

FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1866.

John Campbell White & Sons, Are landing for sale,

Imperial Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea, TEAS of the latest importations

2200wt. of Prime Hams, FIT for EXPORTATION, for sale by LEVINUS CLARKSON,

Wanted to Purchase, A GOOD Second-Hand CURRICLE or GIG. Apply at this office.

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

A LIKELY Negro BOY, about twelve years old, who has scrupulous years to serve, and sold for want of employment—a purchaser residing in town would be preferred.

John Campbell White & Sons, HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE, Cognac BRANDY, PIMENTO, and PEPPER.

John Campbell White & Sons, Have received by the brig Hibernia, from Belfast, for sale, 38 hhds Cut Glass, assorted, 6 boxes Irish Linen and Sheetings.

For Sale, About 15,000 lbs. St. Domingo COFFEE, green and of a good quality, entitled to debenture, for terms apply to the subscriber.

To Let, A CONVENIENT two story brick HOUSE and GARDEN, situated in Bridge-street, next door to James Wilson Esq. and lately occupied by Mr. Lloyd Buchanan.

Situation Wanted, A YOUNG French Gentleman, who has been six months in this country, wants to board in a genteel family of this city or state, for the space of twelve or eighteen months.

For Sale, or Rent, THAT large and convenient WAREHOUSE, on Market street, one door above Howard-street, occupied at present by Mr. James Hughes.

John Campbell White & Sons, Have just received for sale, 200 boxes Young Hyson Tea, 151 boxes Hyson Tea, 98 boxes Imperial Tea.

Nankeens & Gurrans, EIGHT thousand pieces short YELLOW NANKEENS, two thirds first chop, entitled to debenture on exportation.

Ben. & Geo. Williams, No. 3, Bowly's wharf—Have for Sale, 47 lbs India GOODS, consisting of Salmopores, Gurrans, Kannahs, Manoodies, Bafias, Savins, Cheeks, Blue Gurrans, Gullinas, and Nankeens, Gills and Romall Handkerchiefs.

Notice is hereby given, THAT I intend to petition the county court for Queen Ann's county, to be held the fourth Monday in October next, to extend to me the benefit of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session in the year eighteen hundred and five.

40 bls. Tennessee COTTON, 2000 lbs. Seneca SNAKE-ROOT, 800 lbs. Black do., 1000 lbs. BEES-WAX—For sale by S. & T. JONES.

For Sale, On board the schooner John, George Russell, master, lying at the lower end of Bowly's wharf, About 2000 bushels New Richmond BRAN.

To Let, TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smiths wharf. Immediate possession of one can be given, and of the other on the 1 June next.

Hatters' Fur, RUSSIA HARE and CONEY WOOL of the very best quality, for sale by CHS. GHEQUIERE & H. KUNCKEL.

Post-Office, Baltimore, August 25, 1866. Letters for the British packet Princess Mary, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock noon, on Monday, the 1st September.

Claret Wine, 250 cases first quality Medoc CLARET WINE, entitled to debenture, is just received and offered for sale on accommodating terms, by ISAIAH MANKIN.

Charles C. Egerton, OFFERS FOR SALE, 1232 cases Medoc, Castinac & Branne Mowton CLARET, of superior quality, 7 years old, 329 cases common CLARET, 153 do. WINE DE GRAVE, 20 do. CORDIAL, 4700 wt. CARACAS COCOA, 22 half hhds. Graves' WHITE WINE, 6 bales containing FLANDERS CHECK, NAPKINS, and 3-4 BRINS.

Nicholas S. & D. Jones, Have removed to No. 12, Bowly's wharf, where they have for sale, 1800 Demijohns, 100 boxes negro Pipes, 100 kegs best English Gun Powder, 5 tons Patent Shot, assorted, 4 tons Bar Lead, 3000 lbs. prime Green Coffee, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Imperial Teas, Lisbon Wine, Antigua and Jamaica Spirits, with a general assortment of Groceries, which they will sell low for cash, or acceptances in town.

To Let, A WAREHOUSE, No. 79, Smith's wharf. Apply as above. August 27

Captains of vessels and others ARE REQUESTED TO TAKE NOTICE THAT the subscribers have obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the estate of Elias Sweeney, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased.

Wants a Situation, IN a retail store, or in any other genteel employment, a young Man who can give satisfactory testimonials of his attention to business and desire to promote his employer's interest.

From the Liverpool WITNESS—July 16.

SENATOR TRACY: The conduct of this man, in some late instances, is too reprehensible to be passed over in silence.

One of this upright and candid Senator's constituents, considering very naturally that Mr. Tracy ought to know and probably did know what passed at Washington last session, enquired as he had a right to do, respecting the appropriation of two million of dollars, about which so much clamor has been made.

And what did it please this very honorable Senator to reply, to a question so pertinent, and so important; and to which he was, or ought to have been, so abundantly able to give a plain and decided answer?

Did he say that 2,000,000 dollars had been sent to France, on the demand of Bonaparte; or that it had been sent at all?

No—he dare not say this directly—it would have brought him at an issue which must have led to certain detection of his falsehood.

