

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.
Daily paper 3¢ and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1865

RICE.
153 tierces
21 half do. PRIME RICE, just received
per schr, Sally, captain Coffin, from Charles-
ton, for sale by
BIGELOW & PROUD.
Nov. 27 d4t

Wants a place
A Wet Nurse or House-keeper, a healthy
woman with a good breast of milk, and
who can have a good character. Enquire of
the printer hereof.
Nov. 27 d4t

John Walraven,
No. 157, Market-street,
HAS imported per the late arrivals from
England, an extensive and general assortment
of coarse and fine
HARDWARE.
September 25 d

Received from New-York,
Per schooner Philip,
100 barrels prime PORK,
15 pipes 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
For sale by
C. G. LOUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.
September 18 d

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.
200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Wm. Evans's tavern.)
HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fame, and
other late arrivals, their entire assortment of
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY,
BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which
they are opening for sale on the usual terms.
Sept. 24 d

C. Ghequiere & H. Kunckel
I HAVE just received from Richmond, about
100,000 wt. prime James River TO-
BACCO.
Per ship General Mercer, from Bremen,
First and second quality Tickenburgs, Canna-
gas, hurgals, Hessians and Brown Rolls and
white Rolls
And from New York,
A quantity of light pelted Beaver, and a
lot of old Coat Beaver—and 19 chests Young
son Tea (best importation.)
The above articles for sale at moderate prices
and liberal credit.
As also on hand,
Platillas, Brown Holland, Dowlass, Rouans,
Russia Sheeting and Diaper of an excellent
quality. Bohemian Window Glass, 10 by 12, 10
by 8 and 7 by 9.
Nov. 14 d8t

James Biscoe,
No. 21, Cover-street,
HAS received by the Fame from Liverpool,
his Fall supply of
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.
Which renders his assortment very complete,
Among which are,
Spades and shovels
Frying pans and sad irons
Anvils, Vices and hick irons
Nails and sledge hammers
Brass and iron wire, No. 1 to 25
Mill, cross cut, pit and hand saws
Londom and Bristol pewter
Fine and coarse sines and sewing twine,
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on
the usual credit to punctual customers.
Oct. 1 d

Schultze & Vogler
I HAVE provided by the ships General Mex-
ico, Hamilton, and Washington and
West from Varel, and offer for sale,
Rouans
Pistillas
Brown Holland
Bretagnes
Estoppiles Unies
Creosote la Morlaix
Dowlass in whole and half pieces
Listados do. do.
Bonten, No. 2.
Checks & Stripes
Arrabias
Bielefelder
Warendorfer
Ibiger
Hempen and Flazen Osnaburgs
White Rolls
Hessians
Brown Rolls
Brogging
Cassimeres, and
Blue Cloths
Nov. 15 d4w

P. A. Guestier
HAS imported in the following vessels,
which he offers for sale on reasonable
terms, per brig Lyon, from Bordeaux:
70 pipes Cogniac Brandy, 4th proof, first
quality
Wine in casks & bottled of different growth
and vintages
White wine in cases
Champagne do.
Fruita preserved in brandy
Ditto pickled
Brins 3-4
Ditto 7-8
Ditto Auvergne
Ditto Combourg
Ditto St. George
Britannias
Wild real morlaix
Lise Checks
Royalle Linens
Shirting Flanders do.
Beam Handkerchiefs
Silks of different colors and kinds
Ribbons
Silk Shawls
Also, per schooner Adeline from St. Yago,
Sixty-eight boxes white sugar
Fifty-two do. brown do.
One thousand do. first quality Segars
A few tons Furick
Also, of former importations,
Real Cogniac Brandy 20 years old.
Nov. 15 d

Post-Office Baltimore,
NOVEMBER 26.
Letters for the British Packet Lady
Arabella, for Falmouth direct, will be received
at this office until a quarter past 7 o'clock, A.
M. on Monday, the 2d of December next.
P. S. The inland postage to New-York must
be paid on all letters for the packet.
CHARLES BURRILL.
Nov. 26 d4t

Post-Office Baltimore,
NOVEMBER 26.
The public are hereby informed that the Win-
ter Establishment of the Mails upon the main
line, will commence at this office on WEDNES-
DAY, the 27th inst.

