

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1866.

The appointment of collector of this port was offered to Joseph H. Nicholson, Esq.—we learn he declined the acceptance.

Ship Spartan, Murphy, of Baltimore, was left at Hamburg, by a vessel arrived at Boston.

The schooner Sally, capt. Perkins, of Philadelphia, has put into Charleston in distress, having sprung a leak, and being out of provisions. On the 16th of September, near Havana, captain P. spoke brig Sally, Pratt, 11 days from Montego Bay, for New York; the mate and one seaman were sick. Left at Jereim, ship Eataw, White of Baltimore.

From the private advices received yesterday from New-York, we were fondly led to believe, that this morning's mail, through the means of our attentive N. York correspondent, would enable us to lay before our patrons the result of the important negotiations pending between Great Britain and France. But in this, we have been deceived; although our correspondent has furnished us with advices from Paris to the 28th August, inclusive, 15 days later than those received by the brig Henry, we do not conceive that they afford any decisive information on the great question of War or Peace.

To make our supplement as interesting as possible, we have selected the most important marine and other articles furnished by the mails.

New-York, October 11.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.—By the arrival this morning of the schooner Hamlet, Henry, in 32 days from Bordeaux, and the Robert Burns, Waite, from Liverpool, we are furnished with Paris dates to the 28th of August, and London dates to the 22d, inclusive. A passenger on board the Hamlet, to whom we are indebted for a file of Paris and Bordeaux papers, informs us that negotiations for peace were entirely broken off, and that the Earl of Lauderdale demanded passports for his return to London on the 28th of August.

Our friends will find, in the Commercial Advertiser of this evening, as copious details from our French and English papers, as the late hour at which we received them will permit.

London, August 17.

Lord Grenville, Viscount Gower had yesterday his first audience of Mr. Fox since his return from Petersburg. The right honorable secretary of state conversed with his Lordship very freely and walked through his apartments with him. Baron Jacobi sailed from Harwich on Thursday last with his whole suite; he had a favorable wind for Hamburg, where he is to land.

August 21.

Yesterday was discount day at the Stock Exchange for Omnium, and the variations for that stock were so great, the intrigues and lies so various, and in short the speculations of every kind so considerable, that it really was an important day. The rumours unfavorable for peace, which were spread by means of this agitation, prevailed, and stocks experienced a considerable fall. However, upon examining the fact, we find that it was only a panic, and that the principal cause of the fall, was the discount of Omnium.

Mr. Fox gains fresh strength every day.—He was so well yesterday as to be able to walk in his garden and to have afterwards a conference with the Marquis of Douglas, previous to the departure of that Ambassador for Petersburg, to whom his royal highness the Prince of Wales also paid a visit before he set off. The same day Mr. Fox saw several of his friends, and he is so well that the physicians think he will be able to go to his country seat before the beginning of next week.

Doctor Erskine, appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at the Congress of the United States, set off on Thursday last for his destination. The same day Mr. Braham quitted London on a mission to the Court of Lisbon.

Count Woronzoff, the late Russian Ambassador, and Suite, left Wimpole-street on Sunday for Yarmouth, to take shipping for Embden, on his way to Russia. He was accompanied to Yarmouth by his successor Count Stroganoff, who is expected to return on Thursday next.

PARIS, August 27.

The stockjobbing speculations have considerably lowered the public funds at London. But the friends of peace do not the less preserve the hope of shortly seeing it re-established. The negotiations continue, and the night before last another courier arrived with dispatches. The treaty of peace may be very difficult to conclude, but when the English ministers cast their eyes towards the Continent, they must certainly see that they have no more diversions to hope for from that quarter, and that consequently the war henceforth offers them no chance of favorable events, whilst it has incalculable dangers for England.

As to ourselves, notwithstanding the fluctuations of the Exchange, notwithstanding the reports propagated by those who know no more about the state of the negotiations than we do, we live to believe that peace with England was decided at Austerlitz.

The English Courier who arrived in the night between the 25th and 26th, is Mr. Shaw; it is believed that it will not be long before the famous Basilico will be dispatched again to London, and that he will be accompanied by the private secretary of Lord Lauderdale. Thus the negotiations continue notwithstanding the reports propagated all over Europe by the spirit of stockjobbing, the effect of which is every where sensibly felt.

AUGUST 28.