Or did he say (as Mr. Dana did the other day, when crowded hard) that the simple sum of the business was neither more nor less than an appropriation by congress of 2,000,000 dollars, to enable the president to carry into effect such negotiations as might be made with foreign nations in the recess of congress?

No—This was too near the truth for the interest of federalism. Mr. Tracy is too cunning to let loose upon federalism its greatest enemy, TRUTH—Mr. Tracy knows better what federalism stands on? What did Mr. Tracy, then?

Why the very honorable Senator Tracy replied to this plain question put to him by a constituent, in a way which might avoid both these difficulties—and which might leave an impression by insinuation, which he dare not make by assertion; which might enable him to inculcate error without committing himself.

In short, the very honorable Mr. Tracy replied to the question by an evasion, as mean and despicable in its nature and design, as it was mischievous in its tendency.

When this constituent asked of Mr. Tracy some information respecting the two millions, accompanied by a significance of manner for which this honorable man is noted, was in substance, this—"My friend, whatever hands the money may go through it goes to grease the wheels of government (or the administration.)"

Now, it may be said, where is the harm of all this? Mr. Tracy's words will bear a very innocent construction—

Well, but was it not an evasion? Its effect upon the man was certainly such that he went home with the full conviction that the reports about "TRIBUTE," &c. were in part, if not wholly true. We are told Mr. Tracy is in the habit of treating the public in this way.

Why this evasion—why suffer error to remain, when it was easy to remove it? Why but from a conviction, that to remove error was to remove the foundation of federalism.

If tribute has been sent, a virtuous Senator should proclaim it to the people; if not, a Senator should be the last to suffer, much less to encourage, an error which tends to break every fibre that attaches the affections of the people to their rulers.

If tribute had been in fact sent, or appropriated, what should prevent Mr. Tracy from saying it at once? The injunction of secrecy is taken off. Is Mr. Tracy's affection for the present administration such as to induce him to conceal the disgraceful fact, to save its popularity? In short, can any body doubt, that if tribute had been sent, every federal member, especially those of Connecticut, would have eagerly improved every opportunity to detail a fact so well calculated to disgrace the present administration?

And yet not one of those members has ever asserted that tribute has been granted, whatever they may have done by shrugging of shoulders, winks, hints and evasions. On reflection, these very evasions themselves are good proof of the untruth of what they would otherwise be eager to assert directly.

Newspaper calumnies against the government, like that now under consideration, are disgraceful enough, heaven knows. But the conduct of members of that government, who cannot but know the truth, in this case, and who not only suffer what they know to be false to circulate uncontradicted all around them, but meanly and wickedly evade the question when they are applied to for information, is such as deserves public censure, and ought to excite public indignation.

A member of congress is a servant of the public. The business he does is expressly in behalf of the people; they have as much right to demand an account of their business, as a merchant has to demand his books from his clerk.

What shall we say of a servant, if, when called to give an account of his business, by his employer, he evades the question?

Fellow Citizens! it is time to shew these men that you are, and will be supreme—that you will not be galled with pitiful evasions by your public servants. Let every man, when opportunity occurs, apply to one or more of our members, and request and insist on knowing the plain truth respecting the two millions. They dare not say that tribute has been granted. If they tell you precise truth, you will know how much dependence can be

placed on such papers as the Monitor, Courant, &c. If they evade, you will know, at the next election of national legislators, how much to depend on them.

On a subject which must either disgrace the government or its accusers, we cannot take too much pains to inform ourselves; the safety of our nation depends on the correct information of the people. To seek and find truth—to cherish its friends and discard its enemies, is the sum of our political duty.

CHILICOTHE, August 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the upper part of this state, to his friend in Chillicothe, received a few days ago.

DEAR SIR, I sincerely congratulate you, on the growing strength and prosperity of our happy state. From the returns of the militia since the spring review, I find that each company in this regiment will average one hundred men, previous to the enrollment of two rifle companies, and it has been ascertained that more than seven hundred waggons with emigrants, came into this state last summer and fall, by this road, besides a great number with pack horses, and it is generally believed there will be a greater number this fall."

On the above extract the editors cannot but remark, that accounts from the lower part of the state, as well as the middle, all conspire to verify the description given in the National Intelligencer of the 21st of July last, where it says, "contemplate the population of the flourishing state of OHIO. See it rising with a rapidity, with a precedent to importance and respectability, &c. &c."

Surely then, some of our great men, who manage our public affairs, in the state of Ohio, are deserving the confidence of a grateful people, when it is so clearly ascertained that we are in so prosperous a situation, and so highly respected in our sister states.

For want of an accurate knowledge of our finances we cannot say, only from general reports, that our funds are equally prosperous, and that while the revenue produces upward of fifty thousand dollars this year—the state spares twenty-five thousand dollars of it to the several counties for county purposes—and the remaining twenty-five thousand more than meets the public expenditures. We do hope therefore, that while public censure is so liberally cast upon some of our great men (as they are called) that the precious will be separated from the vile, and all receive their just reward, censure where censure is due—and respect where praise is due.