EASTERN MAIL,
Will close at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M.
Will arrive at half past 9 o'clock, A. M.

SOUTHERN MAIL,
Will close at a quarter past 7 o'clock, A. M.
Will arrive at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Letters for the above mails must be deposit-
ed at this office by a quarter past 7 o'clock, A.
M. otherwise they cannot be forwarded in the
mails of the day: as both these great mails are
to be closed previous to the arrival of the south-
ern mail.
CHARLES BURRILL.
November 27. d4t

Cope & Brothers,
Have just received,
AN additional supply of the following Ar-
ticles:
Cassarillos | Bretagnes
Listados | Creas a la Morlaix and
Checks No. 2 | Flemish Sheetings
Also,
15 bales assorted INDIA GOODS, well cal-
culated for the West-India market, and enti-
tled to drawback: 2 cases fine Cambrick Shir-
ting; India Satins, &c.
They will purchase BEES-WAX.
Nov. 27 d8t

Nathaniel F. Williams,
No. 15, Bowly's-wharf,
Has received per brig Harriot, from Boston,
3 boxes Flota Indigo
1 bale Beerboom Gurrals
150 boxes Mould Candles, 4, 5 & 6 to the pound.
In store,
100 barrels Herrings, in shipping order.
Nov. 27 d4t

Sale by Auction.
I SHALL offer at auction, on THURSDAY
the 5th of December, at Mr. Chase's vendue
warehouse, at the corner of Second and Freder-
ick-streets, in the city of Baltimore, at half
past 11 o'clock, on a liberal credit, the follow-
ing valuable property, viz.
No. 1. *Gen's Enlargement.* A tract of land
containing about 600 acres, 4 or 5 miles
from the city of Baltimore, upon which are two
small tenements: little of the land is cleared,
the remainder is well wooded with white and
black oak, hickory, &c. A large quantity of
ship timber may be had thereon. The main
stage road to Philadelphia passes through this
tract of land, which has at different periods
been the property of Col. Thomas White, Rob-
ert Morris and George Gale. It adjoins the
lands of Gen. Samuel Smith, Robert Welsh,
Engelhard Yeiser, Daniel Bowley and Tobias
E. Stansbury. This tract of land lies on the
navigable water of Back River, where wild
fowl are plenty in the season, several valuable
fisheries are thereon and springs of excellent
water; on the premises are 150,000 good bricks,
lately burnt to erect a house, of which, the
foundation has been prepared.
No. 2. Part of a tract of land called *Well's*
Manor, containing about 117 1-2 acres, all in
woodland, lays level, between 6 and 7 miles
from the city of Baltimore, adjoining the lands
of Ebenezer Finlay and Thornburg and Miller:
The new turnpike road will run near this tract
of land; the soil is as good as any in the neigh-
borhood.
No. 3. A three story brick *Dwelling House*,
on Dugan's wharf, with back buildings, com-
plete, a good dry cellar under the whole, and
in an eligible situation for business.
No. 4. *Betty's Delight*, a farm containing
about 200 acres, situate in Harford county,
about 10 miles from Belle Air, and 20 from
Baltimore, adjoining the lands of the Rev. Mr.
Davis. On this farm is a good apple and peach
orchard, and was late the property of Hackett
and Grant.
No. 5. *The Ferry House and Ferry*, on the
west side of Susquehanna River, at Havre-de-
Grace, with 4 acres of land thereunto belong-
ing: the house is built with brick, large, com-
modious and airy, with extensive stables, and
all necessary out-buildings.
No. 6. *The Ferry House and Ferry* on the east
side of Susquehanna River, where Captain
Coffield now resides, with 4 acres of land there-
unto belonging: to this property is attached
the exclusive right of the ferry over said river
for seven 1/2 miles above and below it.
No. 7. 64,000 acres of land, lying in Randolph
county, state of Virginia, about 150 miles from
Baltimore, and 200 from the city of Washing-
ton—This land is of the first quality and very
heavily timbered.
No. 8. A lot of ten acres of woodland adjoin-
ing the town of Havre-de-Grace, being part of
a tract of land called the *Convenience*.
No. 9. About one acre of land in Havre-de-
Grace, contained in part by the river Susque-
hanna, whereon is a good fishery.
The tracts No. 1 and 7 will be divided into
lots to suit the purchasers, plots of which, with
a further description of the property may be
seen at Mr. Chase's auction room previous to
the sale.
RICHARD S. THOMAS.
Nov. 27 d

