

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
PUBLISHED BY  
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All advertisements appear in both papers.  
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1865

### DANCING.

P. I. DUPONT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Dancing School is now open, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. and at half past 6 o'clock in the evening for Gentlemen, at Mr. Biggs's NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, which he has engaged for the season—for particulars please to apply at No. 104, Market-street, where he has for sale, Boxes of COTILLIONS, and counter dances, with figures and accompaniment for the Piano Forte, of his own composition.  
N. B. A subscription is now opened for six preparatory assemblies.  
Nov. 1 TuThSat

### DANCING.

B. H. Mullikin,  
Sign of the Sheaf of wheat and two Pigeons,  
101, BALTIMORE-STREET,  
HAS imported by the ships Ceres, Diana and Fame, from Liverpool, his supply of Fall and Winter Goods,  
Amongst which are,  
Rose Blankets, striped dufl ditto; blue, green, brown, gray and white kerseys; blue, green, and white halfblacks; gray, green, red, blue, brown and drab coatings; flannels, assorted; cotton and worsted hosiery ditto, &c.  
Also,  
Selected from the different arrivals, a handsome assortment of  
**Fancy and Seasonable Goods,**  
Amongst which are,  
Shanberry muslins, furniture, chintzes and trimmings; Beunett's patent cord for pantaloons; fancy ditto for vests; Irish linens, India muslins, German goods, &c.—Which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices.  
Oct. 2 d10t-tu&fr10t

### Doway Bible.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1865.  
**This Day is Published,**  
(Price nine dollars,) by Matthew Carey, No. 122, High street, Philadelphia, and No. 229, Market-street, Baltimore,  
**The HOLY BIBLE,**  
Translated from the Latin Vulgate, diligently compared with the Hebrew, Greek, and other editions, in 1700 languages,  
**The OLD TESTAMENT,**  
First published by the English college at Doway, Anno 1699.  
**The NEW TESTAMENT,**  
First published by the English college at Rheims, in 1702. Newly revised and corrected, a concurring to the Clementine edition of the scriptures; with annotations for elucidating the principal difficulties of Holy Writ. Ornamented with a valuable Family Record, containing names, hand-some, divided for marriage, birth, &c., &c. With three maps and ten historical engravings.  
On the first day of January next the price will be raised to ten dollars.  
20-5 c14t

### Wessels & Primavesi,

127, MARKET-STREET,  
Have on Hand an Extensive Assortment of GERMAN AND ENGLISH GOODS;  
Consisting of white and brown Hempen Ticklinsburg, fine and coarse Burials, white flaxen Osnaburg, Hessians, brown Holls, Dowls, Cords, white and brown Plattilas, Flanders Sheetting, House Linen, white Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, Toweling, Haarlem Tapes, Turkey Yarn, silk and velvet Ribbons, white and black real Brussels, and common Laces, French Baskets, Pocket Books, Letter Paper, Washers, Colored Paper, &c.  
An assortment of  
**NUREMBERG WARES,**  
Consisting of Looking Glasses, Violins and Bows, Violin Strings, Slatas and Slate Pencils, Snuff Boxes, Bird Cages, Crystal Glass and gilt Beads, Cloth Brushes, Needle Cases, and Toys, assorted.

### ENGLISH AND GERMAN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Double and single barreled Guns, Pistols, Gun Locks and Flints, Coffee Mills, Straw Knives, Razors and Forks, Pocket and Pen-Knives, Razors, Scissors, Powder Flasks and Shot Belts, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Thimbles, Shaving Boxes, Ink Stands, Fire Steels, Spoons, Waiters and Trays, Watch Keys, Chains and Seals, &c.

### HOLLOW GLASS WARE.

Tumblers, Goblets, Wine Glasses, plain and cut; Ink Stands, Vases and Flower-Pots, &c.

### COLOGNE MILL-STONES, from 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet.

Which they offer for sale on the usual credit for approved paper.  
October 16. d10t

### Stop Thief!

**STOLEN** last week, from on board the schooner William, of Boston, James Claveland, master, a red morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing about 25 or 30 dollars in northern bills and other papers. The theft was undoubtedly committed by John Williams, a black man, about 5 feet 6 inches high, speaks French and broken English; had on a blue jacket and trousers. Whoever will apprehend the said John Williams, and commit him to jail or deliver him to the subscriber, shall receive ten dollars reward.  
Nov. 6 JAMES CLEVELAND. d14t

### Received from New-York,

Per schooner Philip,  
160 barrels prime PORK,  
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,  
For sale by  
C. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.  
September 18

### DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDET respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that his DANCING SCHOOL will open on the 15th NOVEMBER, at his house, Second-street.—Hours of tuition and terms will be made known by applying at his school room.  
Nov. 2 d15N

### For Sale,

A PAIR of elegant carriage HORSES well matched and broke.—Enquire at the bar of  
Nov. 6 Mr. EVANS. d14t

### To Muslin-Workers and Seamstresses.

EMPLOYMENT will be given to some good MUSLIN AND SATIN STITCH-WORKERS, and Plain Needle Women, by applying to Mrs. Perry, at her Child-Bed and Ready made Linen Warehouse, No. 33, Market-street, between the hours of time and five o'clock.  
Nov. 6 d14t

### Uncommon York-River OYSTERS.

A LARGE supply of York-River OYSTERS, it is believed, superior to any ever before seen in our market, is just received at the HANSEATIC HOTEL, Gay-street.  
Nov. 4 d14t

### Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Bargains may be had, by applying at No. 13, Market-street.

THE Subscriber wishes to decline the Hardware Business, offers for sale, his entire STOCK at first cost, for cash, or approved acceptances in town.  
Nov. 4 W. M. CLEMM, junr. d14t

### Genteel Boarding & Lodging,

No. 200, Market-street.  
THE Subscriber having taken that commodious House, lately occupied by Mrs. DAWSON, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, informs the public that she proposes taking genteel boarders, by the day, week, month, or year.—Ladies and Gentlemen travelling may be accommodated with rooms by applying as above.  
Nov. 4 JANE RIGG. d14t

### Henry Howard,

WOLLEN DRAPER, MILN'S MERCER AND TAILOR,  
1, LEMMON-STREET,  
Has imported the NEWEST FASHIONS from London, and has selected a handsome assortment of  
**FANCY FALL GOODS,**  
All of which he will graciously dispose of to particular customers.  
N. B. Ladies Riding Habits and Pelisses made in the first style.  
Nov. 5 d14t

### TO THE LADIES OF BALTIMORE & ITS NEIGHBORHOOD,

**Child-Bed Linen Warehouse.**  
MRS. PERRY, from London, begs leave to inform the Ladies of the city and its environs, that she has opened a store, No. 38, Market-street, where she intends carrying on the business of Child-Bed Linen Ware. From recent importations, she has an opportunity of furnishing Ladies with every article in the line the most fashionable, at such prices as must ensure a continuance of their favors. She solicits they will do her the honor to call, when she will show them a complete assortment of Caps, Robes, Caps, &c. &c. with some elegant worked Dress Handkerchiefs of the most fashionable patterns.  
N. B. A few very elegant Japanned Tea Trays, Waiters, &c. &c. for sale.  
Nov. 4 d14t

### Washington Tontine.

SUBSCRIBERS to this institution, who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing—the constitution providing that after that date there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.  
Oct 28 BEN. STODDERT. d14t

### The Subscriber

is authorized to receive subscriptions of Stock in the Washington TONTINE. Persons disposed to subscribe, will please to make early application. The views of Mr. Stoddert will be best explained by his letter to me—an extract from which I subjoin.

FRANCIS JOHNSON.  
Georgetown, October 29, 1865.

"I hope those in Baltimore, who mean to adventure in the Tontine, will make their subscriptions in November, and the earlier in that month, the more agreeable it will be. I want, if possible, to have the whole completed by the first of December, that I may have one month to employ in arranging every thing relating to this institution, in a way, so clear, as to avoid the possibility, at least the probability, of altercation hereafter. You know that on the 31st of December every single share of stock must depend upon some life, which cannot afterwards be changed. I wish, indeed, by attention beforehand, to avoid every thing like the necessity of alteration or even explanation afterwards. I mean particularly in regard to the description of the lives chosen for the Stock to depend upon."

"In the list you sent me of subscriptions, the description of the lives is not full enough. In but few instances have you mentioned their places of residence; I presume they are all of Baltimore; but I ought to be certain. In some instances you have omitted the names of the parents, in others, their residence—all these things are necessary. Be so good as to send me another list, supplying every thing that the second article of the institution requires. A time will come, when the existence or non-existence of a single share, will be worth a contest."

"I informed you, or meant to do so, sometime ago, that the title to the lots had been examined and approved of by Messrs. Key and Mason, and that the deeds had been drawn and recorded under their direction, as provided by the first article. This was done, I think, in May. The lots have been lately placed in the hands of an agent for sale, and a few have been sold to sufficient profit. The real interest of the institution will probably be best served, by suffering no sales until better times; but it has been thought right to fix the foundation now, for dividends in 1868."