We have received London papers to the 23d August inclusive. They exhibit the same picture of uncertainty, of abusive reports, of lying rumours and alarming news; and as among a commercial nation, the speculations of trade have a great influence upon public opinion, it is at the Royal and Stock Exchanges that an observer should place himself to judge of the alternatives of fear and hope which the inhabitants of London have experienced for these eight days past. The 20th and 21st, Omnium fell to 5, and on those days the thermometer seemed to be steadily fixed at War! But as this extraordinary fall was only the result of the news spread in the morning, that Lord Lauderdale had received his passport to return to England, it is probable the subsequent days may have been more serene for the city of London, by informing its merchants and stock-holders that his Lordship had not quitted Paris. The Moniteur of Tuesday last especially, by announcing the return of the grand army to France, will show, that if England be determined to prosecute a war devoid of object, it will henceforward be really a war, hand to hand, and without any support for her on the part of the Continent.

All the Austrian prisoners who were in the Wirtemberg states, and who were retained there in consequence of the obstacles which arose in the execution of the Treaty of Presburg, have been released, and have now set out on their march home.

All the French troops of the Grand Army have received their marching orders to return to France.

The corps of marshal Ney will cross the Rhine over the bridge of New-Brisack.

The corps of marshals Mortier, Bernadotte, and Augereau, will cross the Rhine over the Bridge of Mentz.

The corps of marshal Soult and the different reserves of cavalry, will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Strasbourg.

The corps of marshal Davoust will cross the Rhine over the bridge of Spire.

Thus, before the end of September, the corps of the Grand Army will have evacuated Germany, and by the end of that month there will not be a single Frenchman remaining in it.

Several camps will be pitched round Paris for the army during the Fetes. That of Meudon already contains 12 battalions, who have been encamped there for this week past.—*Moniteur.*

It is asserted that the Charge d'Affaires of the Emperor of Russia at the Diet of Ratisbon, is to publish a declaration of his sovereign, acknowledging the confederation of the Rhine. It is thought that he will be hereafter accredited to the Prince Primate, at Frankfurt.—*Gazette de France.*

The Spanish ambassador, in order to celebrate the Fete of St. Louis, which is that of the queen's sovereign, gave on Monday last a grand dinner to all the Spaniards of distinction now in Paris.

NAPLES, Aug. 11.

The general Massena beats and disperses the rebels on all sides. He slept on the 6th at Laura, and was to be on the 17th at Castrovallari.

The two columns of light troops which set out from Salerno on la Torre de la Annunziata, have advanced along the coast, disarmed all the inhabitants, and secured public tranquillity, which will be preserved in spite of all the vague threats of the enemy.

Some ill disposed persons have entered with drums beating into Laurenzana, with the design of exciting the inhabitants to revolt, but they have not succeeded, and are at this moment in chains.

M. Caselli, major of the Legion of Basilicata, at the head of a company of gendarmes, and accompanied by the Provincial guard of Vignola and Abriola, has scoured, during three days, the woods of Arioso and Lama, which have at all times served as a shelter for the brigands. He has cleared them from those that had taken refuge there.

A very active correspondence is carried on between our cabinet and that of St. Cloud; for several weeks particularly few days elapsed without the arrival of a Courier, either Spanish or French. The last was dispatched by the French Charge d'Affaires, M. Vandeuil.

HAMBURG, Aug. 15.

Prussia is endeavoring to form the Federation of the North. This Power would wish the Hanse towns to form a part of it; but it is asserted that France, Russia and England have agreed that these towns should remain independent under the protection of all Europe.

It appears that Denmark refuses to form part of this confederation, and that Holstein will be United to the Danish Monarchy.

HESSER CASSEL, Aug. 14.

The Northern Powers are at this time very active, on the subject of the matters relative to a new constitution for Germany. From the time that the Russian Minister at Berlin shall have received from Petersburg the necessary full powers, these changes will advance towards their conclusion. The councillor of state D'Oubril has carried a project of them to Petersburg. It is said that Hamburg may possibly be fixed upon as the chief place of that confederation. The cities, until now Imperial, also naturally lose their sovereignty. It is believed certain that the Duke of Brunswick is intended to be Primate of the confederation to be formed in the north of Germany. Our elector is not expected to return here until after the fixing of the basis of the confederation at Berlin, and the arrival of the reply of the Russian Cabinet in the capital, where it is expected before the 24th of this month.