Hannah Wicbert,
AN INDENTED GERMAN SERVANT
WOMAN, ran away from the subscriber
about the first of September last. She is be-
tween 18 and 20 years of age; and is about
the common size—of somewhat clumsy form,
with a little of a bend about the neck and
shoulders. She has a down look—has little
hair, which is of a light color—her complexion
fair, with rather a mixture of slowness. Her
head and face flat, the latter of which, when she
is at work, she is in the habit of twisting in a
variety of ugly shapes.
She took with her, a dark calico gown, and
several cotton striped dresses, and a Leghorn
bonnet trim'd with black.
It is supposed she went off with a German,
a butcher. She arrived in this country, with her
father, from Wirtemburg about a year since—his
name is *Jacob Wicbert*, and he is, by profession,
a gardener. Since her flight he left the city,
and, no doubt, he is now with her. She could
speak some little English, but her father could
not. A REWARD OF
TEN DOLLARS
will be paid by the subscriber, if said run-away
is secured so as he can get her again.
W. PECHIN.
Nov. 25 d

From the Boston Centinel.
GENERAL EATON:
We have held in our possession for some time
past, a very interesting letter from general
Eaton, written at the time he was about to
enter the Libyan desert in his operations
against Tripoli, to one of his correspondents
in this state.—We have forborne laying it be-
fore our readers, lest its publication might
possibly prejudice the important expedition
he was engaged in; but it now being ascertained
that the expedition has been abandoned:
that our gallant countrymen, together with
the Bashaw Hamet, and about ninety of their
faithful followers, have escaped to Syracuse—
[we say escaped, for we are told, that their
soldiery which had been embodied by general
Eaton and the Ex-Bashaw, and who were
flushed with the prospect of sharing the pil-
lage of the usurper's territory, on finding in
the peace which had been concluded, the
frustration of all their hopes, become outra-
geous, and their vengeance had like to have
been fatal to both the General and the Bash-
aw]—we think it no longer necessary to
withhold it from the public. At present we
shall not make any other comment on the ex-
tracts we give, than merely to say, they deline-
ate a deep and able politician, united with
the cool, persevering and intrepid partizan,
and that they will be read with great inter-
est.

