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SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866

For Sale,

A handsome GIG and HARNESS. Apply at No. 171, Market-street. August 7 d4t

Cogniac Brandy, Port Wine, &c. JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE.

25 pipes real Cogniac Brandy, of superior quality, 20 pipes of the very first quality Port Wine, suitable for retailing, 10 boxes white Havana Sugar, 4 do. superior Black Tea, and 900 wt. Tamarinds.

JOCOB & WM. NORRIS, 64, Market-street d3c-2aw10t

To Let,

A WELL finished brick HOUSE, with every convenience attached thereto, situate on the corner of Howard and German-streets. To a good tenant the terms will be accommodating. Apply to G. P. Krouse, or to JOHN M. DOSH, 41, South Charles-street. August 12 eod4t

Nankeens & Gurrals.

FOR SALE. EIGHT thousand pieces short YELLOW NANKEENS, two thirds first chop, entitled to debenture on exportation. Also, a number of bales of BEERBOOM GURRAHS, that are stout and very white; at the warehouse of H. Peirce—for cash, or approved notes at sixty days. L. PEIRCE. August 12 d20t

To the Voters

Of the City and County of Baltimore. THE subscriber having devoted several years of his life to obtain a knowledge of the SHERIFF'S business and duties, as Clerk to the three gentlemen who have successively filled that office, and in that capacity endeavored to render every satisfaction to the public. He hopes his character and conduct, on enquiry, will be found such as to meet the approbation of his fellow citizens, whose support he respectfully solicits at the ensuing election for SHERIFF; should he be successful, he pledges himself to execute the duties of the office with industry, fidelity, and humanity. The public's humble servant, JOHN HUNTER. S. June 2

75 casks Claret, 14 bales Paper, 4 cases Chip Hats, covered with silk, 2 do. Crooked Hats, 1 hid. Soft Shelled Almonds, 46 boxes Anelovies, Olives, Capers, and Fruits in Brandy and Liqueurs, 200 boxes Lucca Oil, 300 do. Castile Soap, 20 do. Figs, 2 do. Saffron, 10 sets Alabaster Ornaments, 3 cases Grapes, 1 do. Silks, 50 boxes Perfumery, 15 cases Opium, Just received and for sale, HOLLINS & M'BLAIR. eod8t August 15 August 12

A new arrangement for a pleasant, convenient and cheap RIDE, on the best road, and to and from one of the most handsome retreats in the neighbourhood of Baltimore.

THE public are respectfully informed, that a STAGE will run regularly till the last of October next, between Peck's Inn, GOVENS-TOWN, and Decorsey's, sign of the Phoenix, opposite Christ church, and next to Baltimore-street bridge; to leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock A. M. and Govens-town at 1 o'clock, P. M. and again leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. and lastly on return, leave Govens-town at 7 P. M. Price of fare, each passenger, only 25 cents.

Notice is hereby given, TO all persons indebted to John G. Beck, and Charles Beck, of the city of Baltimore, confectioners, not to pay over to the said J. G. and Charles Beck, any debts owing to them; nor to deliver over any property they may have in their possession, belonging to the said John G. and Charles Beck, as the whole of their property has been assigned to the subscriber, to secure the payment of one thousand dollars. HENRY KEFFER. August 15 d4t

A Black Man TOLERABLY well versed in Kitchen Gardening and taking care of horses, will be instructed of a good situation on application at this office. August 13 d

Sale of Paradise by Auction. On THURSDAY, The 21st instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold at the residence of the late Mr. Frederick, at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, on terms which will then be made known, THE valuable country seat called PARADISE, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. containing 300 acres, situated about one mile from the turnpike gate, on the York road. The land is divided into six lots, and the one which contains the dwelling house and improvements, is 31 acres. The mill with about 7 acres, will be sold separately, as also the wood lots. A plat may be seen at the vendue office, and the premises will be shown by Mr. Edwards, who resides thereon. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r. August 12

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Federal persecution.—We do not wish to insult the feelings of our readers; or we might perhaps go into an elaborate argument on the case, which it becomes our duty to lay before them. Heaven knows that there is matter enough in the text, for the most ordinary commentator to preach upon for hours and days together. But we cannot believe of any man in Virginia, who reads the following report, that his heart is in so torpid a state, as to need being instructed how he ought to feel or what he should think.

