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AND
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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 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. Brider's NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, which he has engaged for the season—for particulars please to apply at No. 101, Market-street, where he has for sale, Books of CONVENTIONS, 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. 21 TuThSa

Paviment Stopped.

THE public are cautioned against taking an assignment of two notes, drawn by Samuel Cole in favor of George Dobbin, and by him endorsed to Luke Usher—one of which is for 2.00 dollars, dated June 19, 1865, 150 days after date—the other for 163 dollars 25 cents, dated September 19, 1865, 60 days after date; as we are determined to suspend payment of said notes until certain information connected with the making of them is obtained, or we may be compelled thereto by law.
SAMUEL COLE,
GEORGE DOBBIN

Sugar, Rum, and Salt.
Just arrived per steamer *Raven*, from Antigua, 23 tons and 3 First & second quality Sugar 29 barrels
29 boxes Rum, and 14 lbs. fine Salt, for sale on accommodation terms by
HUGH THOMPSON.
December 2 d

John Buffum,
No. 17, Fowles' Wharf,
HAS FOR SALE,
40 pipes Cognac
35 qt. casks Malaga Wine
3 pipes Java
17 pipes Spanish Brandy
4 do American Gin
12 punchons Antigua Rum
35 boxes Dipt Candies
450 do Sweet Oil, 12 bottles each
100 cases do 20 bottles each
3 do black Florence Lutestrings
1 do do Bologna Grapes
50 bags heavy Black Pepper
180 pieces *Stevens Duck*
170 do *Ross do*
10 do *Shirley do*
60 do *Tur Cloth*
450 do *M. de Tile*
16 bales *India Goods*, consisting of Fine
Gamboge, Clarendon and John Lusty Samas,
Sourcery and Philippine Crosses. Many of the
above goods are entitled to drawback, which
will be returned in part payment.
Nov. 21 d6t-e66t

Frederick Linenger & Co.
I HAVE received by the *Ceres*, from Liverpool, a part of the fall importation of
Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.
Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz—
A. S. and J. tools
Spirits and shovels
Tawlers and hatters' tools
Sawons
Iron and brass wire
Carp wire
Guns, assorted in cases
M. L. cross-cut & pit saws
Shot and lead
Tin boxes
Wrought nails from 3 to 24
Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.
September 24 d

PHENOMENON.

A Black Woman turned White.
THIS DAY, the 2d of December, and every day this week, will be exhibited at Mr. Walker's tavern, No. 18, North-Howard-st., a woman born BLACK, but has since turned perfectly and most beautifully WHITE. She was born on the plantation of Mr. John Pindle, near Catonsville, within a few miles of Baltimore city; is now about 26 years of age; has a child perfectly black. Her mother, a black woman, served her time to Mr. S. Vincent of Gay-street, and she has also at own brother of this extraordinary woman.
This most singular woman, who has changed the darkness of an esthropate to the most delicate white, has always been habituated to the labor of the corn-field and other hard exertions; she has seldom experienced indisposition, and the remarkable change can only be ascribed to causes which the most learned and ingenious have never been able to ascertain. In Carey's *American Museum* may be found an elegant communication from the celebrated Doctor Rush, of Philadelphia, wherein that learned and scientific gentleman endeavors to account for the Physical cause of such phenomena, is the only instance, except the present one, that ever occurred in the United States; which was that of a man in Virginia.
The public may rely upon it that there is no deception in the above. The most respectable evidences can be adduced to prove that the woman was actually born a Black Negro, and, except in those parts more immediately exposed to the sun, in her daily labor, has, from some time, worn a cap, actually turned to a pure and beautiful white, and what is still more extraordinary, her wool retains its natural shape and color.
Admission 25 cents for foreign persons. Children half price. She will be shown from 9 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.
December 2 d6t

Mrs. Ridgely,
BEGS leave to inform the ladies of Baltimore and its vicinity, that she has removed to the south corner of Market-street and Market square, where she continues the Mantuamaking and Millinery business; as also to return her thanks to her friends, for their past favors, and solicits a continuance of the same.
December 2 d4t

New Bolting Cloths, WARRANTED GOOD.
Hoffman & Baltzell,
No. 201, Market-street.