**Egypt—Province of Bebera, village of Diman-
hour, January 25th, 1865.**
After touching at Malta, the Argus arriv-
ed at Alexandria, [Egypt] on the 26th of No-
vember, 1864. We received from the British
resident at Cairo, and consul at Alexandria,
every assistance which the nature of our affairs
and their duty could require and admit. At
Alexandria it was intimated to me, that Hamet
Bashaw, [the exiled prince of Tripoli] was not
to be had without application to Elfi Bey, to
whom he had attached himself—both of whom
were in Upper Egypt, acting with the Mameluke
Beys against the Ottoman government; and to
whom access was barred by the Turkish arm-
y. Under these discouraging appearances and con-
trary to the advice of every body on the sea-coast,
on the 30th November, I left Alexandria for
Grand Cairo, with three officers, lieut. O'Ban-
nan, Messrs. Mann and Danielson—and a few
men from the brig; who, together with some
others, recruited on the spot, and at Rosetta,
made an escort of eighteen. This precaution
was necessary on account of the banks of the
Nile being infested by the wild Arabs of the
desert, and by straggling Arnaut deserters from
the grand seignior's army—the former subsist
by plunder—the latter rob and murder indiscrimi-
nately every defenceless being whose appear-
ance denotes property. Both move in bodies,
and have rendered themselves terrible through-
out Egypt. On the 8th December, 1864, we
arrived without accident at Grand Cairo. Here
I found the prime minister, and one of the con-
fidential governors of Hamet Bashaw, who con-
firmed the information I received at Alexandria,
that the Bashaw was actually with the Mame-
lukes Beys, and considered as an enemy to the
government of this country. I had already dis-
patched to him secret couriers from Alexandria
and Rosetta; and now sent off a third and fourth
from the capital. But I had not yet had audi-
ence of the Viceroy, and not knowing his accessi-
ble point, the difficulty I apprehended of getting
the Bashaw out of the country exceeded that of
access to him: for I found it impossible to do it
privately; and to attempt it might not only de-
fect our main object, but endanger our own
personal safety:—Wherefore at my first interview,
finding the Viceroy a man of much more frank-
ness and liberality than commonly fall to the
character of a Turk, I unreservedly opened to
him the object of my visit to his country; and
received the proffer of friendly offices. This
cleared a little my prospect while it created new
embarrassments; for the interference, or even
the amnesty of the Viceroy in behalf of Hamet
Bashaw, might excite the jealousy of the Mame-
lukes Beys, and have the effect to bar his
departure. But a new difficulty beset me,
which I little expected, and less from the quar-
ter it came. The French consul at Alexandria,
(M. Drovitte) a Piedmontese, had insinuated
that we were British spies in American masks,
and that our pretext of friendship for Hamet
Bashaw aimed at nothing but an intercourse with
the Mamelukes, who are suspected of being in
British subsidy: of course an insinuation as in-
jurious as it was malignant. I am yet totally at
a loss to account for this strange conduct of M.
Drovitte, as I am equally so at the indignity of
offered our flag, being refused by that of the
French throughout this country, those marks of
civility never refused to a foreign flag, in ordi-
nary cases, and which we received from every
other nation represented here; except that in-
formed of our object; and pursuing the same
line of conduct with his colleague at Tripoli, he
thought by these means to defeat that object.
I found means, however, (the means that move
every thing in this quarter of the globe) to re-
move this difficulty; and finally received the
Viceroy's letter of amnesty and passport of safe
conduct to Hamet Bashaw, which was dispatch-
ed to him the 15th, in quadruplicate and by
different conveyances
"I now patiently waited the issue of the
measures thus far pursued. Mean time busied
myself in finding out the Tripolitan emigrants
in the country—their attachment to the rival
brothers; and their feelings towards the Ameri-
cans. Among these one appeared who was
only ninety days from Tripoli, an Arnaut Turk,
who had been in the service of Jusuf Bashaw
(the reigning Prince of Tripoli) during the
blockade of last summer; him I had under par-
ticular examination. Supposing himself con-
versing with Englishmen he was very unreserved
in his confessions; and being decidedly in the
interest of the enemy (he was enthusiastic in
his cause, though willing to dispense with his
honors) his story deserves the more credit.—
He said Tripoli had lost many men in the
different attacks of the Americans last summer;
the town was much damaged, and the inhabi-
tants under such a state of consternation that
nobody slept in the city; and that no business
was done there. He confirmed the account of
the fire ship Infernal, being blown up by captain
Summers, after being boarded by two row
galleys. Stating this fact the fellow wept.
He observed, that this was an unfortunate war
for the poor cruizers:—They had been led to
believe the Americans were all merchantmen;
and that they should have nothing to do but to
go out and bring them in; but they found them
devils; from whom nothing was to be gained
in war; and therefore he had quitted the
service of Jusuf Bashaw. The Bashaw was
nevertheless determined not to make peace
with these infidels until he shall have humbled
them, and made them pay for the damages they
had done to his navy and city. He acknowl-
edged that Hamet Bashaw had many friends
in Tripoli; but said that Jusuf Bashaw had
taken care of him; it is ascertained that the
latter had employed and paid assassins to poi-
son the former:—These undoubtedly reported
that they had executed their commission, and
hence we account for the report of Hamet
Bashaw's death.

