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MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1866

Locust POSTS

FOR SALE BY NATHANIEL G. GOVER, No. 25, Market-street. d4t

For Amterdam,

The ship RANGER, Captain Samuel Sherman, Now loading for Amterdam, and having a large proportion of her cargo already engaged, will sail in the course of 10 days. For freight, apply to JOHN E. DORSEY. d10t

Jacob & William NOTTS

Have just received for sale, 87 boxes St. Julian's Claret, of vintage 1801, excellent quality. 15 pipes pure Holland Gin, 10 loads 1st quality St. Croix Sugar, 20 small caddies 1st chop Imperial tea, 12 lbs. each. 1500 gallons 1st quality Cider Vinegar, 100 nice lump Bastard Sugar, suitable for preserving. June 14 d3t-2w6w

John Campbell White & sons,

Have just received for sale, 200 boxes Young Hyson Tea, 150 boxes Hyson tea, 98 boxes Imperial Tea. All of an excellent quality and entitled to drawback. June 13 d

ENGLISH

Cheefe and London Porter.

A FEW very fine double GLOUCES (ER CHEESE, on rind, and a few cases of excellent LONDON PORTER, to be disposed of by the Cheefe or Druggist. 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 d3w-4t

For Sale,

For a term of years, A LIKELY negro BOY and GIRL, about eighteen years of age. The boy has a beautiful complexion and a half to serve, and the girl 10 years. Apply to the Printer. d

71 packages Fresh Good,

IMPORTED in the ship Fame, capt. Long, from Liverpool, are now opening and ready for sale by JOHN WOOD & Co. No. 13, Calvert-street. d

AMONG WHICH ARE: Fine and Common Printed Calicoes, Cambric and Lot or Dimities, Silk Chambray Muslins, Do do. Stawls, 6-4 twilled and plain Cambricks, 7-8, 9-8 and 1-4 colored Serge netted do. A great variety Printed Velvets, for vest-coating, Do. Dimities and Wadded Quiltings, Nankeens, Grandereils and Cotton Cassimeres, Crimson and Green Silk Umbrellas, Do. Parasols, Elegant Silk Hosiery, Gloves and Mitts, Do. Black Lace Cloaks and Veils, Do. Leno Tonic Robes, Sewing Silk, Thread, Pins, Carpeting, &c. The goods being bought with cash, great bargains may be expected. May 22 d

Just arrived from France,

And calculated for the Spanish or West India Market. A few trunks elegant Spangled Shoes. Also for sale, A large portable MARQUEE, with every apparatus for fixing up, under which one hundred persons may with comfort dine.—This would prove a most commodious retreat for the approaching season. Apply at No 12, Harrison-street. May 20 d

Claret Wine, in cases.

JUST imported, and now landing from on board the schooner Venus, captain Alien, direct from Bordeaux, 337 cases, containing one and two dozen each, Chateaux, Margaux, Latour, and Lafite CLARET, of the very first growth and vintage of 1860, ordered particularly for home consumption, and equal, if not superior, to what was imported on a former occasion.—and 340 cases, containing same quantity, St. Julien's CLARET, of vintage 1861, calculated for exportation.—The whole entitled to drawback, and will be sold on a liberal credit. For terms apply to HU THOMPSON. June 5 d1m

For Sale,

273 boxes white Clayed Sugar, 5000 wt. Ginseng, well cleaned, in barrels, 10 bales Bottle Corks, 6 pipes Port Wine, and A few bags first quality Green Coffee. ROBERT BARRY. d

Nicholas S. and D. Jones,

79, Smith's wharf, Have received from the Williams Murdock, capt. Ferault, from London AND OFFER FOR SALE, 195 doz. old brown Stout, of a superior quality, in cases of 6 1-2 doz. each. White-Lead in Oil, Venetian Red, Yellow, Red, Black, and Blue Paints. A small invoice of Charts, Quadrants, Telescopes and Compasses. April 30 d

For Sale,

127 chests Hyson Skin TEA, entitled to drawback. Also, 130 tierces of RICE. Head of Smith's Dock d8t