HAVE received BOLTING CLOTHS from No. 7, of the same manufactory of those of their former importation, which are now used in the most extensive mills in this state, and are superior to any other manufactory known. They are offered at their usual prices &c. Likewise on hand, a full assortment of DRY GOODS, which being bought for money, are offered low.
July 20 d3-30

Counting-House Business.
A GENTLEMAN from the country, about 35 years of age, will accept of a situation in a counting-house or office. He is known to several gentlemen of this place, to whom reference may be had. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.
December 2 d4t

Wells & Primaviti,
NO. 127, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE imported per the ships *Henrietta* and *General Mercer*, from Yare, Estepillas Unies }
White Osunaburgs } Entitled to Drawback.
Brown Rolls, and }
Hesians }
On hand,
White Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, White and Brown Hempen Linen, Dowels and Creas a la Morlain, White and Brown Platins, House Linen, and a fine assortment of real Brussels and French Lace, &c. &c. which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper.
Nov. 29 d6t

THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES.
SINCE the establishment of a Roman Catholic Bishopric in said states, in which history shall be exposed the causes of the many disputes and dismemberments in several congregations, and particularly in the German Catholic Congregations. All the tricks which have been used to deprive the congregations of the rights of their churches, shall be brought to light by unquestionable documents, in the English and German language, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.
There is not a living convert, that shall not be recalled; and, had, that shall not be known.
Mathew, 10, 26.
Subscription price One Dollar.
Subscriptions received at the Office of the American.
December 2 d

**GESCHICHTE der Katholischen Kirche in den vereinigten Staaten seit der Entstehung des römisch Katholischen Bisthums in Gesagten Staaten, worin zugleich die Ursachen angegeben werden warum so viel Zwispalt und Uneinigkeiten in verschiedenen besonders Katholischen deutschen Gemeinden in gemeinlichen Staaten entstanden sind, woraus Jeder die Betrugereien, womit man die Gemeinden um die Rechte ihrer Kirchen zu bringen sucht, klar erkennen wird, aus authentischen schriftlicher ausgegebenen Aufzählungen herausgegeben werden in deutscher und englischer Sprache, so bald eine hinlängliche Anzahl Subscribenten sich wird eingefunden haben.
Es ist nichts verborgen, was nicht wird öffentlich werden und nichts heimlich, was man nicht wissen wird.
Mathew, 10, 26.
Subscriptions Preis ein Dollar.
Subscriptions werden angenommen in der drucker Office der American.**

Notice to Farmer.
THE Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq. late of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, will offer at Public Sale, to the best bidders, at NEVER DIE, in the barrens, and county of Baltimore, the usual country residence of the deceased, in his life time, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, a large and valuable stock of HORNED CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and SWINE.
Among the cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows and Heifers.
The horses are valuable for the farm and gears.
The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35, and Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.
Also,
From 6 to 10 Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls.
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; with Wagons, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cyder in hhd. and barrels, set for Vinegar; Wheat in the straw, computed at 60 bushels; Rye in do. at 400 bushels; Oats in do. at 150 bushels; Indian Corn, computed at 90 barrels; Fodder and Husks; a crop of Wheat in the ground, 28 bushels sowed; about 52 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows; 190 pounds of Wool; 5 Turkeys, Geese, Barn Door and Guinea Fowls. One ton Plaster of Paris, in the rough, and 26 bushels ground, &c. &c.
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue day after day, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of.
The terms, by order of Orphans' court, are, Not exceeding \$100, cash
\$100 and not exceeding \$200, 60 days
\$200 or more, 6 months,
With approved security.
Should the 9th of December not prove fair, the sale will commence the first fair day thereafter.
The chancery inspection to be finished.
JOHN CALDWELL,
Agent for the executors, No. 18, Calvert-street.
December 2 d6t