"On the 8th instant I received from the
Bashaw: an answer to my letter from Cairo;
dated the 28th of the month Ramadan, cor-
responding with the 3d January, 1865, stating
that he should that day depart for this province,
and take lodgings at the house of an Arab
chief, where he should wait to meet me. But
as my letters to him, dated after the Viceroy's
amnesty, all advised him to repair to the
English house at Rosetta, under the guarantee
of the Viceroy's passport; and believing he
might push his march thither, I left Cairo,
for that place, the 13th instant, and arrived in
three days. Nothing additional appearing
there, I proceeded to Alexandria, the 19th,
and on the 20th received the Bashaw's answer
to my letter the 28th November, of the same
tenor with that received from him at Cairo.
It appeared that not confiding in the Viceroy's
dispositions concerning him, or perhaps, not
receiving his letter before leaving the Mame-
lukes' camp, the Bashaw had determined
to expect an interview at the place he first
named near the lake Fiaume, on the border of
the desert, about 190 miles from the sea coast.
Nothing can be more incredulous than a Turk
of a Turk's honor; and for a good reason, nothing
can be more equivocal than their plighted
faith; it is an article of barter and sale. Tho'
travelling in the interior of the country had
become unusually hazardous, on account of the
jealousy of the Turkish chiefs:—of the reins
given to licentiousness by the barbarity of
civil war; and of the grounds the wild Arabs
hold by reason of all restraint being relaxed on
the part of the Turks and the Mamelukes, who
are too seriously occupied with each other; I
determined to attempt a passage to Fiaume.

Accordingly on the 22d instant I left
Alexandria, with two officers from the Argus,
Lieutenant Blake, and Mr. Mann, and an
escort of twenty-three men, indifferently mount-
ed, and on the evening of the 23d, found myself
arrested at the Turkish lines, between seven
and eighty miles on our route, by the Kerchief
of Limahour, commanding a detachment of
500 Ottoman troops, on the frontier. No argu-
ment I could advance could at all modify the
severity of his first resolution not to let me pass
his lines—though in every thing else he treated
us with distinction and great hospitality.—How-
ever mortified the concession, I cannot but ap-
plaud the correct military conduct of this chief
—for it was in itself a suspicious circumstance,
that a body of armed, unknown foreigners
should be found shaping a course for its enemy's
rendezvous with no other pretext than to search
for a refugee Bashaw! But this suspicious
circumstance was strengthened and aggravated
by the insinuations gone out from the French
consul, that we came into this country with secret
views hostile to the Turks. Our situation here
was somewhat perplexing, and vastly unpleas-
ant. I do not recollect ever having found my-
self on ground more critical: to the natural
suspicion of a Turk, this general added a
fiere and savage temper—of course proud and
arrogant. I soon found my point of approach.
I passed high compliments on the correctness
of his military vigilance and conduct; said it
was what I apprehended, and what I certainly
would have done myself in similar circum-
stances;—but knowing from character the
magnanimity of his soul, I was determined to
have an interview with him, in full confidence,
and so manifestly to the Turkish interest in
Egypt, in case he would not permit me to
pursue my object personally. At the same
time recurring to the example of the Viceroy,
whose letter I had shewn to him, and signified
that I had it in charge to tender him a douc-
ar in testimony of our exalted opinion of his name
and merit. He was moved—said my confidence
should not be disappointed—and called into his
tent a chief of the Arab tribe; a wandering
lord who have from time to time been driven or
emigrated from the kingdom of Tripoli, since
the usurpation of Jusuf Bashaw, to whom he
stated my business, and asked, if he could give
any account of Hamet Bashaw? The young
chief, in an ecstasy exclaimed, he knew every
thing! I requested him to declare himself—for
I had no secret in my relation with that Bashaw.
His story is anticipated in the statement I have
given of the Bashaw's actual position. He
added that 20,000 Barbary Arabs were ready
to march with him from this border, to re-
cover their native country and inheritance—
repeated, that he knew our plan—and now that
he had seen me he would plight his head to the
Turkish general, he would bring me Hamet
Bashaw in ten days. The Turk accordingly
dispatched him with a companion on this mes-
sage the next morning.

"I could yet perceive some symptoms of sus-
picion and apprehension on the brow of my new-
ly acquired military friend. Wherefore, with-
out seeming to have any particular view other
than a solicitude to meet the man I sought, but
really with a view of removing his apprehen-
sions, I proposed to him to return to his head
quarters, this village; send off my escort to
Alexandria, and to wait myself with only the
gentleman in company, and our servants, until
our Arab chief should return from Fiaume with
the Bashaw. This proposal had its desired
effect. We left him and retired to a handsome
marque provided for the purpose; took refresh-
ments he had ordered to be in readiness; and
the next morning returned with an additional
escort; from his camp to this place; where
we found lodgings in Turkish style provided
for us.

