

AMERICAN AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily 7, and Gazette 5 dollars per annum.

By PECHIN & FRAILEY.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1865.

Platillas Bratagnes Listados, and Creas a la Morsair, entitled to drawback. For sale by J. B. A. ALLEGRE, No. 5, Commerce-street. 6041f

Edward Scott, Taylor, TAKES this method of informing his customers, that a severe indisposition, with which he has been afflicted, has obliged him to remove his work from his shop in south Gay-street, to his dwelling house, Jones's-street, Old Town, near the foot bridge, until the return of health enables him to attend to business as heretofore. June 14 604t

Farmers' Bank. NOTICE is hereby given, that books will be opened on Tuesday the 16th of July next, at the county town in every county in the state of Maryland, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the Farmers' Bank of Maryland. May 16 dt167r

Robinson and Sprigg, No. 68, Cumberland Row, HAVE for sale, by wholesale and retail, Real Cogniac and French brandy Peach and Apple do Jamaica, Antigua, and St. Vincent rum Loaf and brown sugars Rice, coffee, tea, chocolate, spices, &c. Also, Glass and earthen ware Iron pots and Dutch ovens Also, 100 barrels fine and superfine flour Gin cases and demijohns 55 hds bright Fatuxent tobacco. May 28 d

Jno. Campbell White & Sons, HAVE for sale, 50 casks patent shot assorted 46 casks bar lead 40 kegs white lead, ground in oil 15 casks red lead 10 barrels dry white lead 200 chests hyson skin tea 150 ditto young hyson ditto 50 ditto hyson tea 25 chests and boxes gunpowder/tea of the first quality 100 quarter casks sherry wine 60 pipes, half pipes and quarter casks, L. P. Tenerife wine 20 pipes old Cogniac brandy, 4th proof 30 casks roll brimstone 200 pounds nutmegs 100 barrels prime beef 50 casks London refined salt petre 1000 pounds hallog 100 kegs ground ginger May 10 d

French Goods. Roger & Hincks, No. 178, Market-street, HAVE just received, per the ship Roboreus, 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 20 d

Michael Graham, No. 77, MARKET-STREET, HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE, 30 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of Birboom and company Currans, Mamoodies, Santas, Cozas, &c. &c. 1900 pieces blue nankeen; 1600 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 chints and calicoes 1 do 4-4 and 5-4 cambric muslins] 1 do 4-4 and 7-8 Irish linens 1 do brown Holland 1 do white Platillas 1 do senhaws, assorted. A few superb 5-4 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.

The subscriber offers for sale, A HOUSE and LOT near the hay scales, Old Town—The lot fronts about 18 feet on East street, and runs back 85 feet completely improved with front and back buildings, all of brick. If not disposed of by Tuesday the 25th of this inst. it will on that day, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be offered at public auction, on the premises. ALSO, One lot on Bridge street continued. This lot fronts 32 feet on Bridge street, and runs back upwards of one hundred feet to the back of the first mentioned lot—improved with a small, wooden house, &c. Any person wishing to purchase both or either of said lots and houses, subject to a small ground rent, per annum, may hear the terms by applying on the premises in East street, to SOLOMON BROWN, June 15 d

To RENT, THAT well known stand in Market-street, No. 66, opposite Tripolet's Alley, now occupied by Thomas Hamilton, & Co. Possession can be given on the 1st of July next. For terms apply to Mrs. SUSANNA YEISER, In the dwelling part of said number. June 15, dt

Just Received, By the schooner Sally from Boston, 10 tons clean first quality Russia HEMP, For Sale by DAVID C. STEWART, & Co. June 15, dt

To Let, AN excellent two story brick HOUSE next door to G. G. Presbury, esq. Possession will be given on the 27th of June next. Apply to ENOCH & JESSE LEVERING. May 27 dt

Jno. Campbell White & Sons, HAVE received for sale, 104 bags first quality Pimento, entitled to drawback 10 pipes Red Wine May 23 d

LADIES' Leghorn Straw Bonnets. An Elegant Assortment, constantly for Sale at ROBERT DUNN'S Wholesale and Retail Millinery Store, No. 34, MARKET-STREET. Bonnets Pressed. April 18 dt

