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FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1866

To Let,

TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smiths wharf. Immediate possession of one can be given, and of the other on the 1 June next. HOLLINS & McBLAIR, March 22.

To Let,

ON Chapel-Hill, a convenient and handsomely finished two-story BRICK HOUSE, about 150 yards north parallel from the Octagon—the situation being elevated must render it extremely healthy. Enquire of the owner, No. 5, South-street. June 11.

Wanted to purchase,

THE time or for life of a Negro or Mulatto Boy, that understands waiting in a genteel family and driving a carriage, he must be well recommended, as no other will be purchased. Apply to the printer. April 21.

This is to give notice,

THAT I intend to petition the judges of Baltimore county court, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. WALTER S. HUNT, May 28.

Watch Stopt.

TAKEN from a negro Man, supposed to be stolen, a double-cased silver WATCH. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again by applying at No. 44, Calvert-street. June 12.

Caution.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trusting any of the crew of the Bremen ship Neptunus, as I am determined not to pay any debts of their contracting. JOHN SAGELCKEN, Master of the ship Neptunus. June 6.

Pointer Dog.

THE person who, on Saturday last, enticed a POINTER DOG, about 6 months old, with brown ears, and has since been confined, is requested to give him his liberty, as the owner is convinced he has a sufficient knowledge of the city to find his original home. June 12.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given, FOR one or more years, or the summer season only, a HOUSE and LOT, suitable for a tavern, or a summer retreat for a genteel family, situated in the fork of the Hartford and York roads about one mile from the city of Baltimore, and the same distance from Fell's Church. The house contains five rooms, with a parlor, kitchen, and sheds fixed off with seats adjoining; the lot contains about one acre, under the best plank fence and is adorned with several bearing fruit trees, the garden part is now planted and promises a forward crop for market; there is also stabling for six horses, with poultry-house, pigeon-house, wood-house, wash-house, and a well of the best water—I will give a great bargain of this place to a good tenant, as it is a loss in my family that causes me to rent it. Apply to the subscriber, adjoining the premises. JOHN ALLEN, June 12.

300 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the R. White Marsh, Prince Georges county, three slaves, named Simon, Michael and Bill. The first ran away on Whit Monday, 1865; he had procured the pass of a free negro called Moses Queen, and may probably have assumed the name; Simon is a dark mulatto, about twenty-two years old, 3 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, long face, has a strong voice, down cast look when spoken to. He is suspected he went towards Philadelphia, where he has several relations of the Queen family. Michael, brother to Simon, went away about six weeks ago, is two years younger, nearly the same height, but not so slender. Had on when he went away, a blue vest, Welch Kersey short coat, and nankin pantaloons. The father of these two men, is a free negro called Simon Queen, now working about Baltimore, or in the neighborhood thereof. Bill, cousin to Simon & Michael, is a bright mulatto, about twenty-three years of age, nearly 6 feet high, has lost two of his upper front teeth, and stammers in his speech; he went away last Sunday night. Had on nankin pantaloons and kersey round jacket. Whoever will apprehend the above mentioned slaves, or any of them, and lodge them in jail, so that the subscriber gets them again, will be entitled to fifty dollars for each, if apprehended in Maryland; and one hundred dollars for each, if taken out of said state. Moreover, all reasonable charges if brought home, to be paid by B. G. BITOUZEY, June 7.

To Let,

And possession given immediately, A large handsome commodious BRICK back building, with kitchen and smoke house complete; situated on Union-street, not far distant from the new market house, in the neighborhood of Mr. J. H. H. at present occupied by Mr. Peckham. The lot is 30 feet in front, and runs back 170 feet. Its situation and advantages render it worthy of the attention of a family, who wish to live retired and enjoy good health. For terms, apply to OWEN DORSEY, June 22.

For Sale.

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY and GIRL, about 10 years of age, and a half to serve, and the wife of a free man. Apply to the printer. May 23.

Frederick Hammer.