"Thus far I have sketched an abstract from
my journal. Do you expect something of
Egypt? Its antiquities? Its curiosities? Its
wonders? You must be disappointed. I am
too much occupied with modern affairs to ran-
sack catacombs or climb pyramids; for the
same reason I have not time to gratify curiosi-
ty; and as to wonders, can only notice, what I
cannot help being impressed with, the wonderful
ignorance; wonderful stupidity; wonderful tyran-
ny, and wonderful wretchedness which so strong-
ly mark the features of a country once the won-
der of the world for science, wisdom, whole-
some police, and national happiness. Here is
matter for a volume; I can only devote six
lines to the subject. Not a man reads here;
yet none but thinks himself divinely taught.
The Kerchief of whom I have just spoken in a
little excursion to gather contributions has cut
off between fifty and sixty peasants' head for
no other crime than poverty; and just without
the eastern gate of the village, a gallows is now
ereciting to hang a child of twelve years, the
only son of a chief of the village Kabamania
because his father cannot pay the contribution
levied on him! God! I think they that my
children are Americans.

January 31, 1865.
"Since I began this letter circumstances
have accumulated to render our situation more
awkward and I may well say, ridiculous. The
next day after our entering the house where we
quarter, a market was pitched upon the terrace
of an adjoining house, and a Turkish guard
mounted there, under pretence of fresh air;
armed Turks were sent into the house for the
purpose of accompanying us as a life guard in
our walks; and a sentinel was placed at our
door, in the lower court, to prevent intrusions.

Though these arrangements were vastly polite
I should have been very willing to have dispen-
sed with them; yet, by appearing frank and easi-
sy with the Turkish general, his suspicions
seemed to have subsided.—I received all these
marks of vigilance as marks of attention;
thanked him for his civilities; and assured him
I should be careful to make suitable mention of
them to the president, my master. By this kind
of adulation yesterday, I so much drew him
from his guard, that he opened his heart, and
unequivocally confessed, that "In the present
convulsed state of Egypt the Turks ought to
suspect every body; especially the English;
for they had peculiar reasons for suspecting us
as the French consul had declared us British
spies!" What does not that savage merit for
his wanton and base manner of exposing our
lives to the infamy of a gibbet! I hope not to
meet him at Alexandria.

"Alexandria, Feb. 16, 1865.
"We arrived with the Bashaw and suite, at
the English out between Aboukir Bay and the
lake Merotis, a week ago last Wednesday:
Here we had new difficulties to encounter:
The French consul had been before hand of
me, in gaining the admiral of this port, and
governor of the city; and they consequently,
came to a resolution not to permit the Bashaw
to enter the city, nor to embark at this port.
Argument was useless, for we were too late in
our application of it.—But we felt no other in-
convenience than delay; for the Bashaw had
before come to a resolution to march by land to
Derne and Bengasi; and he now moved round
the lake to form his camp at Arabs' tower,
about thirty miles west of the old port of
Alexandria. In the mean time I stated to the
viceroi the contents of his letter of amnesty suf-
fered from his subalterns in this place; in con-
sequence of which he addressed a firman, by a
chaux to the governor, commanding immediate
compliance with the intention of his letter of
amnesty; and imposing a fine on him of 25,000
piasters. This gives us a final triumph in
Egypt; though I confess I could have wished
the viceroi's resentment had not fallen so heavily
upon his disobedient governor. I did not
think it prudent to advise the Bashaw to enter
the city, lest vengeance should retaliate on him
the chastisement he has brought upon his Turk-
ish brother of this place. We shall, therefore,
take our line of march through the Desert of
Lybia towards Derne, next Wednesday.