Joseph C. White, No. 61, MARKET STREET, Has just opened a handsome assortment of Dry Goods, Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. May 20, dt

To Let, A THREE story brick dwelling HOUSE on Liberty and German-streets, adjoining Congress Hall, now occupied by Captain Welsh. For terms apply to Reinicker and Fite, 226, Baltimore-street. CORNELIUS H. GIST, March 15 dt

M. Tiernan & Co. 252, Market-street, HAVE received, from London and Liverpool A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THEIR Spring Goods, Consisting of—Cloths, Cassimeres, Swans-down, Coating, Plains, Flannels; Rose, Duft and Point Blankets, Velvets, Constitution and President Cordis, Cotton Kerseymeres, Muslins, Dimities, Calicoes, Hosiery, Hardware and Cutlery, &c. which will be sold on their usual low terms. Also, by the package, 10 bales Rose Blankets 5 trunks Madras & kets 8 bales Striped do 6 do 3 Point do 4 do Plains do 1 case Cotton Hosiery. All well assorted in small packages. On hand, A good assortment of India Muslins, Nankeens, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Irish Linen, 500 barrels superfine Flour, 30 barrels 24 and 34 Best, A quantity of the first quality Gensang. May 10 dt

No. 7—Important. IN 1765, Sterne sought the balsamic air of Italy to invigorate his debilitated frame. Had Solomon's Balm of Gilead been thus promulgated to the world, York might have spared himself the trouble of taking such a journey, and though it must be confessed that Sterne had great abilities as a surgeon, and more so as an author, yet he also was a prey to the syphilis, so that with directed spirits and inherent health he travelled through France into Italy, and there died in 1771. It then a tour to France and Italy, as well as to Lisbon, have in general failed of restoring the sick, the weak and infirm, were it not more laudable to adopt remedies more certain and efficacious at home? Those remedies are established beyond a doubt to be the Cordial Balm of Gilead and the Anti-Impetiginous—in no instance do their wonderful powers relax of their sensitive quality. High as the faculty now stand in the opinion of the world, their sanction is daily given to these admirable preparations; the latter of which is described by the great GULLER of Edinburgh (by whose Nomenclature on the Practice of Physic every physician is directed) as "disorders originating from a depraved habit, or affections of the skin." For these direful calamities, which comprehend scorbatick, leprosy, sc. sc. sc. and venereal complaint, the Anti-Impetiginous is happily adapted, counteracting the effects of mercury on the human body, and as to the Cordial Balm of Gilead, the prints of the day, that inestimable "Guide to Health," and other productions continue to waft its praise to all civilized countries. It hourly saves the CONSUMPTIVE, ASTHMATIC, and PERIPLAGATED victims from the jaws of death. Certificates of cures, too voluminous to be inserted in a newspaper, from the most respectable characters, who have voluntarily given their testimony to its efficacy, may be had gratis. It is sold with directions by price three dollars a bottle and by one respectable agent in every town of the Union.

No. 8. INTERESTING. The greatest of all blessings, health, is never more fully communicated to the afflicted in general, than by the Cordial Balm of Gilead, so justly celebrated for the relief and cure of Nervous Disorders, Bilious Cases, Debility, Indigestion, Coughs & colds, Consumptions, Lowness of Spirits, &c. Prepared By S. SOLOMON, M. D. F. R. H. S. of the University of Physicians. Also for Sale, The Guide to Health, containing much information to the afflicted, in almost every disorder. The above only sold by WARNER & HANNA, June 15, cost

Sale by Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, The 19th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, will be sold, A HOUSE and LOT, 43, in Bond street; the house 22 by 26 feet; the lot running back 166 feet to the water, with a good wharf. And immediately after, in Queen street, Fall's Point, near the inspection house, will be sold, 1 Scow 2 Battaux 1 Pont 1 Canoe 2 Float Stages 2 Captains Sundry Blocks and Falls, Pitch Pots, Kettles, &c. &c. Terms made known at the time of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. June 15.