Nov. 6 d14t

### Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,  
The 8th inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises,  
That valuable corner LOT of GROUND, fronting 100 feet on the Reisterstown Turnpike Road and the same on Middle-street, near the French College. The terms and other particulars will be made known at the time of sale.  
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auctioneers.

### Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,  
The 8th November, a half past 10 o'clock, at the auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes, the entire cargo of the brig Two Brothers, just arrived from Bordeaux,  
Consisting of

- 180 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
- 20 hds. first quality Medoc Claret Wine
- 120 do. do. cargo do
- 48 half do. White Wine
- 26 cases containing 50 bottles each, Medoc Claret Wine
- 46 do. do. 30 do.
- 83 do. do. 24 do.
- 49 do. do. 12 do.
- 60 anchors White Wine Vinegar
- 150 baskets first quality Sallad Oil, 12 bottles each
- 50 cases Fruit preserved in Brandy, 12 do.
- 10 do. Olives, Capers, &c. 12 do.
- 2 cases 51 baskets Assorted
- 200 large pompanos
- 2 cases Letter Paper, each 50 reams
- 6 bales do. do. 20 do.
- 3 do. do. extra fine 20 do.
- 1 do. containing 12 pieces fine Russia Linen
- 5 do. Sail Cloth
- 1 do. containing 20 pieces fine Lawn
- 1 case do. do. do.
- 1 do. do. 28 dozen Men and Women's Silk Hose, assorted colors
- 1 do. do. 25 do. extra long Kid Gloves assorted do.
- 1 do. do. 21 pieces Silk Taffeties, fashionable colors
- 1 case containing 20 dozen fashionable Silk Shawls
- 1 do. do. 31 pieces White Lace
- 23 do. figured Lawn, worked with Gold and Silk
- 12 fine Lacrd Vails
- 18 dozen Assorted Fans
- 1 do. do. 4 1/2 large Suspenders
- 1 do. do. 4 1/2 small Millinery, viz:  
1 Ladies Ridesies; Elastic Corsets; Gause; 24 Silk Shawls; Parisian Caps and Bonnets; Ribbons all colors and colored Satin
- 1 case Satin Ribbons, assorted colors
- VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auc'rs.

### Sale by Auction.

On FRIDAY,  
The 8th inst. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the usual warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick-street, and from the side of the building, M. J. GRANDINIER,  
3 bales Rose Blankets  
2 do. 64 Cloths  
2 boxes yard-wide Fish Linen  
5 bales German Linens  
2 cases Velvet and Corded Dimities  
2 do. 9-8 white Cloths  
3 boxes white and brown Plottilas  
2 cases men's Boys's Hats, assorted  
1 bale Quills  
1 trunk Cotton Hosiery  
6 bales Mammoth and other Muslins

An invoice of Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. to close a partnership.—And  
On SATURDAY forenoon,  
The 9th inst. at 11 o'clock, will be sold at 67, FULTON-ST.,  
49 lbs. good Havana Sugar  
74 boxes white Havana do.  
10 casks Young Hixon Tea  
Rum, Brandy, Gin and Port Wine

10 bales Cotton for account of those concerned

And  
17 pipes of excellent Lisbon Wine to close a consignment.  
Nov. 6 THOS. CHASE, Auc'rs.

### Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING,  
At 10 o'clock at the vendue warehouse on Second-street, will commence the sale of  
An Invoice of very handsome Silver Plate, plated Ware, Watch Chains, Seals, &c. which are ordered to be sold without reserve to close a consignment

Also,  
A quantity of Mahogany Furniture, Fire Grates, Stoves, &c.  
Nov. 6 THOMAS CHASE, Auc'rs

### Notice to Farmers.

THE EXECUTORS of the late JOHN O'DONNELL, of Baltimore county, in the state of Maryland, propose to offer at PUBLIC SALE, to the best bidders, at Canton, in the vicinity of Baltimore city, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of November next—a large and Valuable Stock of

### Horned Cattle and Horses.

The Cattle consist of several Bulls and Cows imported from Europe, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with chosen cattle of this country; offering to the breeder an opportunity of supplying himself with a Stock superior to any in this country, as the originals were selected by the best judges in England, Ireland and Holland.

The Horses consist of several approved imported Studs and Mares of high pedigrees, of their increase unmixed, and of others mixed with the best species of this country, with some farm or working horses.