John Stickney,
Has for sale, No. 1, Pratt-street,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF WINDOW GLASS AND PAINTS—Also a few elegant glasses for Prints, 4 1/2 by 3 1/2 inches;
Charts of the American and other coasts, day and night Spy Glasses, Compasses, &c.
L. K. WISSEY,
Black and Bright Varnish; Spirit Turpentine; Rosin; Neats Foot; Boiled Linseed; Spermaceti and Lamp Oil; and
A few boxes Cotton Cards, from No. 5 to 10
150 boxes small Nova Scotia Herrings
A few do. best Cod fish, Mackerel, &c. on very low terms.
Nov. 22 d6t-1st-2t

FROM THE ROYAL GAZETTE.
Nassau, November 8.
ADMIRALTY REPORT.
JUNO, PACKARD.
[Concluded from our last.]
The advocate general continuing, admitted, that in the cases cited, the vessels were going to ports in other countries, at a distance from those in which their cargoes had been laden; whereas the Juno had only gone from one port in Cuba to another in the same island; but he contended that in this case the principle applied more strongly than in any of those cited, because this was contrary to another established principle of the laws of nations, by which "neutrals are excluded from the coasting trade of other countries."
That the case of the Emanual went upon this point, viz. "That it was not lawful for a neutral to carry goods from one port in Spain to another." That it had been at all times the policy of all nations, to keep the coasting trade to themselves, for reasons which were sufficiently obvious. That amidst all the rage of innovation this principle had been strictly adhered to by France herself: That the United States of America had adopted it in its fullest extent—confining their coasting trade to their own vessels; and that the claimant was therefore less to be excused; and if the rule held in Europe, much more strongly ought it to hold in the colonies where in general neutrals had no right to trade at all. That, in this coasting trade was not expressly permitted even by the Spanish government, it was only connived at, by the officers of the crown in Cuba, to suit their present conveniences.
He stated, that Havana was the great mart, to which all the produce of the island of Cuba was formerly carried, but our cruisers having blocked up the ports of that island, and the roads being impracticable for waggons at any distance from Havana, the whole trade of the island was in a state of stagnation; it was impossible for the Americans to obtain full cargoes at Havana, which induced them to accept the new character of Spanish coasters, and they were therefore to be considered as Spaniards by adoption, according to the rule laid down in the war of 1756, which he said must still be considered as the law of nations, unless the claimant could shew that an alteration had taken place, by which this neutral trade is open to neutral vessels, either by Spain, in time of peace, or by his majesty's instructions since the commencement of the war, which it would be impossible for him to do.

That it would perhaps be said, that this case differed from that of the Emanual in this respect, viz. "That the Juno's 40 casks of molasses and 14 boxes of sugar, were not intended to be unladen at Matanzas." But, he intimated; that the office was complete, if the goods were laden in one enemy's port, to be carried to another, and that, what their ultimate destination might be, could not be made a question. He said it was clear that goods could not be sent, by an illegal channel, to an ultimate lawful destination, e. g. Through a blockaded enemy's port, to a neutral place; as through Amsterdam, when blockaded by the king's ships, to Emblen.

Suppose, these articles had been delivered at Matanzas,—that certainly would have been illegal—but after the goods were unladen, it would be too late to seize. If this ship had a right to carry these goods to Matanzas, she had, on the same principle, a right to convey the 600 boxes from Matanzas to Havana; and after having done so, why not land them? To permit this, would open a door to endless frauds. In fact, it would, either save a freight to the enemy, or make one to the neutral; neither of which was warranted,—and would relieve the Spaniards from difficulties, which would otherwise be intolerable. That it was well known, the impediments to communication between the different ports of Cuba, were so great, that instances had lately occurred, in which officers of the Spanish government, whose occasions led them from the distant ports of Cuba to Havana, came to New Providence from the outports, in one licensed vessel, went on in another to Havana, came back in a third, and returned home in a fourth.