Sale by Auction. On SATURDAY, The 22d instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, on terms that will then be made known, THAT valuable three-story Brick HOUSE, No. 6, Market-street, at present in the occupation of Mr. Dobbin, printer. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auctioneers. June 8 dt

Sale by Auction. On WEDNESDAY next, The 19th inst. at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold, at the late Margaret Steele's, near John Leach's tavern, A variety of household and kitchen furniture and baker's tools. Also, a number of articles in the grocery line, &c. Due attendance will be given by the subscriber, and the terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale. NICHOLAS LAROUETT, Auctioneer. June 14 dt

To Let, A THREE-story Brick HOUSE, No. 44, Howard-street, opposite Messrs. Finley, Taylor & Finley's, for a term of years. The House is either suitable for his Dry or Wet Goods business. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM MYERS, February 7 dt

Notice. A MONG the several notices published in the Federal Gazette of Saturday last, to have been lost, was, an acceptance of Robert and John Ferguson, in favor of John Lane, and by him endorsed, for 100 dollars and 21 cents, dated 5th May, 1865. June 14 dt

Columbian Inn—continued. ISAAC CAUSTEN Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has leased for a term of years, commencing the 1st day of December next, that extensive well known house, the Columbian Inn, one door above the corner of Howard in Baltimore-street. To those acquainted with the superior convenience and situation of this valuable property, nothing need be said. To strangers it may be necessary to observe, that it is situated in the most pleasant and healthy part of the city, and surrounded with respectable mercantile houses, therefore obvious to the convenience of country merchants, travellers, &c. To this extensive establishment, I. Causten, solicits the patronage of his friends and a generous public, and begs leave to assure them every thing on his part shall be exerted to merit and secure their approbation. November 27 dt

Fifty Dollars Reward, FOR apprehending and securing in any jail on the continent, a man that I get him again, named JAMES, a slave, aged about twenty one or two years; he is stout and large boned, nearly six feet high, dark brown complexion, small eyes with long big feet; he licks a little in his articulation, particularly when he is in liquor, in which he is very fond. It is supposed he will assume the name of Harry Butler, and will show a short copy of the proceedings of the orphan's court of Anne Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, signed John Gasaway, register, acting in substance that Harry Butler (or Henry Butler) was bound apprentice to Henry Ridgeley, until he arrived at the age of 21 years; it may be observed by examining the said short copy, that the term of apprenticeship expired on the 25th of December last. Harry Butler the real person mentioned in the proceedings of the orphan's court, is now in Baltimore, and has in one of his arms an inveterate and incurable white swelling, of long standing, which makes the diseased arm much larger than the other, whereas James is sound in both of his. If James should be apprehended in the city of Baltimore, or the counties of Anne Arundel or Baltimore, twenty five dollars will be the reward. It is expected he will go to Lancaster, Little York or Carlisle, in Pennsylvania. He was seen at Canton races on Tuesday last. Notice may be given by letter addressed to me to the care of McDonald and Ridgely, merchants in Baltimore. HENRY RIDGELY, June 10 dt

Literatur. Der Leipziger und Frankfurter Buch- und Commissions-Handlung, No. 96, Nord-Howardstrasse, Baltimore, sind für be- ständig in haben, und werden allezeit einzugs- fähig sein: Wücher aller Art und aus allen Ländern, welche in Deutschland herausgekommen sind und werden. Aufträge für oder aus Europa, Amerika, Ost- oder West-Indien sollen stets pünktlich befragt werden. Die Verfasser und Eigentümer der Eng- lischen und Deutschen Zeitungen in Amerika sind höchlich erachtet, diese Anzeige in ihre Blätter einzurücken, und die Nummern dar- von an die besagte Buch-Handlung gelangen zu lassen. Wücher eine gute Deutsche Zeitung in wird in annehmlicher Buch-Handlung heraus- kommen, sobald die dazu erforderliche Anzahl von Liebhabern ihre Namen und Wohnorte einreichen lassen werden. Die Verfasser derselben sind die berühmte Dichter, welche in Würst die mit Ruhm und Beifall geführte Zeitung: L'IMPARTIAL EUROPEEN. Ou Gazette Generale des Pays Bas. Herausgegeben haben, und am 1sten und 15ten Bructidor, 1797 als Freunde der Wahrheit, mit Carnot, Pichegru und Barthe- ley so, deperret worden sind. Den 2ten Wep. 62

BRITISH PARLIAMENT, APRIL 25. LORD MELVILLE'S CASE. (Continued.)