About seventy NEGROES—men, women, boys and girls; fifty Sheep, Waggon, Carts, Ploughs, Implements of Husbandry, Household Furniture, and sundry other articles.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

The Editors of the Lancaster Journal, York Recorder, Alexandria Advertiser, the Star at Easton, the Frederick-town Herald, in Maryland, and the Philadelphia Gazette, are requested to insert the above till the day of sale, and send their accounts to Messrs. Yundt and Brown, Baltimore.

Oct. 30

### E. & W. Penniman,

No. 109, Market-street,  
BEING about to close their business, offer for sale, their whole STOCK, consisting of a large and general assortment of SHOES, suitable for the season—at the most reduced prices, on a liberal credit for approved paper.  
Oct 1 tu,th&sa

### FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.

### NASSAU, October 8.

### COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY.

TUESDAY, October 1, 1865.

Before his honor Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. sole Judge and Commissary—Adeline, Strong, master.—William Wylly, Esq. his Majesty's Advocate General, Counsel for the Captors.—William Keir, Esq. for Claimant.—Advocates having been heard on both sides, his honor delivered the following

### JUDGMENT:

This is the case of an American vessel captured by his Majesty's sloop Stork, on the 29th of August last, on a voyage from the port of Cavannas, in the island of Cuba to Norfolk, in Virginia. The Captors have contended for condemnation upon two grounds—First, respecting the proof of property—and secondly, upon the point of law as to the nature of the trade. As to the first they state, that Count Yrujo holds an exclusive contract for the importation of flour into the island of Cuba, and that the widow Peoy and Hernandez, the consignees of the out-cargo, and the leaders of the present one, are the Agents of the Count, and as such transact his business—from which they infer that this property is theirs, and assert that Mr. Moses Myers, in whose behalf it is claimed, was in the habit of covering enemy's property during the last war. As to all these arguments, I can only say, that the circumstances they charge are not officially known to the Court; that every case must stand upon its own facts and documents; that there are in this particular case the fullest proofs of property against which general surmises of probable fraud and deception cannot justly prevail. It is also stated that there is no sea letter for the present voyage, though there was one for a former of the same description; but from whatever cause this deficiency may arise, I shall not stop to enquire, when I find among the papers that best, most authentic and solemn document, as to the property of the vessel. I mean the Register.—It is further urged, that the parties themselves must have been aware of their defective proofs, as they have added a Certificate on the back of Exhibit No. 6, (the Role of Equipage) not required by law; but as I find this certificate frequently annexed to that instrument, and it even appears in a printed form, I do not think it deserves such an imputation. And upon the whole I think this first ground of the Captors argument awards them very little.

The second ground, respecting the legality of the voyage, I think of more importance. Under this head it is asserted by the Captors' Advocate, that the present case is perfectly similar to that of the *U. S. F. King*, which lately occurred in this court. This is denied on the part of the Claimant, and a distinction is attempted between the two cases, which makes it material that the circumstances of that case should be understood. The *Jeno* was an American vessel, with a cargo of sugar, coffee and other commodities captured on a voyage from the port of Matanzas in the island of Cuba to Rhode Island; having carried in her outward voyage from Rhode Island, a cargo of dry goods and provisions to the Havana, whence she afterwards proceeded to Matanzas to take on board a cargo in return. Matanzas appeared to be a port of entry, and the ship obtained her clearance from thence; the proofs of property appeared to the Court sufficient, and the case was only affected by the question as to the legality of the trade. Upon that occasion, the doctrines as to the enemy's Colonial Trade, were largely discussed at the Bar, and explained at length from the Bench. It was stated on behalf of the Captors, that the trade of the Spanish colonies was in general, guarded by a very strict monopoly: That in time of peace a foreigner could have no access to any part of the extensive island of Cuba, save to the city of Havana, and that the privilege of trading even to that port was clogged by numerous restrictions and very enormous duties: That during the pressure of the late war, it had been the policy of the Spanish Government to encourage the trade of neutrals to that port, by diminishing the duties, and suspending many of the restrictions; but that still the trade was confined to the Havana, whither the produce of the whole island, which was destined to pass in this species of barter, was carried from all the other ports of Cuba: That the transportation of this produce, owing to the general want of roads, and the extreme difficulty of interior communication in an island fertile by nature, but little improved by art or industry, was necessarily and almost exclusively effected by maritime conveyance: That upon the breaking out of the present war, the Spaniards had, in a more extensive degree than upon any former occasion, resorted to their system of neutral supply: That they had, in fact, taken off all the restrictions, and left a very small proportion of the duties; and that, becoming thus liberally supplied from others, they had put under an embargo all their own vessels, which had been formerly engaged in their foreign trade, and thus effectually saved them from the dangers of war. That still, however, the vessels which carried their produce coastwise to the general mart of the Havana, (commonly called Droghers,) were exposed to capture from the vigilance of British cruisers; That for the purpose of effecting a complete and general deliverance of their trade and property from the infliction of our superior force, and of withdrawing even

