

of which were more moderate than others. It is proper, however, to remark here, that those which were issued, or even that any had been issued since the commencement of the present war, were circumstances not known till very lately: on principle it is acknowledged, that they are to be viewed in the same light, and it has been my object to examine them by that standard, without going into detail, or marking the shades of difference between them. I have made the examination with that freedom and candor which belong to a subject of very high importance to the U. S. the result of which has been, as I presume, to prove that all the orders are repugnant to the law of nations, and that the late condemnations which have revived the pretensions on the part of Great Britain, are not only repugnant to that law, but to the understanding which it was supposed had taken place between the two powers, respecting the commerce in question.

I cannot conclude this note without adverting to the other topics depending between our governments which it is also much wished to adjust at this time. These are well known to your lordship, and it is therefore unnecessary to add any thing on them at present. With a view to perpetuate the friendship of the two nations, no unnecessary cause of collision should be left open. Those adverted to, are believed to be of this kind, such as the case of boundary, the impressment of seamen, &c. since it is presumed there can be no real conflicting interest between them, on those points. The general commercial relation may then be adjusted or postponed as may be most consistent with the views of his majesty's government. On that point also it is believed that it will not be difficult to make such an arrangement as, by giving sufficient scope to the resources, to the industry and the enterprise of the people of both countries, may prove highly and reciprocally advantageous to them. In the topic of impressment, however, the motive is more urgent. In that line the rights of the United States have been so long trampled under foot, and the feelings of humanity, in respect to the sufferers, and the honor of their government, even in their own ports, so often outraged, that the astonished world may begin to doubt, whether the patience with which these injuries have been borne ought to be attributed to generous or unworthy motives: whether the United States merit the rank to which in other respects they are justly entitled among independent powers, or have already, in the very morn of their political career, lost their energy and become degenerate. The United States are not insensible that their conduct has exposed them to such suspicions, though they well know that they have not merited them. They are aware, from the similarity in the person, the manners, and above all, the identity of the language, which is common to the people of both nations, that the subject is a difficult one; they are equally aware, that to Great Britain also it is a delicate one, and they have been willing in seeking an arrangement of this important interest, to give a proof by the mode, of their very sincere desire to cherish the relations of friendship with her. I have only to add, that I shall be happy to meet your lordship on these points, as soon as you can make it convenient to you.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your lordship's most obed't servt.
(Signed)

JAMES MUNROE.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, January 23.

Mr. Smilie said that on the 3d of Dec. the following resolution had been entered into by the House:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the U. States and the unjustifiable construction lately given by some of them to the law of nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Smilie said he did not know how this subject came to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. He believed it furnished the first instance of a great national principle being referred to any standing or select committee of the House. It had always been usual to refer such principles for settlement, in the first instance, to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, to which committee several memorials on the same subject had been referred. There was another circumstance which it was necessary to state, which was the deranged situation of the committee of Ways and Means, three members of which were absent from the House. As this was confessedly the most important subject before them, he trusted the motion he was about to make would prevail.

Mr. Smilie then moved that the Committee of Ways and Means be discharged from the further consideration of this subject.

Mr. Quincy said if the object was to discuss the propriety of the reference of this subject to the committee of Ways and Means, he doubted whether the motion were in order. At the same point had been before debated at large, when the

reference obtained. He should suppose the most proper course would be to call on the Chairman of the committee to inform the House in what situation the business stood. The Chairman might, perhaps, be in his place to-morrow. It appeared to him that this motion might imply a censure upon the committee.

Mr. Smilie said he meant no disrespect to the committee, and said he would, at the request of the member, withdraw his motion until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, January 24.

The House took into consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to extend in certain cases the jurisdiction of state judges and state courts, and after amending, ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Early, after some preliminary remarks, offered the following resolutions: *Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. caused to be laid before this House any information which may be in possession of the executive department, relative to the state and condition of the fortifications which may have been erected within the several ports and harbors of the U. S. and also the amount of monies which has been expended on each, as well as the probable expense of completing the same; and also any information of which said department may be possessed relative to the practicability of defending by land batteries such ports and harbors, as have, by any former law, been directed to be fortified.