August 18

Our Sovereign has just entered into the Federation of the North, under the immediate direction of Prussia.

BERLIN, August 13.

Military preparations are constantly going on in the Prussian fortresses and provinces; all the boats between Magdeburg and the frontiers of Saxony have been put in requisition for the service of the troops; even the Generals Blucher, Hopenlope, Ruchel and Prince Lewis Ferdinand are named as intended to command armies. It is more difficult to conjecture the object of these preparations, as we no longer see any enemies of Prussia, since there is talk of a reconciliation with Sweden.

The Western World.—The Western World of September 13, which came to hand yesterday, contains No. II, on the Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, &c. In this number is the following paragraph:—

"It therefore must appear from what we have stated, that the original design of the Kentucky Spanish association, has been entirely abandoned. The views of the conspirators are no longer to unite with Spain; but to form Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, the Louisianas, and the Floridas into one independent government. The advocates for this measure, differ however in one point. The majority are for effecting this measure by calling a convention of the people and obtaining the consent of Congress; but a considerable number, and particularly those who at present reside in the western territories are for effecting their purpose by force of arms. The views of the latter may be perceived by the perusal of a series of essays under the signature of Coriolanus, that appeared in the Morning Chronicle of New York, in 1802 and 1803, which we know were originally sketched on this side of the Allegany, and have good reason to believe came from the pen of gen. Wilkinson himself, who communicated them to Col. Burr, who in conjunction with Col. Humphreys and Doctor Brown altered and amended them. This Doctor Brown is no relation of John Brown. He always resided at New York until within these eighteen months, when he removed to St. Louis, having been appointed secretary to Gen. Wilkinson. During the presidential and state elections he was an active partisan of Col. Burr. When the election of presidency was depending he wrote two or three essays in Lang's New York Gazette, recommending Burr as president in preference to Jefferson. In the Summer of 1802 he wrote also a series of essays under the signature of Brutus, which appeared we believe in the N. York Daily Advertiser and were directed against De Witt Clinton. In the fall of 1803, an able defence of Col. Burr was drawn up by Doctor Brown and Doctor Peter Irvine, the editor of the Morning Chronicle, under the signature of Aristides, and this is the last of Doctor Brown's literary labours, if we except the letters of Coriolanus, of which we know."

REMARKS.

I do not know who wrote Coriolanus.—The pieces may have been written by gen. Wilkinson, and sent to Burr and Brown for correction. They must, however, if so transmitted, have been greatly corrected and enlarged by those gentlemen.—Some of the numbers were undoubtedly written in this city, or at least the greater part of them, for several published as it were to-morrow; began with compliments and one or two with slight animadversions, and so were continued to the end, on the editorial effusions of the Evening Post, which made their appearance the preceding day. But as to the authorship of Brutus which the "World" says was directed against Mr. Clinton, and also of Aristides, the editors of that paper are totally mistaken. The writer of Brutus is the writer of Aristides, and as the name of the author of the letter has been given

by the printer of it on oath. I risk nothing in saying that this part of the number is entirely incorrect.

[American Citizen.]

Married at Alexandria, on Thursday last by the Rev. Dr. Muir, captain SETH LONG, of this city, to Miss SALLY M. HARPER, of Alexandria.

INTERMENTS in the burial grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week, ending yesterday morning at Sunrise:

Consumption,	4
Bilious fever,	3
Cholera,	3
Old age,	1
Whooping Cough	1
Pleurisy	2
Mortification	1
Croup	1
Fits	2
Fatigue	1

Adults	10
Children	9
Total,	19

Died this morning at 4 o'clock, LEWIS BUCHANAN SMITH, eldest son of general S. SMITH. The friends of the deceased are requested to attend his funeral to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Died on Friday at Beech-Hill, the seat of Robert Gilmore, Esq. after a short illness, in the 65th year of her age, Mrs. LEAH H. ENNALLS, relict of Andrew S. Ennalls, Esq. formerly of this city.

Boston, October 7.

Arrived, ship Minerva, M'Gibbon, from Liverpool, 58 days. Sailed in company with the Warrington, arrived on Friday, September 3, lat. 46, 10, long. 27, 30, ship Sally, Webber, 21 days from Baltimore.

October 8.

Arrived, the Diana, captain Brown, 48 days from Hamburg. Sailed in co. ship Charlotte and Henrietta, and Margareta, for New-York; Two Generals, for Baltimore.