To declare in general terms, that the following picture is in the true spirit of the federal party, would be perhaps to involve the innocent with the guilty. It would be to represent the federalists of Virginia like the federalists of Connecticut; and actuated by the same machinery of church and college—equally mean and equally despotic. We believe that federalism, like monarchy, or like any form of government, is modified by the manners of the people where it is found; and that the federalism of one state is not the same as that of another. We believe that even the federalists of Virginia have been extremely oppressive in their reign; witness that memorable day, when the intrepid editor of the Examiner was obliged to correct his proof sheets with a pair of horse-man's pistols by his side. But we believe too, that there is scarce a federalist in Virginia, who will not cast one lamenting sigh over the tyranny of his Connecticut brethren.

This position then it was not our intention to advocate, when we said that the following is in the true spirit of federalism. We meant no more than that it was the true spirit of federal principle; that the Connecticut practice is only one step farther in the same consistent system; and that its genuine instruments are increased by executive energy, alien and sedition laws, navies and armies, prosecutions and prisoners.

Should we be asked for what mighty crime was this poor victim imprisoned, we would answer for one, for which the federal papers are every day receiving the most indulgent impunity. It was for publishing a libel of a certain individual, equally insignificant with Mr. A. or Mr. B. viz. that he had used some indirect influence in obtaining a certain vote. For this alleged libel, "the judgment of the court was, not that he be punished with imprisonment, but that for non-compliance with their order, he should stand committed—i. e. that on failure to pay the debt ascertained against him by said judgment, he should, as in all other cases of debt, be committed to prison."

Some of our readers may suppose that because Selleck Osborn has been thus cruelly punished, he may in some measure deserve it by his vices. Some may represent him to themselves under the character of a rascal, of a blackguard, of a malicious liar, or of some poor miserable dolt of an editor, whose name would scarce have passed his own village, but for the cruel persecution which he has undergone. Some more compassionate than the rest may wish him to be such a man, that the harshness of his feelings may blunt the edge of his punishment. Others in their overflowing kindness towards federal principles and federal courts are willing to adapt the victim to their punishment. They conceive of Mr. Osborn as of a man of austere manners, coarse and unpolished in his person, of contemptible genius and with vices that degrade human nature; unless he was such a man, they deem it impossible that a federal inquisition could have doomed him to such persecution. But those who think thus, know little of Connecticut candour. They know not, that Mr. Osborn is neither a vagrant nor a knave. They know not, that Mr. Osborn is a native of the very state, whose prison is cheered by his presence; so far from meriting what he has endured, that his virtues, his genius, and his improvement entitle him to the most distinguished notice. An orphan in early life he was cast into the printing office of Mr. Dennison of New York, the former partner of James Cheatham. But his ardent desire for literary improvement overleapt all the obstacles of his situation. He devoted all the leisure moments which he could snatch, and the kindness of his master allowed him many more, to the politics and to the music. His honorable labours in each department, were not ineffectual. Many poetical effusions have escaped from his pen, which are distinguished by ease, elegance and beauty. His "Ode to time" which was deemed worthy of republication in one of our preceding numbers, is marked by a grandeur of conception and a pathetic morality that would not have disgraced the English muse. His political attainments are best exhibited in his paper.—To those, who have perused it, no other evidence can be wanting of his liberal views, his industry, his independence, his progressive intellect.