their coasters from our grasp, the Spaniards had now opened to strangers, for the first time, all the *ost ports* as well as the Capital of Cuba. It was argued, that trade, thus formerly monopolized by the Spaniards themselves, and now thrown open merely under the pressure of hostility, could not lawfully be exercised by a neutral: That the neutral could not, with impunity be allowed to accept such new and temporary privileges for the benefit of one Belligerent, and to the prejudice of another. In proof of the former monopoly of this trade, arguments were used, and authorities cited of nearly the same kind and description, as have been repeatedly on the present occasion. Many of the authorities were such, as the Court is commonly accustomed to bow to with implicit deference; and had the question been merely as to the nature of the trade at the periods to which these authorities relate, the Court would not have hesitated, to decide upon the information then contained. But, as at the same time, to the fluctuating state of modern Commerce, and to certain novel infractions of ancient systems, as evident in the very public instructions of the state; and deeply sensible of the great and important interests which might be involved, in a decision upon the case in question, the Court was of opinion, that such a decision could not be safely or correctly formed, without explicit information as to the nature of the Spanish colonial system at the commencement of the present hostilities, and at this day; and it accordingly suspended its judgment until such proof could be produced—for that purpose, the period of six months was allowed, of which little more than one half is now elapsed; whether or not that was too liberal an indulgence of time, it is needless now to consider; it was asked on one side and not objected to on the other; when fully expired, it will be the duty of the Court to apply the law; but until then, it would be highly indecorous to intimate any opinion either upon that case, or any other like it. And I have been the more anxious to respect so much respecting that case that if nothing exists in the present case to distinguish it very materially from that, the Court would be incompetent from want of information, and be guilty of a total dereliction of all consistency, were it to pronounce at once upon this case, while the other is suspended.

It is material therefore to consider the ground on which the distinction between the two cases is maintained: The ground is, that the port of Matanzas, in which the *Jeno* sailed, is a middle port of Entry, and that the port of Havana, whence this *Adeline* proceeded, is a dependency of Havana. The first of these is presumable from the clearance of this vessel being granted at Cavannas; but though the clearance is from Havana, the voyage is admitted to have been from Cavannas.

The nature of this dependency is a matter of fact unknown to the court, and which I yet to be explained to it. If it should appear by such proof, that the *Cavannas* was so completely a dependency of Havana, that foreigners going to Havana, in time of peace, under all the then restrictions and limitations, could deposit their cargoes to Havana then go on to Cavannas to load their returns, and take their clearance from Havana, I have no hesitation in saying, that such a voyage would be equally legal in time of war, & that this would then be a clear case for restitution.

But if the fact should turn out to be otherwise, and it should appear that strangers were allowed to go to the port of Havana alone and no where else, in time of peace, and that the present indulgence of going to Cavannas, arises merely out of the state of the war, how can the single circumstance of there being a port of entry, or no part of entry, distinguish this from any of the other ports of Cuba? By the map Matanzas and Cavannas appear to be both equally distant east and west from Havana, namely, about 40 or 50 miles. If property passing along the coast from Matanzas, to Havana, is exposed to risk from capture, is it not equally so from Cavannas? Is not the opening one port, as well as the other, calculated to withdraw such property from danger? And if to lend a hand to effect this object at one port, is an unequal interference, is it not equally so at the other?

In the course of this inquiry the instruction of the 24th of June, 1863 has been discussed, and it is said by the claimant's counsel, that though the general law would not sanction this trade yet the instruction does.

The doctrine of the general law simply is that a trade which was monopolized in time of peace must not be thrown open under the pressure of war. From the grounds on which indulgences have been extended by the instructions, we must look to their history, as they were severally issued during the late war.

The general principles, it is well known were laid down in the war of 1756: It is equally well known, that in the next succeeding war the remarkable policy of our public enemy in avowing, that that measure of opening his colonial possessions was meant to be permanent (an avowal, the sincerity of which was manifested by the succeeding peace) rendered the application of these principles unnecessary. But at the commencement of the last war with France, circumstances having reverted to their former state, we again resorted to our former principles;