"Our party consists of 500 men—100 of
whom are christians recruited on the spot, and
employed in our service. We shall make a
stand at Bomba, and wait the return of captain
Hull, with supplies and reinforcements to seize
the province of Derne and Bengasi; for which
purpose he sails for the rendezvous the day
after to-morrow.
"Here is a ketch in the port from Tripoli,
sent by the enemy to prevent Hamet Bashaw
being permitted to leave Egypt; but not having
with him the only argument which carries all
causes here, the poor devil must go back, in
season only to give Jusuf Bashaw information
of the fate which awaits him.
"If our measures are supported, he must fly
his kingdom or die. How glorious would be
the exhibition to see our fellow citizens, in
captivity in Tripoli, march in triumph from a
dungeon to their tyrant's palace, and display
there the flag of the United States!"

American,
AND
COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1865
The ship Fair America, Bunker, of and from
Baltimore, for Trinidad in Cuba, was spoken
the 13th instant, in lat. 34, 50, long. 74, 50, out
2 days, all well.
A gentleman, on whose veracity we re-
ly, informed us yesterday, he had seen a
letter from Norfolk, dated the 21st inst.
which gave an account of a fire that
morning in that borough, which consumed
15 frame buildings.
The Gazette of last evening contained
an extract of a letter, which stated the
number of buildings consumed to be
twenty.
MR. PECHIN,
MONDAY next being the day for election
of directors in the bank of Baltimore, and
agreeably to the charter, one third of the
present board must go out, a large stockholder
begs leave to recommend the following charac-
ters, as new directors.
EDWARD JOHNSON,
HEZEKIAH C. AGETT,
LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,
JOHN CARUTHERS,
JOHN RANDALL.

Extract of a letter from Port-au-Prince, dated
October 26, 1865.
"Business is dull—no coffee is to be got
until the emperor comes here—we expect him
daily."
LIST OF VESSELS.
Ship America, Jones, }
Connecticut, Sutter, } Of Philadelphia.
Neptune, Taylor, }
Maria, Hews, }
Mount Vernon, Waite, }
Brig Hazard, Denny, of Marblehead.
Schr. Topas, Kilburne, } Of Baltimore.
Spy, Piercy, }
Julian, Ally, Norfolk, }
Ruth, Ash, New-York. }

It is due to the fair neutral trader, and
to the honest American Merchant and
Underwriter, to give publicity to the fol-
lowing extract of a letter from Amster-
dam, dated the 12th March, 1865.
"Our East India company has in con-
templation to sell all produce for expor-
tation from Batavia in the year 1866; and
to give directions that no other cargoes
shall be delivered, but those for which she
has contracted here.—They are to consist
of 1-2 of Coffee, at 5 1-2 str. India Cur-
rency; also 1-4 Sugar, 1 2-3 and, 1-4
Pepper, 5 1-4, Payable in ready money,
when delivered at Batavia.
"The contractors to give ball that said
cargoes, after having touched in America
or elsewhere, shall be sent for sale to this
country, for account of the neutral own-
ers; also to give ball that ships shall be
sent from America, or other neutral coun-
tries, to carry from Batavia, the quanti-
ties of produce, for which each contrac-
tor engages for account of neutral per-
sons.
"These are the probable conditions—
Some little alteration also in the price

may
trav
time
rica
of s
you
opp
I
Wh
dete
and
men
L'oo
d'oo
expt
that
Gru
bawl
"Mr
from
cock
furn
ing
bein
zwe
know
husb
had
ly—
the l
all le
trive
chris
Bull
and
some
enter
cessi
of th
that
low
He
be in
or to
as so
ly co
and
than
mak
sing
Hies
an In
ciple
comm
ignor
stran
ing a
form
is no
in ev
ment
curta
to off
the C
naby
to in
Th
rect.
This
atten
Crito
form
satis
Th
close
who l
and a
Phila
allog
winki
hope
in opi
dress
not of
thirty
scatte
develo
to hav
ence v
percei
e la
young
affraid
marks
tortuo
racter
formar
or So
audier
racter
twiste
repres
exister
should
excell
diocrit
to see
of Dan
nature
Mr.
the A
judges
ed in
To Mi
action,
Colum
footed
gracef
and ne
Teazle
ratur
Wen
the fi
excite
rapture
experie
of actio
tion—
rous se
who do
retire
sensible