The advocate gen. here cited the case of the *Rensborg*, Nyberg, master, and other ships, reported by Dr. Robinson—Vol. 4 p. 121.
It was he said, a case respecting the cargoes of several vessels, taken in a voyage from Batavia to Copenhagen, and claimed for the house of De Coninck and Co. of Copenhagen, proceeding in virtue of contracts, which having been deemed unlawful by the judge of the high court of Admiralty, the property engaged in the performance of them, was decreed subject to condemnation, which sentence had afterwards on appeal, been confirmed by the lords.
He read the following parts of the judgment in that case, as applicable to the present one:
"It has appeared in other cases, as it does in these, that during the war foreign ships have been permitted to import and export. Since the instructions of Jan. 1794, (supposing that those instructions apply to settlements in the East Indies) there is no right to question such a trade. If the vessels are going to the ports of their own country. And if this were a simple case of that nature, there would be no great difficulty in disposing of it, by

the same rule on which other ships so engaged have been restored, with their cargoes, appearing to be bona fide neutral property. But this case comes under a different aspect. It is not the case of an individual merchant, nor of a company, going to trade on the general permission, in an ordinary character, or on a common footing. It is a trade, carried on to an enormous extent, invested with particular privileges, secured by peculiar contracts, and transferred from the public company, to which it exclusively belonged, to these individuals, upon an express acknowledgment, understood, and acted upon, on both sides, that it was so transferred, in order to relieve the goods, which were confined there by the pressure of war, and could not be delivered by any other practical mode. The question is, whether a commerce formed with such views, and so conducted, can be entitled to a neutral character? I will take it that there is no difficulty upon the particular facts, of the adventure, and that there is no objection to the sufficiency of the proofs of property. Taking the goods to be the property of De Coninck, is the commerce neutral? It is a possible thing that the commerce may not be neutral, although the property is; and if that is the case, the mere neutral ownership will not be a sufficient title for restitution."
"It has been argued, that the motive does not concern the buyers. That the motive of the sellers is nothing to the buyers, is laid down as a position true in the most unlimited extent. I think that is advanced a little too largely; because if the motive is disclosed, it is possible that the duties of neutrality may, on the disclosure of such a motive, create some new obligations in the neutral purchaser, arising from his relation to the other belligerent; the grand fundamental duty of neutrality being, that he is not to relieve one belligerent from the infliction of his adversary's force, knowing the situation of affairs, upon which the interposition of his act would have such a consequence.—Neutrals may not be bound to enquire very accurately, but if it is clearly declared, either by the fact itself, or a fortiori, by express acknowledgments, they are bound to take notice of it, and regulate their conduct accordingly. If one belligerent is in a state of distress, created by the superiority of his enemy, and on that account gives invitations to neutrals, for other pretended reasons, it is not necessary for me to say, how far the neutral is bound to scrutinize the truth of those reasons, and to decline, in all cases, a beneficial invitation upon his own private surmises.

"But if the belligerent come and say, I am in the utmost distress; my enemy is all powerful; without your assistance, I am a lost man; in such a case, it is an invitation, which he is manifestly not at liberty to accept. He cannot afford such assistance, without being guilty of a direct interposition in the war. Nor does it affect the justice of the case at all, that such assistance is not given gratuitously; though done *à la grand cause*, it is not less an unlawful interposition. A man does not send contraband out of pure love of the enemy, but with a view of obtaining advantage to himself, from the relief of the enemy's distress. If it is a sound principle of the law of nations, that you are not to relieve the distresses of one belligerent, to the prejudice of another, any advantage that you may derive from such an act, will not make it lawful. The adversary has a full right to destroy his commerce. By his own confession, the adversary is effecting this; he has the power, as well as the right, and you are not from a prospect of advantage to yourself or from any other motive, to step in, on every cry-out for help, and rescue him from the gripe of his adversary.
The king's advocate next proceeded to shew that the trade in which the Juno was taken, was not permitted by the instruction of 24th June, 1803—which he read in these words:
"In consideration of the present state of commerce, we are pleased hereby to direct the commanders of our ships of war and privateers not to seize any neutral vessels which shall be carrying on trade directly between the colonies of the enemy and the neutral country to which the vessel belongs, and laden with the property of inhabitants of such neutral country; provided that such neutral vessels shall not be supplying, nor shall have, on the outward voyage, supplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war, and shall not be trading (with any blockaded port)."
He said this was not the law, (for his majesty did not pretend to have any right to prescribe the law to other nations.)—it was a relaxation of the established law of nations, to which his majesty thus signified his assent, in consideration of the present state of commerce, and for the benefit of the nations who were not engaged in the war.
He denied the claimant to shew any edict or ordinance of the Spanish government, permitting such coasting trade, and if there was any syllable in the king's instruction, which by any construction permitted it, he would give up the case. The instruction, most guardedly restricted neutrals to those channels of trade, which had been open to them previous to the war, as was evidently intended by the words, "in consideration of the present state of commerce."
The instruction, he continued, permitted only a direct trade,—but could it be said the Juno was in her direct way home, during the four days she was in her pas-