HAS imported per the barque Unternehmung and ship North America, PLATHILLAS, BRETAGNES, BRETANES, DEASALLA, MORLAIX, CHEQUES, SHIRTING LINEN, and a general assortment of other German GOODS. February 26.

For Sale,

60 boxes Brown } Havana SUGARS. } 35 do. White } Enquire of CHRISTOPHER DESHON, Next door to the Custom-House June 9.

William McDonald,

HAS FOR SALE, 46 hhds. prime Virginia Tobacco, re-inspected and re-weighed here. 8 pipes and 1 half do. L. P. Madeira Wine 4 do. and 1 do. do. L. Market do. 50 barrels kiln dried Indian Meal 20 hhds. 1st. quality Muscovado Sugars 20 qr. chests Young Hyson Tea Hyson and Imperial do. 1 case Nutmegs Cut Nails and Flooring Brads; Cambooses, and a general assortment of GROCERIES. May 30.

ENGLISH

Cheese and London Porter. A FEW very fine double GLOUCES TER CHEESE on rail, and a few casks excellent LONDON PORTER, to be disposed of by the cask or dozen. And a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, principally laid in for the consumption of private families, for sale by LEDUC & BONNEFIN, No. 168, Market-street. May 28.

Anderson & Jefferis,

66, Market-street, HAVE received, per the Fame, from Liverpool, an additional supply of Canes and Spectacles, Also, a handsome assortment of POWDER FLASK, SHOT BELTS, PLATED SPURS, and a variety of fine CUTLERY. June 10.

John Buffum,

84, Bowly's wharf, Has received per steamer Mason's Daughter, John Willet, master from Salem, 45 pipes Corsica WINE, 40 hhds. New-England RUM, 100 boxes Mould Tallow Candles, imported from the Mediterranean, and suitable for the Spanish market, entitled to drawback. June 7.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY, The 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, A number of very valuable lots of GROUND, situated on Am-street, Lancaster-street, Wolf-street, Allisiana-street, and Happy-ay; on Am-street there is erected a very handsome three-story Brick DWELLING with other improvements. Terms will be made known at time of sale. VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's. June 12.

MADRAS GOODS.

John Buffum, No. 84, Bowly's wharf, HAS received per Eliza, capt. Norton, from Boston, an assortment of white and colored Madras Goods, consisting of 18 halves Salempores, 32 by 2-8 25 do blue do. 35 by 2-8 2 do fine long Cloths 52 by 1-1-2 1 do. Charcoms 20 by 2 1 do. Ventipulau Handkerchiefs 1 do Madras red do. 2 trunks real Madras do. ALSO, 100 bags Alum. May 31.

Genuine Cogniac Brandy,

Mountain Malaga Wine, &c. JUST received per sloop Patty, Capt. Clarke, from New York, and on hand, 15 pipes Genuine Cogniac Brandy 4th proof 50 half qr. casks Mountain Malaga Wine, entitled to drawback 10 Anchors Wine Vinegar 6 boxes fresh Prunes 30 hhds. high flavored 4th proof Jam. Rum, entitled to drawback 2 pipes Holland Gin 20 chests Imperial and Young Hyson Tea 100 boxes Conchish 150 kegs Tongues and Sounds 3000 lbs. Glauber Salts, superior quality 10 bags Choice Pimento 34 hhds. Prime Mountain Tobacco, Richmond inspection, and 50 do. Maryland do. ALSO, 1 box Cotton Cambricks, very fine All which are offered for sale by ISAIAH MANKIN, June 11.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Bookstore and Printing Office of G. DOBBIN & MURPHY, No. 4, Baltimore-street, (within and door of the Bridge). Price to subscribers 75 cents, to non subscribers 87 1/2. THE TRIAL OF THE JOUENYMS BOOT & SHOE MAKERS, Of Philadelphia. Or an indictment for a combination and conspiracy to raise their wages. Taken in short hand by Thos. Lloyd. Subscribers to the above valuable work, are requested to call as above for their copies. June 4.