New York, October 11.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Hamlet, from Bordeaux. Left, brig New-Orleans Packet, Pierce, of and from New-Orleans, laid up; ship Richmond, Whemis, of Baltimore, from Norfolk, do. brig Phoenix, Destout, of New-York, from Dover, Eng. do. ship Susan, Loring, of Boston, from Nantz, arrived June 29, laid up; ship Eliza, Roberts, of New-Orleans, from Plymouth, 28th, laid up; schr. Experiment, Murdoch, of New-York, from Lisbon, 13th July, laid up; ship Catharine, Butler, of New-Orleans, from Lisbon, co. laid up; Oc. an. Gordon, of and for Philadelphia, 18th, to sail in a few days; Maria, Hatton, of and for Norfolk, 19th, laid up; brig Hannah, Dayton, of export, for Baltimore, in a few days; ship Juliana, Bu K, of and from N. York, 26th, laid up; ship Trieste, Binker, of and for New-Orleans, in 10 days; brig Betsey and Sally, Fuller, of and for Charleston, in 5; ship Fabius, Norris, of Philadelphia, from Plymouth, (Eng.) arrived 3d August; ship Titus, Cushing, of and for Philadelphia, in 10; brig Triton, Samford, of Duxbury, for Boston, in 3; brig Minerva, Barker, of and for New York, in 2, arrived 6th August; ship Ulysses, Symons, of and for New-Orleans, from New York, in 8 days, arrived 4th August; schr. Four Sons, Townsend, of and for Salem, in 3, arrived August 6; brig Fair Creole, Smith, of and for New-Orleans, in 4, arrived August 5; brig Betsy, Maddox, of and for New York, from Nantz, arrived August 14, in 5 days; ship Mercury, of and from New York, arrived August 14, laid up; ship Thomas, of Philadelphia, from and for New-Orleans, arrived August 17; brig Shipwright, Deak, of and for Boston, in 20, arrived August 18th; brig Resolution, Higgins, of and for N. York, in 12, arrived August 19; ship Sarah, Sutton, of and for New-Orleans, uncertain; ship Minerva, of and for New York, do. arrived August 20; schr. Thomas, Larcom, of and for Salem, in 10 days, arrived August 21; ship Fame, Crowell, of New York, from Embden, arrived September 2. Spoke, September 5, going up Bordeaux river, brig Virginia, of Boston, from St. Sebastians. 29th, ship Hamilton, from Baltimore, cut 15 days, all well, lat. 40, 50. Oct. 9, was boarded at 2 P. M. by the British frigate Milan, Sir Robert Laurie, commandant, who treated us very impolitely; ordered the captain and passengers on board the frigate, detained us six hours, and broke open all letters, public and private—during our stay on board the frigate, an officer went on board our vessel, and broke open trunks, &c.

Ship Robert Burns, from Liverpool, via Kingsail. The ships Mars and Hardware was to sail in 10 days for this port. Sailed in co. with ships Laura and Rebecca, of and for Philadelphia. The ship Nancy, of Boston, from Liverpool, put into Kingsail, to repair. September 1, lat. 49, 31, long. 14, spoke ship Acmon, Nye, 28 days from New York, bound to Antwerp. 31st, ship Eliza & Mary, from New-York, for the Isle of Wight. October 7, lat. 40, spoke a brig, of Kennebunk, from St. Luces, for Philadelphia.

Brig Herald, from Madeira. Ship Henrietta Charlotte, from Hamburg. Sailed in co. ship Two Generals, of and for Norfolk; ship Margaret, of and for New York; brig Diana, of and for Boston. The ship Ocean, for New-York, sailed six days before. Lat. 46, long. 42, spoke ship Lydia, Treadwell, all well. Lat. 42, long. 60, spoke ship Friendship, from New-Orleans, bound to Antwerp. Lat. 45, long. 43, spoke ship

Fair American, Jones, of Philadelphia, from New-Orleans, bound to Amsterdam.

Schooner Mary-Ann, from Boston, bound up the North River.

Brig Olive Branch, from Windsor, N. S. Ship William Bradford, from Rotterdam, via Newport, R. I. Sailed in co. with brig Fowler, for New-York; ship Dumfries, of and for Norfolk; ship Mississippi, of and for Philadelphia. A ship belonging to New-Bedford, from Potowmac, ad just arrived. Met in the river, going up, about seven sail. Below, ship Laura, from Liverpool.