Resolved, That the President cause to be laid before this House a statement exhibiting the amount of money which has been disbursed on account of the navy in each year, since its establishment, and stating particularly the cost of each frigate.

On which, what may be termed a continuation of the debate of yesterday, ensued; in which Messrs. Early, Dana, J. C. Smith, D. R. Williams, and Dawson took a part; when the question was taken on the resolutions, the first of which was agreed—Ayes 88—with the following modifications, viz. to add after the words *within the United States*, "and the territories thereof."

The second resolution was agreed to—Ayes 81—with the following modification, viz. the striking out the word *frigate*, and inserting in lieu thereof "armed ships or other vessels built or purchased on account of the United States" and by adding to the resolution, "and also the amount of monies that have been expended in each navy yard."

A committee of two members was then appointed to present the said resolutions to the President.

On motion of Mr. Elliot, the following resolution was agreed to without a division, after a few explanatory remarks from him: *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House, estimates of the expense of repairing, and of the annual expense of manning and of supporting in actual service the whole of the frigates and smaller vessels of war belonging to the U. S.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union—Mr. Gregg in the chair. The chairman having read the resolution appropriating 150,000 dollars for the better protection of our ports and harbors.

Mr. Conrad moved that the committee should rise, that the information which they had called for might be received before they acted on this business.

Mr. Smilie enforced this motion, which was agreed to—Ayes 52—Noes 45.

Mr. Gray offered the following resolution which was ordered to lie on the table. *Resolved*, That any member of this House, who shall in future accept of, solicit, or enter into any contract for the expenditure of any money appropriated by law for the service of the U. States shall, in consequence thereof, be disqualified for a seat in this House.

The House went into committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair—on the bill declaring the assent of congress to an act of the state of South Carolina, so far as relates to imposing a duty on tonnage by the city council of Charleston.

Mr. Marion supported, and Mr. Crowninshield opposed the bill; when the committee rose without coming to a decision, and obtained leave to sit again, to allow time for printing some documents illustrative of the subject. When the House adjourned till Monday.

From the *Freemans' Journal*.

Having observed in several of the late public papers, some account of a Comet, one of which, by S. P. G. of Charleston, (who it appears, saw nothing of it) tending to render doubtful, whether its existence was real or imaginary; and having it in my power to confirm the testimony of the observers at Columbia, S. C. and Philadelphia; I have thought fit, to send for publication, the following account of the phenomenon, as observed at Marshallton, Penn. 28 miles west of Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 8th December last, between 6 and 7 o'clock, was observed a comet, nearly on the meridian, and by supposition in about 15 deg. south latitude, or in elevation above the southern horizon near 35 deg. resembling in appearance, a star of the second magnitude, obscured and encompassed by a nebulous or faintly luminous appearance, circular and equaling, or surpassing, in apparent size, the moon at full, and decreasing in brightness from the nucleus or centre, to the circumference, which was not well defined. Indeed the whole appearance was so dim or dusky, as scarcely to attract the attention of a common observer. On the succeeding evening, the 9th, it was observed to have changed its position considerably southward and a little westward, and apparently not 20 deg. above the horizon. The next evening it was invisible, having passed its perihelion

and in rapid recess from the sun, sunk southward beneath our horizon. It was observed without the assistance of any astronomical apparatus, & although attentively viewed by several spectators, no appearance of a tail was discernible, as is mentioned to have appeared at Columbia. The Philadelphia account of its celestial position is probably correct, had it said its elevation on the evening of the 8th December was about 33 degrees above the horizon.

American.

AND

COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1866

The schooner Experiment, Murphy, from hence, arrived at Nassau on the 3d inst.

Our dates of the Nassau Royal Gazette are extended to the 7th inst. but they afford nothing new.

A letter received by a gentleman in Washington, from his friend in Lisbon, dated 6th December, 5 o'clock, says, "An hour since the mail arrived.—Unofficial advices says to me that Vienna is taken, and a contribution of a million sterling levied. Venice and Tyrol, and twelve strong holds given to the French as security for an armistice whilst a peace is negotiated."

We understand, says the National Intelligencer, that, in consequence of the declension of GABRIEL DUVALL, WILLIAM KELTY is appointed, and has accepted the office of Chancellor of the state of Maryland.