To Let,

A NEW two-story BRICK HOUSE, on Union-street in the Western Precincts, a few minutes walk from the new market, adjoining Owen Dorsey's. It will be let on reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, at No. 122, corner of Calvert and Baltimore streets. April 22.

[From the Aurora.]

POLITICAL VIEWS.

In former papers we have sketched without a studied attention to style or manner, such political considerations as appeared to arise naturally out of the contemplation of the present state of the European nations, and the changes which must inevitably arise out of events to extensive and extraordinary as have arisen in Europe, since the wars of the convention at Pilnitz.

We have endeavored to fathom futurity, and anticipate political revolutions of a momentous kind in the north and in the north and the east of Europe. We propose taking the same subjects up, under a different form, though the operation of events which we have furnished we deem contemporaneous and inseparable from the new point of view in which we propose to examine the subject.

Our former speculations embraced only the military and the governmental transactions and their consequence. The discussions which we now propose, embrace the commercial consequences, and the commercial incitements which have direction to the combined operations of war in the Mediterranean and the Baltic.

The principal commercial consequences that must arise from the revolutions which have taken place, and that are to follow, would embrace the internal communication between the nations of Europe and the interior navigation of the continental states. There are no doubt the most important to the people of the populous and commercial nations of that section of the globe, and afford ample scope for interesting enquiries.

But they do not so immediately belong to the views we have already taken? it must be acceptable to those who have leisure to study such topics to find an abstract view taken of the subject in this form, to perceive now policy and war operate in the course and direction of universal commerce. There is another consideration and that is a strange one, which leads us to prefer an examination of the influence of the existing state of things on the external commerce of Europe, rather than the internal, and that is the direct and indirect effects which may be produced on the commerce of the United States.

The commerce of the United States may derive pecuniary advantages from changes in the Baltic, by the enhancement of the prices of commodities of which the like are produced here—our iron, timber, lumber, hemp, pitch, tar, &c. &c. may become more ready and advantageous markets in Europe, if the Baltic should be closed by either power, against the rival power.

But the most important consideration, and it comprehends realizations and consequences both of policy and commerce, is what relates to the trade of the Mediterranean—the whole of the Levant trade and its incidental commerce with Asia, Egypt and Africa.

It is well known, that young as we are among the nations, the commerce of the Mediterranean, has been deemed of the utmost consequence by successful legislatures. To the commercial nations of Europe generally it has been deemed of the highest importance. It is to sustain aid and to secure this commerce, that Gibraltar, Minorca and Malta, have been so often taken, and made the ostensible causes of war. It is the commercial riches derived from this great reservoir, that has stimulated the ambition of Russia, of Austria, of England and of France, at different periods.

From these obvious truths, it is reasoning in a direct line, to infer that France, while she aims at the reduction of British power, by shutting her commerce out from the ports of Europe, will not, if practicable, leave her unmolested in the enjoyment of the Levant and the Mediterranean trade.

"France wants ships, colonies and commerce," so said Bonaparte. On the shores and islands of the Archipelago, in the semi-barbarous soil of the once classic Greece, on the ancient theatre of the sciences and the arts, philosophy, eloquence, arms, are to be found sites for colonies, prepared with a hazy but scattered race of men to receive the impressions which France may be desirous of making; where the surplus of its forty millions of population will find new dwellings and new fields for adventure, the novelty which it is the national characteristic to seek, and without those delays or discouragements with which long voyages are so apt to bias the enterprises of an ardent and venturesome people.

France wants ships, and in the forests which shade the shores of the Propontis and the Euxine, from Moldavia and Wallachia, is to be found the hairy capped oak, and the chestnut oak, (Quercus Orientalis, glandis, &c.) and the Quercus Orientalis, glandis, Cylindroformis, of Tournefort, and which are to be found in their forests, together with the Quercus leavis, Turkey oak, in the forests of the Trebisond throughout Asia Minor and Syria; where the Pinus Pinus (or Stove Pine) and the Larix (or Corican Pine) are likewise abundant, and every species of wood and

timber known in the naval arsenals of Europe.