Communication made to the governor by Wapapiorway, or Blue Jacket, Tecometha & Quitomeha, three principal chiefs of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, accompanied by George Blue Jacket, and John Logan, two of their young men.

GOVERNOUR, We are happy to see you to day, and to see that your family are all well; we thank the Great Spirit for permitting us to meet together, and we inform you, that we are all well, and also, all our women and children.

GOVERNOUR, We have been distressed that some of both the white people and Indians have, since the last fall, been constantly stirring up mischief, and reporting that we were preparing for war. We have found out the three principal persons who have been most active in causing all this trouble. It appears that Dishnut, Patrick Fisher, at Greenville, and Wills, of Fort Wayne, got offended with the Shawneys at Greenville, and they with the chiefs at Taw town, have been endeavoring to excite war, by inventing and spreading malicious lies back and forward. They would come and tell the Indians, that the white people were preparing to come and destroy all the Indians, and then they would go and tell the white people, that the Indians were assembling in bodies and were preparing to make war upon them, and thus they tried to keep both sides in an uproar, and it seems that their malicious conduct and lies has extended all the way to Detroit, and caused an alarm there.

GOVERNOUR, We are getting to be old men, and you also are getting too old a man to pay any regard to, or to believe such idle reports without a better foundation for them. One of us was at the Federal city four years ago, to see the President; when he saw the president he found that all was right, and that nothing was wrong, and that the President wanted to see all the Indians, with their women and children fixed comfortably.—We were very happy when the President gave us such good satisfaction, and promised the chiefs, that the friendship which existed between the people of the United States and the Indians should never be broke again, (here the chiefs presented the governor a silver medal to look at, which the President gave them, suspended by a double silver chain, on one side was the portrait of Mr. Jefferson, with his name—and on the other, two hands clasped, two pipes above and an olive branch below, with the motto, "peace and Friendship.")

GOVERNOUR, You know as well as we do, that the giving and receiving this token of friendship was sincere on both sides. Our old chiefs long ago made friendship with the United States, but it has not been strictly attend-

ed to—we have come now to renew our friendship that it may never be interrupted again. The Shawneys have hitherto been scattered about in parties, which we have found has been attended with bad consequences; we are now going to collect them all together at one town, that the chiefs may keep them in order, and prevent drunkenness from coming among them, and try to raise corn and stock to live upon. When we are settled at our new town at Greenville, if bad reports come either from bad Indians or bad white people, (for there are bad ones on both sides) we will pay no attention to them any more, but we will mind our own affairs and live quietly.—We now call you brother, and we assure you we now talk to you in good truth, and that we will never as long as the Shawneys live, be other than brothers and friends.

Brother, We have now become the best friends, and we will never let our friendship be broke again forever—but we will apply all our time in providing for our women and children, that they may live comfortably. We will now go to Detroit to see Gov. Hull, to talk with him, and to contradict the bad reports that were there, and renew our friendship.

We desire that you will pay no attention to any bad reports, if any bad people should raise any more about us; and we desire that you will let your white people on the frontiers know, that we have been to renew our friendship with you, and that you will give us a few lines to shew both our people and yours when we go home, that we have been to see you, and that peace and friendship is renewed, to be broke again no more forever.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant in London, dated June 21, 1866, to his friend in the city of Washington.

I trust Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Munroe will adjust the differences amicably with this government; I know our present administration are much more favorably inclined than that under Mr. Pitt. The uniform conduct of Mr. Munroe since his residence here has brought him into confidence and estimation. I think when Mr. Pinkney comes here the result of their negotiation will terminate favorably to both countries. I am inclined to believe we shall soon make a peace with France: not that I think it will be durable; its continuance now does not rest on any attainable object; we cannot carry on the war forever, and we have only the choice of two evils."

The federal prints are busy in the endeavour to impress the public with the belief that our affairs with Britain were in the fairest way of adjustment until the arrival of the non-importation act; since which they say they have taken a different turn. They even go so far as to advise us that dispatches have been received by the government to this effect.

That federalists should thus disclose the secrets of the cabinet is not at all surprising, since they have established their claim to being the best informed part of the community. For ourselves we lay claim to no official knowledge on this subject; but we have information derived from the most respectable private sources, that justify us in contradicting this statement in the most unqualified terms. This information warrants the belief, that so late as the middle of June the British ministry had not indicated any indisposition to an accommodation of differences, and that the non importation act, referred to, had excited no sensation adverse to such accommodation. Let it be recollected that our latest date from England merely announces the arrival of Mr. Pinkney at Liverpool.

Could we rationally expect an adjustment before the arrival of a minister, specially charged with aiding Mr. Monroe in the negotiation, and with carrying, not merely the instruction of his nation? Under such circumstances Mr. Fox would naturally wait for Mr. P.'s arrival before he went into detail on the points of negotiation; and it is probable that Mr. Monroe, from that delicacy which is well known to be a part of his character, would abstain from urging matters to a crisis. We cannot dismiss this topic without cautioning our readers against the gross & frequent misrepresentations of federal prints with regard to our foreign relations. Dispatches are unblushingly alleged to be received, without the least foundation, and their contents stated, with out the least regard to truth.

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