Such is the man "of exalted sentiments, extensive views, and curious observations;" whose genius, like that of Savage, has no charm to ensure him against the unjust persecution of the world. Conduct an enlightened moralist to the jail of Litchfield; shew him Selleck Osborn incarcerated in the same fetid room with maniacs and murderers; shew him S. Osborn surmounting all these external obstacles by the activity of his mind; writing on a small table, or perhaps on a naked stone amidst the faint

glimmerings of his prison light; explain to him his independence, his energy and his genius; and he must begin to lament the perversity of human nature; he will think he has before him an instance of perverted genius, of a strong mind using all its powers for the accomplishment of some nefarious deed: he must conceive S. Osborn, as not less than a murderer or a highway robber, whose crimes have sent him to this dungeon. Tell him however, what his real crime is; tell him that the unfortunate Osborn is "not having the fear of the devil before eyes" has dared to tear the veil from a political friendship, and from Connecticut federalism; tell him that he was the conductor of "The Witness;" and tell him that the very pen which he is now lifting in the darkness of his prison, is laboring to pour forth the light of truth over a benighted state;—tell him, that it is for this, that Selleck Osborn has been doomed to drag out an uncertain existence amidst thieves and murderers, "condemned to pine under the horrid communion of vulgar vice and base born profligacy." Could our moralist forbear to exclaim against that system itself, which must needs be propped by such vicious expedients? Would he not decide upon the profligacy of the end by the infamy of the means? Because S. Osborn could not be answered, would he not say, because the party which he attacks, is too rotten to be defended by argument; therefore is he persecuted by the rigors of what is law and what is not?—Because a section cannot silence the pen of the editor, therefore is his spirit to be broken down, and his mind to be debarr'd from the privilege of clear and uninterrupted thought.

But, young man, go on. You are engaged for a noble, though an arduous cause. Shield yourself in the consolation that your sufferings have obtained you the sympathy; your exertions have commanded the approbation of your republican countrymen. Recollect that those very sufferings may assist you in the effort to emancipate Connecticut. "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the church." Preserve such reflections in your memory, and you will not want the fortitude of the ancient philosophers, who exclaimed, "Tyrrant strike on. You may beat the shell of Anaxagoras, but Anaxagoras himself, thou can't not reach."

But will the republicans of Virginia do nothing to express their just feelings of resentment, which the following recital must stir up? When Calender was condemned on an unconstitutional law, to the Richmond jail, he was consoled by refreshments and by money, in spite of the personal prejudices he had excited. When Matthew Lyon was imprisoned under the same act, subscriptions for him were raised in Virginia. Mr. Holt the editor of the "Bee" was persecuted in Connecticut, and several republicans of this state contributed to his support by subscribing to his paper. Shall then Selleck Osborn, a man of genius, poor and persecuted, with a family to provide for, shall he be permitted to pine, and it may be to perish in a loathsome cell; without their lifting up a single figure to express their indignation or contribute to his comfort?

Subscriptions received at the office of the Enquirer for The Witness, a valuable weekly paper published at Litchfield, Connecticut. Terms of subscription, one dollar per annum paid in advance.

Subscriptions for The Witness, received at the office of the Aurora.

Subscriptions are also received at the office of the American.

From the National Intelligencer.

The Rev. Mr. Weems has laid before the public the following Anecdote and letter of George Wythe, late Chancellor of Virginia. We offer them to our readers under the assurance that, however exalted their opinions may be of this god and great man, they will raise him still higher in their estimation. We hope soon to hear that some pen, worthy of delineating the character of such a man, has undertaken his biography; at once discharging a duty due to the memory of the deceased and to the community of which he was so distinguished an ornament.

"Having been often told that though the honestest man in Virginia, yet he was not the most orthodox, I felt an ardent wish for an opportunity to learn his real sentiments about religion. That opportunity was soon offered. I fell in with him at Richmond—he invited me to dine with him. Being altogether granivorous himself, he gave me a dinner exactly to his own tooth; rice milk, improved with plumbs, sugar, and nutmeg! Choice fare for a Bramin, or an Old Bachelor. It was over this demulcent diet that I let drop expressions which shewed the current of my wishes; he took the hint and with looks of complacency, and accent sweet as those of his native Mocking Bird, he thus unboomed himself.