Schooner Topsham, McDonald, from Jamaica to New York, with a cargo of rum, is stranded about 20 miles to the Southward of Sandy Hook.

Captain Wood, from the bay of Honduras, arrived at Charleston, informs that a new regulation has taken place in that bay, in respect to the exportation of wood, in American vessels;—they are now allowed to take away mahogany of 20 inches; but only 3 tons of logwood, are allowed to every 10,000 feet of Mahogany. The importation of beef, pork, &c. is prohibited, the same as in Jamaica.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, received at Philadelphia, dated, LISBON, December 5, 1865.

"Since our last of the 16th ult. 4 cargoes of flour have arrived from America which are offering at 9,600 ris. per bbl. but cannot be sold. We have had large importations of wheat both from England and the Levant, and a great reduction in prices is fully expected. We may want some supplies for the spring, but flour should not stand laid down here more than from 8 to 9 dollars per bbl. to leave any margin for profit."

Great Failure.—Captain Meek, lately arrived at Marblehead from Bilbao, reports that the great French banker, RECAMIER, had failed for an hundred millions of livres. This man was not more famed for his extensive banking concerns, than for being the husband of the most beautiful woman of the age. CARR, in his very entertaining work, "The Stranger in France," gives some curious and interesting particulars relative to this enchanting woman.

A recipe to cure the bite of a Mad Dog.—by Dr. John Crow, of the State of New-York. (Communicated to the Printer of the Stockbridge Star as original.)

Take the under jaw of a Dog, burnt and powdered one tea cup full—Sulphur of Venice one half tea spoon full—one third of a Colt's false tongue; a small quantity of blind root, and skoke root; reduce them to a compound, and give the patient one half of a tea spoon full in water—in half an hour give the filings of half a copper. Repeat the application on the following day. The above are sufficient portions for an adult—to a child, give discretionary. Use no sweet milk for two or three days. *Rust of copper.

From a St. Johns, (New-Brunswick) paper.

AMERICAN COLONIES.

Extract of a late letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city.

"The prosperity of the remaining colonies occupies the attention of Lord _____, as intimately blended with the interest of the mother country; but it will be necessary for them to co-operate with his Lordship by evincing their willingness and inability to be useful. There are doubts entertained by some respecting the utility of retaining the colonies, as they call them, of America, from an idea of their being a continual source of expense, and extending our line of defence, without any probable advantage to be derived from them. However erroneous these opinions are, they certainly operate to your disadvantage; and ought to be counteracted as speedily as possible. This cannot be so effectually done as by demonstrating your capability of supplying the West-Indies with fish and lumber, and if possible furnishing this country with hemp, at least a proportion of this article. The former will relieve Great Britain from a sort of dependence on the United States, who are ready enough to avail themselves of it; and the latter lessen our dependence on Russia; both desirable objects, and which cannot fail to benefit the colonies. Increase your consequence, and your friends will increase."

Hemp is an article of great importance to this country, and might, I should think, be produced to great benefit to the colonies. It is a ready money commodity, requires less manual labour than Indian corn in its cultivation, and is believed to be profitable. It also makes employment under cover in winter, when labourers are generally idle. I am informed there are large quantities of land well adapted to its growth in New-Brunswick. The colonial legislature could not adopt a water measure than to give bounties to set it a going; when the farmers realize the benefits, they will need no other stimulus to pursue it. It will not require a large capital, and if a company could be formed, who

would pay cash upon delivery at any of the depots, it would operate powerfully. In its infancy I have no doubt this government would contract for all you could grow, and if the company chose would continue such a contract. The Russian company do not contract; it is an article of commerce, and like any other, they take the chance of the market; they pay in goods for all the articles they purchase, generally twelve months in advance. In the infancy of such a company that cannot be expected, and perhaps it is more desirable to pay in money, as there are so few commodities your country produces, which will command it.

Married on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Kurtz, Mr. Joseph Boyle, to Miss Louisa Hager, both of this city.

Married last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Glendy, Mr. John Hunn, Merchant, to Miss Eliza Cooper, both of Fell's-Point.