B. H. Mullikin

Sign of the sheaf of Wheat and two Pigeons. No. 101, Baltimore-street. HAS received via New-York and Philadelphia, also by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, A handsome assortment of Fancy and feasonable Goods, With his usual supply of Irish and German Linens, India Muslins, &c. &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail at reduced prices. May 20 d20t

Benjamin & George Williams,

No. 3, Bowly's wharf, HAVE JUST RECEIVED, 4000 pieces Russia (HEETINGS) Entitled to 200 do. RAVENS DUCK } drawback. 50 hogsheads N.E. RUM, 50 b. reels do. June 11. d4t

Dnsmore and Moore,

No. 78, HOWARD-STREET, Have just received and for sale, 2 cases Rouans } Entitled to drawback. 6 pipes 4th proof Cogniac } Brandy. 10 pipes 4th proof and well flavored Bordeaux Brandy. 18 pipes Holland Gin. They have also on hand, India Silk, general than kerchiefs, C. dresses and Chantys, and Irish Down Linens, which they will sell low. For price or package, to call on sales. May 30 d

To Let,

TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smith's wharf. Immediate possession of one can be given, and of the other on the 1st June next. HOLLINS & M'BLAIR. d

To Let,

ON Chapel-Hill, a convenient and handsomely finished two-story BRICK HOUSE, about 150 yards north parallel from the O. R. station—the situation being elevated most renders it extremely healthy. Enquire of the owner, No. 5, South-street. June 11. d8t

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 d

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. d3m

Watch Stopt,

TAKEN from a negro Man, supposed to be stolen, a double-faced silver WATCH. The owner, by proving property and paying charges, may have it again by applying at No. 44, Calvert-street. June 12 d8t

Muscovado Sugar

JUST arrived, and now landing on O'Donnell's wharf, head of Frederick street, dock, from on board the ship Rattle-Snake, a cargo of the very first quality Muscovado SUGAR, consisting of 61 very large hds. 25 small, do. 63 barrels. The whole will be arranged and offered at private sale, on accommodating terms, if application is made previous to storing. HU THOMPSON. d4t

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, situate in the fork of the Hartford and York roads about one mile from the city of Baltimore, and the same distance from F. P. Point; the house contains five rooms, with a bar room, kitchen, and sheds fixed off with seats adjoining; the lot contains about one acre, under the best plank fence in its neighborhood, with several bearing fruit trees; the arden part is now planted and promises a forward crop fit 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 in this place to a good tenant, as it is a loss in my family that causes me to rent it. Apply to the subscribers, adjoining the premises. JOHN ALLEN. d4t

Six cents Reward.

RAN AWAY on Friday the 6th inst, my apprentice boy named STEPHEN GILL, about 17 years of age 5 feet high, has a brown complexion, and a remarkable red eyes. The above reward will be paid for securing the said runaway, but no charges paid. BENJAMIN TUCKER, Sail Maker. N. B. Masters of vessels and others are forewarned against harboring or carrying off said apprentice at their peril. June 14 d4t

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY on the 4th inst, from the subscriber, living in Strawberry Alley, Fell's-Point, a large red COW, her right ear crumpled, with a hole in the middle, she has wide horns, her feet and tail white and a streak of white across her shoulders—gives milk only out of three tits. The above reward will be paid to any person who will bring home said cow. EVAN SIMON. d4t

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 d8t

NEW-YORK, June 12.

The ship Chatterton, capt. Hall, arrived at this port last evening in 38 days from Liverpool. She left there on the 3d of May, and brings London papers of the 1st, two days later than our advices by the Fanoy. To the politeness of capt. Hall, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser is indebted for the London "Courier" of that date, which, excepting the articles that follow, is filled with parliamentary debates on Mr. Windham's new military system. The trial of lord Melville was progressing. It had reached the third day; and when the Courier was put to press, Mr. Plummer, of council for his lordship, was addressing the court after the examination of witnesses.

LONDON, May 1.