The right honorable gentleman had indeed given notice of a much more exten- sive motion than had yet been proposed;—but whether he had done so in conse- quence of hearing that such an intention had been declared in another quarter, and wished to take it out of their hands for the purpose of doing it away, he should not at present pretend to judge. The right honorable gentleman had expressed a doubt if there existed any lavish or im- proper expenditure in the military depart- ment. On that subject he (Mr. White- bread) entertained no doubt. He was convinced that in the military department as gross a system of peculation and plunder existed as had already in part been discov- ered in the naval expenditure. An honorable gentleman, a friend to the noble lord, had, in vindicating him from the present charge, asserted that he possessed opportunities in another department of making an immense and rapid fortune, without any chance of detection. That honorable gentleman was well acquainted with the truth of what he stated—and was it to be supposed after what we had seen, that such opportunities did exist; and that too, without the possibility of detection, that no advantage was taken of them? The thing was hardly to be looked for. The first motion which he should now submit to the consideration of the house was for a select committee, for taking into further consideration the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry. There were still some dark parts in that report, on which he wished that further enquiry should take place.— It was not his intention to enter at any length into what passed on the last debate on the subject, farther than to say, that he thought the right honorable gentleman opposite had not paid that proper respect to that house, and to the commissioners acting under that authority, which might have been expected in not dismissing a person who had refused to answer the questions put to him, when called on under an act of parliament to give evidence. Would it be maintained that every witness was to be entitled to decline answer- ing any question which might be put to him on the pretence that it might criminate himself; and that the judge was not entitled to ask, in what respect, and to ascertain whether the allegation was real or feigned? The right honorable gentle- man himself actually condemned Wilson, and condemned his own conduct by the apology he now made for both. He now confesses that the clause of the act of parliament does not apply to Wilson.— According to his own account Wilson tells him, and he now tells the house, that Wilson was the instrument and tool of Trotter. Would his being so involve him in legal, or even moral guilt, so as to excuse him from answering questions? The pretence was ridiculous; it was to screen his principal not himself. It was not his wish to trespass on the time of the house, and he should, therefore, conclude by moving his first motion, for the appoint- ment of a select committee, to make further enquiry into the matters contained in the tenth report of the commissioners of naval enquiry, and to report to the house.

The chancellor of the exchequer rose, not to oppose the appointment of a select committee, but from a wish to clear him- self from the charge of having premature- ly given notice of a motion on any particu- lar subject, and thereby taken it out of the hands of another gentleman alluded to, and he appealed to him, if the notice which he gave was not expressly condition- al, that if he (Mr. Pitt) did not, on an early day after the recess, bring forward such a motion, he (Mr. Giles) would. When, at an earlier period of the session, the hon- orable gentleman (Mr. Giles) moved for leave to bring in a bill for continuing the powers of that board, what was his (Mr. Pitt's) ground of objection? Was it that the pe- riod should not be extended? Quit the contrary. He allowed that full time ought to be given them for finishing their investigations and his only objection was, that it would be premature to enlarge the period of their continuing in office, at so early a period of the session, till once it was ascertained whether the present session might not afford them sufficient time to complete their en- quires. If they were not likely, at a more advanced period of the session, to be able to complete their business before the end of it, he pledged himself then to move for the enlargement of their powers. Now, as only one additional report had since been made, while it was stated that other ob- jects of inquiry still remained, he felt it both his duty and his inclination to move for extending the period of their continu- ance. And, however much he confessed himself to be one of those who did declare that there were parts of their conduct of which he could not approve, he still felt it his duty to say, they ought to continue. In this situation, he submitted to the candour of the house, that there was no ground what- ever for charging him with having taken the business out of the hands of any other hon. gentleman. There was another part of the hon. gentleman's speech, in which his sentiments had been misrepresented. He thought as in the department, into the man- agement of which investigation had been made, they had discovered practices and malversations of which they could not ap- prove, it would be proper to make such in- quiries into every branch of the revenue

