

The irregular mode of search above described is also practised by the cruisers of France and Spain.

The cruisers of the two latter powers have harassed the commerce of the United States in various other forms, but as it is not known or believed that their conduct has been prescribed or sanctioned by the public authority of their respective nations, they are not considered as falling within the purview of the resolution of the senate.

All which is respectfully submitted. JAMES MADISON. Department of state, Jan. 25, 1805.

To Let,

THE Dwelling part of the HOUSE No 41, Baltimore street. The rent would be made easy to a pleasing tenant, by boarding—Apply to GEO. TAYLOR. February 5. d4t

A Partner Wanted.

AN active man who can advance a small sum of money will be admitted on advantageous terms to a concern in a regular, safe and profitable business. Apply to the printers. February 5. d4t

Garden Seed,

IMPORTED lately from Bremen, and for sale by SCHULTZE & VOGELER. February 4. d34t

For Sale,

150 casks Bordeaux CLARET, of a superior quality, with four Iron Hoops, and in nice order for shipping. 2000 pieces blue and low yellow NANKEENS—Apply to the subscriber, No. 14, Harrison street. JOHN A. GUENET. February 4. d8t

To be Sold

By the Subscribers, at Auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, at 10 o'clock, ABOUT 60 acres of LAND, lying in Frederick county, being part of a Tract belonging to the estate of F. M. Amelung. JACOB F. LEVY, Trustees. W. M. MEECHEN, February 5. 2t

MADRAS GOODS.

John Buffum,

No. 81, Bowly's Wharf, HAS received per schr. Eagle, captain Gerish, from Boston, an assortment of Madras Goods, consisting of

- 19 bales Salempores 36 by 2 1-4
5 Punjums 72 2
1 Light Chintz 14 1-2 1 3 4
1 Dark do. 14 1 2 1 3 4
4 Blue Cloth 36 2 1-4
1 Mattavar Muslin 32 2
1 Blue Salempores 36 2 1-8
2 Fine Madras Hdkfs. 8 pr. ps.
1 Fine painted do. 8 pr. ps.
1 Superfine check'd do. 8 pr. ps.
2 Red d. 8 pr. ps.
1 trunk striped Muslin, 32 by 3
IN STORE,
30 pipes Corsica,
3 ditto Fayal,
20 qr. casks Malaga } WINE.
15 pipes Spanish Brandy
30 bags heavy Black Pepper
50 boxes (Sampson's) Mould Candles
20 do. Dipt do.
30 do. Brown Soap
300 do. Lucca Oil
50 do. Muscated Raisins
20 barrels Anniseed Cordial
20 do. Frankincense
15 bales Gum Ambic
3 chests Young Hyson Tea
2 do. Italian Writing Paper
150 pieces 1st quality Russia Duck
100 do. do. Raven's do.
50 do. Country Linen
40 do. black Florence Lutestrings
20 do. do. Bologna Crape
500 do. Marble Tile.
February 4. d6t-eo6f

For Sale,

ONE unimproved third part of Maho Furnace, with a Crust and Saw-Mill, and three thousand acres of good limestone LAND, situated in Rockingham County, in the state of Virginia, distant from Baltimore one hundred and sixty miles; one mile from the road leading from Winchester to Staunton; distant from the former place sixty and from the latter forty miles, and six miles from Harrisonburg, the county-town of said county. On the above property are a good dwelling house, with every building fit for carrying on Iron Works—the furnace house being equal to any one on the continent; there are several banks of Ore, all of which are very convenient to the furnace, and of a good quality. A considerable quantity of meadow made, and about seventy acres more may be made with little expence, all of which may be watered better than any in the neighborhood, with the greatest convenience; there being large limestone springs on different parts of it. I will sell the above property on advantageous terms and will take any paper or claims against me in payment for the same. The above lands lay within four or five miles of the Shannandoah river, which will in a short time be rendered navigable; when there will be a direct communication by Harper's ferry with George-Town and the Federal City. Any person disposed to purchase will please call on the subscriber, at No. 14, Commerce street, who can give a clear and indisputable title. GEORGE LIGGETT. February 5. d5t

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1866.

A letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Croix, of the 5th January, received at New-York, says, "We have nothing new here, except the recapture of the Cork fleet; and the taking of the Rochefort squadron, by Admiral Sterling. Fifteen sail of them have arrived at Barbados."

Another letter, from the same to the same dated the 10th of Jan. is silent upon the above subject.

The captain of the Ceres heard nothing of the above intelligence previous to his sailing.

We learn from Captain Atkins of the ship Sarawson, arrived yesterday from St. Ubes, that he was at Lisbon the 12th December. At that time it was currently reported and believed at Lisbon, that Bonaparte had taken Vienna, and demanded of the inhabitants an immense contribution in money; and threatened to destroy the city if not complied with. A French frigate lying at Lisbon was firing a whole day on account of the above news. (N. Y. Gaz.)

The president of the United States has been pleased, on the 16th of this present month of January, to grant an Exequatur, as consul general of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of the French and king of Italy near the U. States of America, to Monsieur, FELIX DE BEAUJOUR, knight of the legion of honour, ex-tribune, and late consul general in Sweden, and Greece.

Another Judgment of Sir Wm. Scott.

The following case of which the man uscript copy has been handed us by a friend, will be read with no ordinary share of interest, as it contains the latest decision pronounced by sir Wm. Scott, on the former criterion as to what should be a discontinuance of a voyage, and which is directly in the teeth of a latter criterion at this time acted upon.

At present we confine ourselves to a single observation: Had it not been that the extremities of this country as a neutral nation has driven her to examine with the eye of severe criticism the judicial decisions of this celebrated civilian, his fame might have been left to stand on a broader basis than that of an eloquent judge. (N. Y. Evening Post.)

COURT OF ADMIRALTY,

DOCTOR'S COMMONS, SATURDAY, January 21, 1866.

THE ELIZA, MAFK MASTER. (Before the Right Honorable, Sir Wm. Scott.) SENTENCE.

Court.—The only question in this case is, whether there had been sufficient bona fide importation of the bulk of the cargo in America to break the continuity of the voyage?

There is no question as to the property; but, under all the circumstances, it is fit the court should call for proof of the continuity of the voyage (taking it in the most favourable view) which began at Martinique, had been broke by the entrance of this ship in a port in America. As to laying down any rule, an actual payment of duties, and a landing must, in my mind constitute a full and fair importation, and in general, where that appears, the court will look no farther; and where the papers are fair, it might induce the court not to put the parties to further expence. But are there not circumstances in the present case which tend to deduct from the apparent credit of the transaction? The court would be inclined to shew indulgence when there are no special circumstances to raise a surmise that the fact might be otherwise.

Now, in this case it certainly does appear that the sugar was brought from Martinique, and with this addition, that the master says he does not know of what country it was the growth or produce. I don't impute to the master any thing, but he being connected with, and employed in the ship in the manner he has been, it is rather singular that he should labour under such an utter ignorance of this fact; it is a circumstance disadvantageous to the case, & it would have been more satisfactory if the master had fairly stated that in the former part of the voyage the bulk of the cargo had come from Martinique. It appears something of a reserve which seems to take off the credit which otherwise would be due to the documents.

There is a proof of a reshipment in America, and that supplies the chasm with proof of the unloading, and there is proof of a change of the crew in this case. That is a circumstance which might be interpreted into an unfavourable conclusion—namely, a plan of concealment and suppression of the real destination of this cargo being from Martinique to a French port, and this reshipment in the American port might be done with some intention of throwing a cloud over the fact. I think these circumstances of weight sufficient to overthrow the favorable interpretation it otherwise would be entitled to. The court, therefore, is not quite in possession of the facts fully disclosed, to which it can at present apply any principle of law, but the principle of law must be applied to those facts when fully disclosed. My present inclination is, although the original intention might be to bring goods from the colony to the mother country, yet, if in fact there has been an actual pay-

ment of duties, and landing with no engagement to return, that that was a breaking of the voyage, and that they must be considered as two distinct voyages.