By the Provost's storeship, arrived in the Downs, the following letter is received, dated Gibraltar, 31st of March:—This day's letters from Spain, state that a war between that country and Portugal is certain, and that 50,000 French troops are on their march to Portugal. His majesty's ship Pompey, rear-admiral Sir Sidney Smith, captain Decres, arrived here on the 27th inst. with a fleet under convey from Falmouth, in 5 days passage.

This morning we received Paris papers to the 26th, and dated to the 26th. The return of the French troops who were evacuating Germany, has not only been suspended, but marshal Lefebvre's corps, 20,000 strong, which had but a few days crossed to the left bank of the Rhine, has recrossed it at Metz, and advanced into Lorraine. Great preparations are making to place Brannau in a respectable state of defence, and the headquarters of the French army are still at Com. Yet an article from Stuttgart of the 12th, states that the suspension of the return of the Austrian prisoners to Austria has been taken off; which would seem to show that some arrangement of the difference between the two powers had taken place.—The following are the principal contents of the French and Dutch papers, which are of considerable importance.

Upon the motion for the second reading of the bill for the repeal of the additional defence act, an interesting discussion took place in the House of Commons last night, in which Mr. Canning distinguished himself by one of the most argumentative and eloquent speeches we ever heard; he said, with all due deference to the ministers, who describe themselves as concentrating all the talents, all the genius, and all the patriotism of the country. None of the ministers took any part in the discussion; a circumstance of a singular nature.

Mr. Canning proposed as an amendment to the motion for the second reading of the bill, that it be read a second time that day three weeks. A division took place, and 119 divided for Mr. Canning's amendment, 235 against it. The amendment was of course lost, but the ministers did not seem to be at all prepared to expect that the opposition would divide so large a number. It doubles the amount of what the concentration of all the talents, genius and patriotism of the country were in the habit of dividing during the greater part of Mr. Pitt's administration.

PARIS, April 26.

Upon being continued in the office of president of the tribunate, M. Fabie de L'Aude, after expressing his grateful sense of the favors conferred upon him by the emperor and the tribunate, said, "Justice requires us, gentlemen, to proclaim this truth, with which we must be all impressed by our official communications with the emperor—the necessity of preserving to France her freedom and independence, of recruiting her navy, of opposing strong armies to the continental powers which might still think of weaving new plots, and new coalitions, by violating the terms of treaties, could alone have induced his majesty to increase the direct contributions."

The expenditures for the year is stated to be 74 millions, (between 38 and 39 millions sterling.) Baron de Graevenreuth, the king of Bavaria's minister of war, and envoy extraordinary to the emperor of the French, is arrived at Paris. Admiral Villeneuve is also expected from Morlaix.

Letters from the banks of the Rhine announce the entire suspension of all the orders relative to the evacuation of Germany by the French. Brannau, which was to be evacuated on the 3d, is to be fortified more strongly by the French. All the troops of the grand army have stopped in their march towards the Rhine. Lefebvre's corps has even been repassed to the right bank.

FRANKFORT, April 11.

General Kalkreuth has been ordered by his sovereign to take military possession of Pomerania and the Isle of Rugen.—Resistance is expected. Since the invasion of Dalmatia by the Russians, fresh clouds have darkened the political horizon, and Germany, which has already suffered so much, is once more deprived, for the moment at least, of the hope of being released from the burthen of foreign troops. Marshal Berthier has ordered the troops to halt, and Brannau is not to be evacuated. Lefebvre's corps has resumed its cantonments in Darmstadt. Yet since general Leopold Berthier has set off from Vienna for Paris, it is said that all difficulties are removed between Austria and France on the subject of Catara, and that till that place is surrendered to France, the latter will continue to occupy Brannau.

HAMBURG, April 9.

Some fermentation is said to exist in Sweden. The chamber of commerce of Stockholm having been revoked lately, a letter was read from the king, in which he demanded a contribution to enable him to fit out 15 ships of the line or frigates, to protect the Swedish ships against the French

privateers, which had taken a great number.—The discussion enabled some members to deduce the inferences to which Sweden was subjected by her fatal alliance with England. It was unanimously decided that no sum should be granted to the king.—(We do not believe a word of this article.) A short but sharp debate took place after the division.