as should go to show, either that in other departments they did not exist, or, if did, that it was the determination of Parliament to take such measures as detect and prevent them in future did not say that none such existed the public that it must prove satisfac- ed. In fact great and expensive an en- ment as that of Great Britain, in the of the perilous times too, which we h late years to encounter, it was hardly to be expected, that some acts of improp- er management would not present themselves. He was anxious, however, that the investi- gation should be gone into with tempe- rance, moderation, and regard for the public good.—The same motives which made him think the general subject un- peculiarly deserving of attention and in- vestigation, to be conducted on the im- mutable principles of justice, induced him heartily to concur in the appointment of a select committee, to consider farther the subject of the tenth report. He was par- ticularly anxious for a most minute investi- gation into that part of it, in which, accord- ing to the statements of the honorable gen- eral, he himself (Mr. Pitt) was implicat- ed. On that subject, he was eager that the honorable gentleman would bring for- ward every thing in his power. He hoped that in the many years of his life which had been devoted to the public service, he might presume, without flattery to him- self, to think that he had so conducted himself, as to evince that he was beyond any corrupt or sordid motive.—Far he was, however, from wishing to rely in a charge like the present on character. He had no desire whatever to screen himself from inquiry, but solicited it, as the greatest fa- vor which could be bestowed on him. He, therefore, approved of the motion of the honorable gentleman, so far as he was un- derstood it. The words, however, he thought were too general, and he submitted, that the objects to be referred to the commit- tee, ought to be more specially defi- ed. The honorable gentleman had on a former night, alluded to an intention of moving that the Attorney General be authorized to commence a prosecution against Lord Melville in a court of law. Now, he apprehended, it could hardly be the object of this committee to examine into the particu- lars of Lord Melville, in a crime which was afterwards to be taken cogni- zance of in a suit by the Attorney Gen- eral. If a bill of discovery was afterwards to be had against him, it could not be the object of the honorable gentleman in this committee to lead an examination, which should serve to instruct them how they were afterwards to proceed in the civil suit. The right honorable gentleman then said, that he did not regard whether it was expressed in the motion or not, if it was understood that such were the mean- ing of the powers given to the committee; and concluded by proposing an amend- ment: "That the committee should be empow- ered to inquire into the particular applica- tion of the navy money to other purposes, and also to consider the requisitions made to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or to any of the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, as to the issuing of money, and as to the debt due to the crown by the late Mr. Jellicoe.

Mr. Fox asked, were the house to in- struct the attorney general to commence a prosecution against Lord Melville on any particular point if it would not be proper that that should also form a part of the in- quiry of the committee? There was another point which he thought would not go with propriety to the committee but would be better discussed in that house, and that was not a censure, but an admonition to the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Canning) on his continuing Mr. Wilson in office. This naturally led him to re- mark, that it was not by the house going into an enquiry on the tenth report alone, on the abuses in the militia department; or in all the departments, that they could perform their duty. They could do their duty only by going into those enquiries seriously, and with an intent to persevere. If they were to go into enquiries, let them show their sincerity by the persons whom they chose of the committee. Persons like the commissioners of naval inquiry, of fidelity, ability, and above all, courage; who had not shrunk from their duty, even when it called on them to expose one of the most powerful men in this country. If they were for inquiry, let them endeavor, if possible, to get men equal to these com- missioners. If they had to employ the attorney general to prosecute, they could not doubt from what they had seen of him, he would not be a very willing advocate. He had no doubt the very persons who had ex- pressed an opinion against the commis- sioners of naval inquiry, would be full of opinion that they ought to be continued; yet this they would do not willingly. He did not blame the right honorable gentleman (Mr. Pitt) for being the friend of Lord Melville, yet he could not but think it unfortunate, that he should be the person to move for a committee on the other sub- jects of inquiry. If the committee had been moved for by some gentleman near him—by any person, he spoke in an abstract sense, not on the treasury bench, he thought it would have been better, more creditable, and more effectual. When a minister under whose administration all the mismanagement and speculation has taken place, has the mortification to find that the delinquent is not a person remote, but his own nearest and dearest colleague, he cannot be the most proper person to move a committee to take cognizance of the mal-