SHIP NEWS

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,
Ship America, Duncker, Cowes

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

New-York, January 23.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Flora, from Lephorn. October 6, passed by the Rock of Gibraltar, saw several cruisers, but was not boarded by any of them. October 9, in lat. 35, 5, N. long 12, 30, W. was boarded by one of his Britannic Majesty's ships of war and treated politely. Nov. 25, lat. 37, 40, N. long. 52, 50, W. spoke ship Susan and Sarah captain Mariner, of New York, fr. Norfolk, bound to Bordeaux, out 8 days all well. December 17, lat. 38, 40, N. long. 63, 30, W. ship Olive Branch, Bennet, from Charleston, bound to Glasgow, out 8 days, all well. 24 lat. 38 27, N. long. 68, 30, W. ship Thetis, from Philadelphia, bound to Bordeaux. Jan. 20, schooner Maria, Stoddart, from Alexandria, for Boston, out sixteen days. Captain died on the 16th instant, with the cramp in his stomach. The Flora experienced very several gales on the coast, and was blown off several times.

The Temperance, of Sag Harbor, from Guadaloupe. Left there, December 31.

brig Brilliant, Montserrat, of and for Baltimore, to sail 12th or 15th January; schooner Eliza, Selby, of and for N. York, in 12; brig Hetty, Telford, of and for Philadelphia, do; brig Ceres, Foster, of and for New York, in 12; sch'r. *Nymph*, Gover, of and for Baltimore, in 15; sch'r Cambridge, Long, Charleston, in 12; brig Mars, Pemberton, St. Thomas, in 8; schooner Dolphin, Dove, of and for Philadelphia, in 10; schooner Lucy, Parker, of and for New York, in 40. January 11, in lat 34, long. 70, 30, spoke brig Cyrus, Stanton, from Philadelphia, bound to Havana, 3 days out.

Captain Gold's Packet, will sail for Norfolk on WEDNESDAY. January 27

SHERIFFALTY.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff; and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election.

Any Person

WISHING to purchase an elegant bay SADDLE HORSE, may view him by enquiring at Mr. Bryden's bar, or at 70, Market-street, and be informed of the terms at either place. January 29

Dutch Butter,

750 kegs of about 15 lb. each.

Also,
200 Gin Cases,
Imported per ship Industry, from Amsterdam, for sale by
ALEXANDER WEBSTER & CO.
January 29 d5t-60st

The 7th Day's Drawing

OF THE Precincts Market House Lottery, will take place this-day the 29th inst. at the Globe Inn, Market-street, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Tickets and Shares may be had of Samuel Vincent, 44, N. Gay-street, or Samuel Cole, 3 Light-street, next door to the Coffee House. January 29

To Let,

THAT large and spacious three story brick HOUSE, in Water-street, adjoining the former Custom House, for a term of years, with a new Brick Stable and a new Billiard Room; which was occupied as a Tavern by Major James Clayland. KERN & SPECK. January 29

Tanyard to Let,

SITUATED within one mile of the city of Baltimore, and in complete order, having every advantage for carrying on the Tanning Business, and being supplied with two never failing streams of water—a stock therein which will be let with the Tanyard if required—or a person who understands the Tanning Business, and well qualified to conduct the same, will be taken as a partner, on application to Joseph Kaper, on the premises, or to JAMES BOSLEY, No. 19, Water-street, Baltimore, Md. Spanish Hides, Tanners' Oil, Red, Green, Yellow and Black Morocco Skins, all sorts of Leather, Curriers and Tanners Tools. January 29

The 5th Feb. Fell's-Point credit. The entire captain Phillips.

300,000 lb. 500,000 lb. 100,000 lb. VAN January

TO Thursday the 29th and Friday the 30th. And at 11 21 tracts of certified for

34 bbls. 68 boxes 12 pipes 10 pipes Tencrifish A few pu French Molasse January

40 quart sold very

January FIRST the g sale by the BAL 1st. u

Offer 50 barr 10 pun 10 pipe 20 barr January

JUST MARK RAISING fish PHIL SEGARS proof. Nov.

And A Few chaunts an —The el and ene close and neutrals importat large sh January

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THIS in Lond to no pr conten esting t ledged English utmost as ever short, n rect or emit th January

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Shoe at the Peter Clir shoe they of No

of d 1866

Blas

Jan 27