To a question put by Mr. Canning, Mr. Windham replied, that he had no intention of making any alteration in the new military plan which he proposed before the recess.

Ten transports arrived in the Downs yesterday from the river with troops on board. Their destination is a profound secret.

Admiral's Office, April 30.

half past one, P. M. "The Donnegal man of war arrived at Spithead this morning, and the following Message has been received by the Telegraph:—Captain Malcolm pulled Cape Mize with Admiral Duckworth on the 22th of March.

The Donnegal and the Brave parted company with the other ships on the 8th of the Western Islands. On the morning of the 12th, the Brave's main mast went over board, and she began to open very much. The crew were therefore removed, in the course of the day the foundered. She had been very much cut up in Admiral Duckworth's action.

The Jupiter, one of the other prizes, arrived at Spithead 1st night.

American, AND COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER

MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1866

The following is extracted from a pamphlet published at Boston, on the subject of the approaching Solar Eclipse, to take place this morning.

"At Philadelphia the moon will appear to pass north of the sun's centre, and as seen from thence will not be total. On the contrary, at West Point, about 20 miles north-east of Port Jervis, the moon will pass south of the sun's centre, and as viewed from that place the sun's north side will be visible in the middle of the eclipse; and consequently cannot there be total. But it would be an odd affair to describe this eclipse as it will appear at all places, because the distance of 50 miles will occasion some difference. If we could travel to ourselves to the earth's centre, and could view the eclipse through the dark body of the earth, the sun would appear only on third eclipses; and at London it will be less than a third.

"At the time of this eclipse, the moon's dark shadow will cast a faint spot on the earth's surface of about 100 miles in diameter; and Boston will be in or near the centre of this shadow, and at the time of the middle of the eclipse. Consequently, near Boston, one from Boston, 50 or 60 miles north or south, will see a part of the sun; and to them the eclipse will be total. But as the motion of the shadow is in an easterly direction, those who live in that or a westerly direction will be more likely to see the eclipse total than those differently situated.

"During the eclipse, the moon's motion from the sun through the heavens, will be at the rate of 39 miles every minute of time; and with the same velocity her shadow will travel over the earth's surface, which is almost five times as swift as the motion of a cannon ball. It is true we shall not be sensible of this motion, because we are not in a proper situation to observe it.

"Although the moon's dark shadow will not much exceed 100 miles in breadth; yet her penumbra, or faint shadow will cover an extent of almost five thousand miles on the earth's surface, viz. from eleven degrees (82 degrees north latitude, within which the sun will appear more or less obscured, as the observer is less or more distant from the centre of the shadow. Beyond the above limits the whole body of the sun will appear. This eclipse will probably be seen total in some parts of Africa and in the Atlantic ocean.

"This eclipse is such a novelty in the phenomena of nature, that a similar may not again take place for many succeeding ages.

"This eclipse can be seen with most advantage by a good telescope; but as few persons are possessed of this instrument, perhaps the best substitute is one of the dark glasses of a common quadrant. By this means the sun can be viewed without any offence to the eye. As the sun at that time of the day will be very high in the heavens, it may be convenient to view his image by a common looking glass, by which means he may be seen in any direction; and to look directly into the glass instead of the sun. In this case the darkened glass must be used as in the first instance. The management of this apparatus will not be difficult. Those who are possessed of a seaman's quadrant will find it extremely convenient in viewing the sun. By this instrument, the sun's image can be seen in any position as shall please the observer.

"A common spy-glass may be made to answer extremely well in stead of a telescope. The front glass must be closed by something to intercept the greatest part of the sun's rays to take off the glare of light. Perhaps a piece of very thick green glass will do very well. But every one must try that which best answers his purpose.

"Those who are not possessed of any of the contrivances above mentioned, must have recourse to a piece of common window glass, smoked on both sides sufficiently to prevent any injury to the eye. The glass should be seven inches square to be used with good advantage, and it will be much more convenient than a small piece. The smoke of a common lamp,

is probably the best for this purpose, as the glass will not be so likely to crack.