"Why, sir, as to religion; I have ever considered it as our best and greatest friend. Those glorious views which it gives of our relation to God, and of our destination to heaven; on the easy terms of a good life, unquestionably furnish the best of all motives to virtue; the strongest dissuatives from vice; and the richest cordial under trouble. Thus far, I suppose, we are all agreed; but not, perhaps, so entirely in another opinion

which is, that in the sight of God, moral character is the main point. This opinion, very clearly taught by reason, is fully confirmed by Revelation which every where teaches "That the tree will be valued only for its good fruit?" and, that in the last day, according to our works of love or of hatred, of mercy, or of cruelty, we shall sing with angels, or weep with devils. In short, the Christian Religion (the sweetest and noblest in the world) labours, throughout, to infix in our hearts this great truth, that God is love—and that in exact proportion as we grow in love, we grow in his likeness; and consequently shall partake of his friendship and felicity forever. While others, therefore, have been beating their heads, or embittering their hearts with disputes about forms of baptism, and modes of faith, it has always, thank God, struck me as my great duty, constantly to think of this—"God is love; and he that walketh in love, walketh in God and God in him."

R. Robertson, Esq. Sir,

The suit wherein you were pleased to do me the honour to engage my services, was last week brought to a trial, and has fully satisfied me that you are wrong. Knowing you to be a perfectly honest man, I conclude that you have somehow or other been misled. At any rate I find I have altogether been misled in the affair, and therefore insist on washing my hands of it immediately. In so doing I trust I shall not be charged with any failure of duty to you. As your lawyer's true I owe you every thing—every thing consistent with justice;—against her nulling; nor ever can owe. For justice is appointed of God, the golden rule of all order throughout the universe, and therefore, as involving the greatest of all possible good to his creatures, it must be of all things the dearest to himself. He therefore, who knowingly acts against justice, is a rebel against God, and a premeditated murderer of mankind. Of this crime (which worlds could not tempt me to commit) I should certainly be guilty, were I under my present convictions, to go on with your suit. I hasten therefore to enclose you the fifty dollar note you gave me as a fee, and with it my advice, that you compromise the matter on the best terms you can.

I have just to add, that as conscience will not allow me to say any thing for you, honor forbids I should say any thing against you. But, by all means, compromise and save the costs. Adieu, wishing you that inward sunshine, which nothing outward can darken.

I remain, Dear sir, Yours, GEORGE WYTHE.

BOSTON, August 9.

We have frequent accounts of the appearance of the French squadron from Martinique, off this coast.—On the 1st instant it was spoken about 70 miles south of Sandy Hook, steering N. N. E. This was a pretty direct course for Newport. On Saturday last, it was seen from a vessel arrived here from Norfolk, to the southward of Long-Island, steering a northerly and easterly course.—But on meeting a heavy squall on Saturday afternoon, it put away N. E.

We have not heard of the arrival of this squadron in any American port.—It is, probably bound to Europe, and intentionally avoided the common track from the West Indies, judging that an English squadron must be in pursuit. The ships had not any troops on board; it is not therefore probable they will make an attempt on any of the English settlements in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland.

As the names of some of the ships and commanders of the French squadron, now on our coast—and which we expect will yet furnish interesting intelligence—have been misnamed and misspelt; we have copied them correctly from a late Martinique paper.—

- Le Foudroyant, 80 guns; Rear Admiral Willaumez—Captain Henry. Le Vetezan, 74; Prince Jerome. Le Cassard, 74; Captain Faure. L'Impetueux, 74; Captain Leveyer Belair. Le Patriote, 74; Captain Khrum, L'Eole, 74; Captain Prevot Lacroix. La Valceureuse, 44; Captain Kergarion.

[Though the unhappy circumstance of Monday last, may be considered as obliterating all subordinate considerations; yet in justice to Mr. Austin, we are induced to republish his reply to the infamous publication of Selfridge. The fair ground on which the controversy was submitted to the public, by Mr. Austin, will appear in a perusal of the following communication, which was written previous to any personal altercation on the subject.

If any Editor should insert Mr. Selfridge's publication, it is requested the following may have a place? [Boston Chronicle.]

"Considering it derogatory to enter into a newspaper controversy with one T. O. Selfridge, in reply to his insolent & FALSE publication in the Boston Gazette, of this day; if any gentleman is desirous to know the FACTS on which his impertinence is founded, any information will be given by me on the subject. "BENJAMIN AUSTIN. Boston, August 4."