sage from Havana to Matanzas; suppose one of the king's ships had fallen in with her, and had asked from whence she came—whether she was bound—and what she had on board;—would not the answer to these questions have made her a good prize?

He concluded by saying, that condemnation ought to be decreed, upon the grounds which he had stated at setting out, and that in cases of this sort, the forfeiture attached as strongly upon the ship as on her cargo.

The substance of the judgment pronounced in this case, by his honor the judge, is so fully repeated upon the adjudication of the *Adeline*, Stong, master, reported in the Royal Gazette of the 8th of October last, that I think it is unnecessary here again to insert it.

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COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER
TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1865

A Communication signed COX, shall appear to-morrow—and HONEST TRUTH on Thursday.

On this, as on former occasions, we sent to Washington, an Express, in order to put it into our power, to anticipate the mail, in the receipt of the *President's Message*—this struggle, to please, the editor makes, as a small return, to evince his sense of gratitude for the very liberal favors of an indulgent public, with which his print is daily honored. As an apology for the late hour at which some of our papers will be in circulation this morning, we would observe, that our columns, of this day, remained open till an unusual hour, whilst we waited, with pleasing expectancy, to richly freight them, with the sage communication of the patriotic Jefferson, to the grand councils of our nation; on subjects too, which would, necessarily, be of the utmost importance. The editor has, however, been disappointed; for the Express did not arrive—owing, we presume, to Congress not forming quorums of the houses on the first day of session.

The Harmony, Hall, hence, has arrived at Boston.

ALEXANDER ROGERS, Esq. late of Havre-de-Grace, has been appointed a Director of the Union Bank of Maryland, in behalf of the tenantry.

An election was held yesterday at James Bryden's Inn, for Directors in the Bank of Baltimore, for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected.

- George Salmon,
- Edward Johnson,
- William Matthews,
- William Wilson,
- Joseph Sterrett,
- Eliaz Ellicott,
- William Lorman,
- John Stricker,
- Alex. Macdonald,
- Thomas Tenant,
- Isaac M. Kim,
- L. vi Hollingsworth,
- Henry Alexander,
- Emanuel Kent,
- Janias C. Hall.

Those marked thus * are new directors.

INTERMENTS

In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:

Still-born,	5
Consumption,	3
Mortification,	2
Fits,	2
Dysarrhea,	1
Debility,	1
Dysentery,	1
Croup,	1
Worms,	1
Sudden death,	1
Burnt,	1
Diseases unknown,	2
Adults,	7
Children,	14
Total,	21

The brig *Three Thomas*, Captain N. Foster, from Boston to Cherbourg, with a load of sugar, &c. was captured by the private ship of war *Diana*, carried into England, and after a detention of twelve days, liberated on paying the claimants costs. The supercargo of this vessel writes, under date of 30th September—"By late decisions in the High Court of Admiralty of England, it would seem that the importation of goods from the enemies into the United States, must be made for the purpose of introducing them into their national stock of general commerce; that where that purpose does not evidently appear, or where an intention to export them to Europe does appear, then his landing the goods, securing the duties, advertising them for sale, and reshipping them in the same, or another vessel for Europe, are not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage, which will be considered as a direct voyage from the colony to the mother country, and therefore render the property liable to confiscation. That the bona fide neutral purchaser of colonial produce in the United States, may export it to Europe."