Wilmington, Sept. 16, 1866.

Messrs. LANG & TURNER, ON the 25th of May last, in lat. 21, 7, long. 54, 11, was spoke by the ship Exeter, of Salem, Thos. B. Osgood, master, 170 days from Manilla. Seeing his arrival some time after in your paper, he reports he was humanely supplied by me with one bucket of potatoes, and a skein of twine—for which, he asserts, I charged him five dollars.

I, Stephen Bernard, master of the ship Cape Fear, do declare, that on being hailed by the master of the Exeter, and finding him to have been 170 days out, I asked him was he in want of any thing, he replied, nothing; but requested me, if I had any newspapers, to spare him one or two. My answer was yes—and invited him on board. After his being on board a short time, finding he had not a skein of twine in his vessel, I supplied him with three skeins, being all I could spare. As he had some of his crew very sick with the scurvy, and wanted something for their relief; having a few potatoes on board, I supplied him with two buckets full. The charge was asked. I told him I had no charge—but if he had any little thing in our way (as we at that time was entirely out of coffee and tea, & having three passengers on board), and he being from India, I supposed he might have sent me a little tea—but on the contrary, he sent me five dollars; at the time this came, I was not on deck; but believing it was sent with the intention of insulting me, I immediately made sail and left him.

Having by a fair statement of facts, endeavored to retrieve my character from the infamous attack made on it, I send you, gentlemen, the five dollars which captain Osgood says I charged him, requesting you to publish this as long as the five dollars will admit of.

I am gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
STEPHEN BARNARD.

Philadelphia Oct. 13.

This day arrived ship Horace, captain Turner, 64 days from Hamburg. The brig Nancy, for Baltimore sailed in company. L. F. there, ship Lewis William, for New-Orleans, to sail in 3 weeks; ship Henrietta Charlotte, Moore, for New-York in 14 days; ship Livina, Walter, for Charleston in 4 days; ship Friendship, Paclial, for Baltimore in 4 weeks; ship Temperance, just arrived from Philadelphia; ship Ocean, Pindar, for New-York—days; ship Mandarin, of Boston to sail in 4 days for Petersburg; and the ship George Washington, of Newport, sailed 10th July, for Petersburg.

LETTRES QUE SONT RESTE A LA POST DE BALTIMORE.

OCTOBER:

B	Grandchamp
Mlle. Boulard	H
Mad. Blancfaure	Mlle. Hanot
Mons. Bonard	J
Boisandry	Mons. Jeancard
Daudouin	L
Besse	Mad. Lafitteau
Bonet	Mons. Lagan
Boyzeau	Lioni
C	Lataste
Simon Chapuy	Messrs. Les Metres de
Campario	Navires
John Cabrera	M
Chandolle 2	Mons. Mulonierre
Ch. Chanaleilles	Marsolan
Mad. Clavel des Fontainu	J. J. Martin
D	Mineaux
Mlle. F. Deloit	Masuries
Denonlafolte	Mad. Maximalin
Mad. Dauxion	P
Ve Demesnil	Mad. Poisson
Mons. Aug. Decabro	Mons. Paul Petit
Dubernat	Paquet
Ch. Duhamel	R
Dauce	Sam. Romaine
Dauxion	S
F	Soret
Mons. Faries	Manuel Sillexie
Fregel	Santos
Faramil	Mad. Savarin
Mlle. Victoire Faicket	Mons. Testard
G	T
Mad. Ve. Gauraud	Mad. Ve. Vipart de
Mons. F. Gatachair	Neully
P. Granier	Mons. D. Vidalot
Gallat	La Verite

Hetty & Sally Etting,

No. 3, CALVERT-STREET, Are now opening an Extensive Assortment of London and Paris Millinery; Elegant Bonnets, Caps, Full Dress Handkerchiefs, Turbans, netted and corded Sashes, Spanish Mantles and Velvets, Flowers, variegated Feathers to suit their Velvets, Gloves, Ribbons, gold and silver Ornaments, Trimmings of various kinds, Shawls, Chambray Muslins, Tabinets and a complete assortment of Mourning.

October 14. d6t

Fashionable Goods,

Suitable for the approaching season, which he will sell very low, for cash, or on his usual terms to punctual customers. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance. N. B. Work executed in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice.

September 20. d12m6t