THENTON, N. J. August 12.

The shafts of death fly thick around us. Old and young are alike its victims. During the last week, a number unusually great, for this place, were consigned to the dreary mansions of the dead. Amongst others, were Mr. Thomas Tindall and John Baum, esq. Mr. Baum was blessed with an affectionate wife & children—was rising to wealth by his industry and economy—respected for intelligence, honesty, sobriety & benevolence—as a magistrate, lately appointed he was becoming highly useful to his neighbourhood—when he was suddenly called hence to be here no more. Mr. Baum was a native of Albany, were his relatives principally reside.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 13.

Departed this life on Sunday evening last. JOHN BENDLETON, Esq.

And in Faquier county, CHARLES MARSHALL, Esq. attorney at law. His death is much regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1866.

Mr. PINKNEY, envoy extraordinary from the United States to the court of St. James, arrived at Liverpool, on the 20th June.

The ship Brutus, capt. Emery, has arrived at Newburyport, in 152 days from Calcutta.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

We have seen a Liverpool price current of American produce, as late as the 13th of June, from which we have made the following quotations:

Table with columns: Tobacco, York & James river, Rappahannock, Potowmack, Georgia, Carolina, Stemmed, Maryland brown, Coloring, Kitesfoot. Duty unpaid lb.

Remark.—The very heavy duty which manufacturers now pay on tobacco, occasions their decidedly preferring the good and qualities; such, therefore, meet a pretty ready sale, whilst the inferior are little enquired for the export demand at present being very limited. The total stock is only about 2500 bbls. and the present quotations are expected to be supported.

After payment of Duty.

Table with columns: GRAIN, Wheat 11s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 70 lbs. Wm. Bush, Rye, Indian corn, Flour, Wheat sup. 45 0-46 0, Fine 45 0-44 0.

No Flour or Meal made from grain, and now be imported into Great Britain, excepting that which is made from Wheat and Oats. Remark.—The demand for improved grain and flour continues limited, which is contrary to the opinion of those who are generally considered the best-informed on the subject. The present quotations are expected to be fully supported, unless the supplies should prove considerable. Enquire.

PRICES AT ST. PIERRES, (Mart.) July 20.

Fish 5 dollars; beef 8 dollars; candles 88 sous; soap 15 sous; sweet oil 8 dollars per box. (The above are bary prices.) Sugar 7 dollars; molasses 40 sous; coffee none.

HAMBURG, May 28.

We are assured that the differences between Prussia and Sweden will be arranged without the effusion of blood. The last letter of his Swedish Majesty to the king of Prussia contains propositions so moderate, that his Prussian majesty thinks he ought to accept them. In the mean time the Swedish squadron of the Baltic continues the blockade of the Prussian ports on that sea; there results from this, it is true, a great inconvenience to the Prussian commerce; but this measure being equally hurtful to the commerce of all the north, we believe that Russia and Denmark will on this subject make energetic representations to his Swedish majesty.

Our readers were some time since informed that the ship Putnam, capt. John Carlton, of Salem, was cut off by the Malays, at the island of Bentang, while the captain was ashore on business. Mr. William Brown, one of the hands, returned home on Monday se'night, and has given some interesting details of this unfortunate affair; which, however, in compliance with a particular request, we forbear to publish, till the return of the captain, which is shortly expected. Suffice it to say, for the present, that Mr. Brown deserves the highest praise for the courage with which he defended the ship, alone, against 16 Malays; whom he completely defeated; but who afterwards returned, and finding the ship abandoned, carried her off. Mr. Brown, after the loss of the ship, obtained a passage to Calcutta in a Portuguese vessel, where he arrived weak and exhausted, from the wounds he had received in the contest. At Calcutta, he found a friend in every American captain there by whom he was supported and nourished till he was able to undertake the voyage home; he mentions with particular gratitude the names of capt. Edwards, of the ship Palles of Salem; and capt. Colesworthy, of Lady Adams, of Nantucket; with the latter of whom he returned to America. [Salem Gaz.]