"Eclipses of the sun are more frequent than those of the moon; but we are more visible eclipses of the moon than of the sun, because a lunar eclipse is seen from all those places on the earth which are situated towards her. Consequently an eclipse of the moon may be seen by one half of the world at one time. But an eclipse of the sun can be seen only at those places, which will lie in the passage of the moon's shadow. It is much like a cloud passing over the sun, which is visible to the adjacent countries, and the sun may be totally eclipsed one place, and not the least obscurity be seen in another.

"In a month or two eclipses in any year cannot be less than two, nor more than three; the number of eclipses in a year is very rare to have more than six, which there are only two eclipses in a year they are always both of the sun; and when there are seven, four are of the sun, and three of the moon.

"A total eclipse of the sun can never happen at any time and place without the moon then appearing larger than the sun. It must take place attended with a concurrence of many other circumstances; so that two total solar eclipses may not happen at the same place for many centuries. There are upon records accounts of such eclipses, which have been seen in different countries, and in different ages of the world.

"In astronomy, eclipses of the moon are of great use in ascertaining the periods of her motion, especially such eclipses as are observed to coincide in all circumstances, and have no long intervals of time between them. In geography, the longitude of places may be found by eclipses of the moon. In chronology, both solar and lunar eclipses serve to determine the time of any past event; there are so many particulars observable in every eclipse, with respect to its quantity, the place where it is visible, if of the sun, and the time of the day or night, that it is impossible there can be two solar eclipses in the course of many ages, which are exactly alike in all circumstances."

"We may therefore plainly see, that every event in nature has a natural cause; and instead of being attended by groundless apprehensions, we must be convinced that it is all the result of a well regulated frame; and that no operation in the visible system, how ever novel or incomprehensible to us, is any aggression from an invisible harmony which prevails in every part. It cannot be expected, that beings situated as we are, can have a perfect knowledge of the design of creation. There are effects produced in the heavens and in the earth, whose origin we cannot trace, and whose causes we cannot explore.

"It is the advantage of the present age, that genius has been directed to its proper channel; that it has involved in its progress the perfection of every art; the improvement of every science; and which has made a delightful transition in the conduct of society, and in the face of things. As the common appearance in nature can generally be traced to natural and rational causes, we have reason to be thankful for the improvements and discoveries which have been made in universal knowledge; and which form a conspicuous contrast between the philosophy of the present day, and the darkness of some of the preceding ages. And as our inquiries have hitherto been so successful, there is reason to hope and believe, that the progress of science in the present period will be such, that future posterity will rise up, and realize the improvements of the nineteenth century."

"To spare the extracts from the Boston pamphlet, which we have imagined would prove interesting to our readers, of this city.

"Of the early knowledge of solar eclipses, the following paragraph, translated from the French, will bear historic testimony.

"Total Eclipses of the sun, are spoken of in Homer and Pindar, in Pliny, book 2d, chap. 12, & in Demosthenes, book 2d.—This last author says, that there were total Eclipses of the sun, at the birth and death of Romulus, when the darkness was as great as midnight. Herodotus informs us, that in the 6th year of the war, between the Lydians and the Medes, during the time of a battle, the day was changed into night. Thales, the Milesian, had foretold its appearance," &c.

Eclipse of the Sun This-Day, from King's Jefferson Almanac, 1866.

Eclipse of the Sun, on the 16th day of June, in the morning; visible, and nearly total. As so large an eclipse of the Sun but very rarely happens in any one place, the calculator, for the amusement of those who delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomena, has been very particular in ascertaining its limits, delineating its different aspects, &c. as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Event and Time. The Eclipse begins at 9 33, Great obscuration 10 55, End 12 27, Duration 2 49, Digits eclipsed, 11 13 on the Sun's north limb.

The moon makes her first impression on the sun's disk about 76 degrees from the Sun's vertex on the right hand. The Eclipse will be total in the northern parts of the United States; its center passing over and very near lakes Michigan and Erie, about the middle of the Geneva country, and very near Albany and New-