Long before the revolution, the French government had procured masts, spars, yards, and heavy timber for ships equal to those brought from the Baltic, in the Levant, and from the ports of the Euxine and Moldavia—from Galos and Sinope—from Caisaro and the Gulph of Ladria, from Durazzo, Janina, and the Cephalonian Straits, from Patros and Lavitia, from the Gulphs of Salonica and Contessa, the alliance or the power of France may draw materials for ships, for war or for commerce, and cargoes to load them. In Peloponnesus, now called the Morea, which once contained the celebrated Spartans, and from whom will proceed incentives to rouse those passions which never fail to influence war—from that Sparta, colonies of which were the progenitors of the modern Corsicans, an alliance by new colonies will serve to destroy prejudices which want but some such assimilation to render them scarcely objects of conversation; seeing the glory which Cors can genius has shed upon France, genius educated and assimilated at once by habit and by glory, to her fame and destinies.

In the Morea there will be founded those colonies which France wants—there are ports, harbors, materials for naval equipment, and the most ample resources that now exist for universal commerce. At every step, classic example and emulation furnish incentives to enterprise and to fame; Achais, Lycionia, Corinth, Argos, Tigala and Lacedemon, Messenia, and an hundred other places memorable in classic history, give interest and importance to the ancient Peloponnesus, the modern Morea; and on the adjacent shores formed by the Saronic and Corinthian gulphs, Achais and Attica—Athens and their fame—Megara and Thespia, Thebes and Beotia, and their thousand associate nations, Thessaly, Macedonia and Epirus flush upon the mind—here the spirit of a nation proverbially vigorous and elevated by glory and triumph unexampled, find a theatre to satiate their ambition—and resources already prepared to gratify the most covetous cravings of commerce.

In a word, there exists at once the means of temptation and gratification superadded to a political necessity, arising out of the mediated destruction of France by the conspirators at Pilnitz—which compels France to rule and to counteract all those who would have destroyed, and would still destroy her.

Notwithstanding that the Mediterranean was once the centre of universal commerce, and although even since the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, it has been the chief mart of Europe, the knowledge of its immense resources and riches has been, by the spirit of mercantile monopoly, and selfishness, confined to a few companies, and a few adventurous merchants in different countries, who have ever considered it their best policy to keep within themselves that knowledge, which, if diffused, might excite competition, and over-trade the market.

Knowledge on this, as well as all other subjects, always yields to enterprise; the American merchants have penetrated the remotest bays and inlets—the islands and gulphs of the Levant—Syria and Egypt, Cyrene and the African shores, have sent their winds to fill the American canvas and to display the colors of the new world.

Through the industry and liberality of an American, well acquainted by a long residence and a studious attention to the commerce of the Levant, the Italian and Barbary coasts—and the channels of the Propontis and the Euxine, we are possessed of abundance of facts from which the dispassionate and discerning reader will be able to determine with what degree of probability we have formed many of our anticipations and conclusions on those political relations on the powers of Europe which we have constantly discussed.—These data shall be these basis of future essays. The discussion will enable men who think correctly, to discover the mistakes of those who disclaim from passion, rather than disful common sense, it will show that even ambitious men are not so indifferent to common sense as to the superior and more splendid incitements of their particular interests. The discussion will enable men who are sometimes amused by those who for want of data, or sober reflection, resort to the imagination to supply the places of fact.

EXTRACTS

From the pamphlet, entitled "An Enquiry into the state of the Nation at the commencement of the present administration." London, 1806. HAVING taken a general survey of the present state of our enemy, of his allies, and of those powers which are upon the whole friendly to us; it may be proper, before concluding this branch of the subject, to consider the relations of England with the few powers which have preserved a strict neutrality in the present unfortunate contest, more particularly with the United States of America—the chief, indeed the only considerable nation of this description.