On the other hand, it would not necessarily follow that any indulgence which the government of America might grant to its own subjects, for the benefit of their commerce, would bind this court, which acts upon general principles, and therefore suppose America should declare in favor of its own subjects, that they might bring cargoes from a colony and carry them, after landing to France, without payment of duties. I don't conceive such a declaration (feeling all the respect due to the commercial interests of all other civilized communities) would constitute a rule for this court, or that it should not decide such to be an entire voyage; therefore, I shall call for further proof, namely, what duties were paid in America; and also, a precise statement of facts, in which mode these goods were imported and exported.

The trustees of the Female Humane Association Charity School most thankfully acknowledge the receipt of 45 dolls. and 12 cents, a collection made among the scholars of Mrs. Lacombe's academy, for the benefit of the institution under their care. This act of munificence became singularly interesting, from a beautiful letter which accompanied the donation, addressed to the right reverend Bishop Carroll, president of the trustees. When the young ladies were about to transmit the sum collected, they deemed it proper to send with their gift a letter written by one of themselves, expressing the object for which the collection was made, and the motives on which it was founded. This task was assigned to Miss Esther Allison. That a correct estimate may be formed of the address which the pupil of Madame Lacombe has acquitted herself, and to show with how much sensibility and beauty of language she has expressed the overflowings of her tender little heart, the letter is now published.

BALTIMORE, January 30, 1866.

Right Reverend Sir, I, in the name of all the scholars of Madame Lacombe's academy, thank you for the enjoyment you have procured us—an enjoyment of all others the most exquisite—the reflection of having mitigated another's woe.

I was early taught by one, whose heart was ever open to the cries of the unfortunate, and whose memory I shall always revere, that charity was one of the brightest ornaments of the Christian character, and that the person who could be callous to the petitions of the miserable, was unworthy of that great and glorious name. (Oh Charity! thou meek-eyed Goddess! come with me—be my companion, friend—and never, never leave me. With thee, I'd visit the poor and afflicted—I'd set the prisoner free—I'd soothe the sorrows of those bowed down by age and misery—speak comfort to the afflicted heart of the widow—I'd clasp the little orphan to my breast, and in me she should find a father, a mother and a friend. And when called upon to pay the last great debt of nature, my dying couch should be surrounded by those I had befriended; I'd leave this world without a sigh, and mount—upborne—by—angles to the realms of bliss.

I know, my dear sir, that with you, my youth & inexperience will sufficiently apologize for the defects of this juvenile essay; thus assured of your lenity, I bid you adieu, and remain Yours, with the utmost affection and reverence, ESTHER ALLISON.

The name of the celebrated penman, Francis Forster, appears among the contributors in a list thereof made out in his own handwriting; and an elegant specimen it is of the perfection by him attained in the art of penmanship. Mr. Forster, it is understood, is employed as a teacher in his line in the academy of Madame Lacombe.

Departed this life yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, Mr. JOSHUA INLOES, of Fell's-Point, aged 35 years. His friends are requested to attend his funeral from his late dwelling house, in Bond-Street, Fell's-Point, this evening the 6th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M.

Departed this life on Thursday evening last, in the 57th year of her age, Mrs. MARY BRICE, consort of John Brice, Esq. of Annapolis. She had been here but a short time, among her connections, when it pleased Divine Providence to take her from them, and remove her to everlasting rest.

We say truly that the domestic virtues, and relative duties, shone most eminently in this lady.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore. ENTERED Ship Friendship, Toppers, Hansentische Bund, Oliee, Brig Polly and Nancy, Crane, Schooner Sally, Martin, Felicity, Felty.

From the Merchant's Coffee-House Books February 5. Arrived last night, ship Friendship, Toppers, from Bordeaux, (long passage)—wines, &c.—John Carre.