It is the uniform consequence of a long continued war between the principal states of Europe, that the nations which take part in the dispute, are employed to carry

on much of the commerce of the belligerent countries, with the permission of all parties and that they also engage in branches of trade, which those belligerents wish, if possible, to prohibit. When France and England, for example, are at war, the custom of privateering, or in general of permitting the vessels of the state to capture merchantmen, renders it dangerous for the English & French traders to sail as often as during peace; and much of the business which they used to carry on must be transferred to the neutral merchants, the Danes or Americans. The mere interruption of direct intercourse between the belligerents, imposes the necessity of admitting neutrals to the trade which they used to carry on together, and to the trade which each used to carry on between the other, and their parties.

The admission of neutrals to the former branch of commerce, has seldom been objected to, except during the heat of national animosity, and even then the objection was directed, not against the neutral but against the other belligerent. The admission of neutrals to the latter branch of commerce, the carrying trade of the one belligerent between the other and third parties, has been restricted by certain rules, tending to prevent the neutral from directly assisting the belligerent in his hostile operations. These rules have prohibited the neutral from dealing with the belligerent, in articles immediately subservient to military operations, or as they have thence been denominated contraband of war. In order to enforce this law, a right of searching neutral traders at sea has been claimed by belligerent powers and on some remarkable occasions, submitted to by the government of the neutral nation. None of these points are at present an object of discussion. Neither the right of search, nor the prohibition of contraband, nor the power of blockade, have for some time past been called in question. But a branch of ordinary commerce has, during the course of the present war, passed into the hands of neutrals, so important to their extent and so unqualifiedly beneficial to the belligerents, from its being confined chiefly to the weaker party, that a disposition has appeared in the councils of the strongest party to dispute the neutral right.

In no maritime war before the present has it happened, that the superiority of one party was so decisive as to deprive the other of every chance of keeping the sea. England may generally have had the better, her fleets may have gained signal advantages and her cruisers or privateers have annoyed the enemy's trade. But still France was not so crippled as to lose all chance of protecting her commerce. She was not so completely beset as to view a voyage and a capture with the same apprehensions. Accordingly her merchants ran the risk, which was not enormous, and continued to freight vessels for foreign ports, or to bring home their colonial produce, with the chance, but not the certainty of their being taken. Some part of this commerce fell in the hands of neutral traders; some part was carried on fraudulently under the cover of the neutral flag; but the risk was not sufficient to make the merchant give up the profit of direct traffic on his own account, with vessels and crews, and flag of his own country. But the unexampled increase of the English marine, and the almost total ruin of the French navy during the last and present wars, have augmented the risk of capture to the French trader so greatly, that he can no longer undergo it, and must be content to give up much of his traffic to neutrals, and endeavor to screen the rest by fraudulent devices. The unprecedented length of the last war, too, and the renewal of hostilities after so short an interval of peace, has increased still further the inducement, or rather the necessity of employing neutral nations, in the commerce formerly carried on by the belligerent alone. For a few years of war the privation of certain articles of necessity or luxury may be endured; but this becomes at length intolerable, and overcomes every restraint which either government or the opposing interest of traders can create. Those traders themselves, too, when a war has lasted long, gradually shift their capital into new channels, and withdraw more and more from the hazardous speculations, in which, during a short period of hostility, they might be contented or compelled to continue.—The lines of employment which they thus leave, become, in consequence, open to neutrals, who now carry on the various branches of foreign trade, from which they were formerly excluded.—Thus it happened from the combined effects of our astonishing naval superiority, and the unprecedented length of the war, that almost all the foreign commerce of France, and a large proportion even of the coasting trade, have fallen into the hands of neutral nations, and particularly of the Americans, who have the greatest facilities of maritime carriage, and the most rising commercial system. Among other branches of the French commerce now engrossed by American traders, with the permission of both governments, is that of the colonies. As their trade, during peace, was subject to the strict rules of the Navigation Law, common to all the maritime powers of Europe, a peculiar objection has been taken to its being suddenly laid open by the enemy to neutrals during war, for the evident purpose of screening it from our just hostility. And this interference of the Americans, in order to assist such a