

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866.

Baltimore Price-Current.

Table of market prices for various goods including ship, beef, bacon, butter, coffee, cotton, flour, grain, hops, iron, lumber, oil, sugar, and spirits.

Wanted, A WET NURSE; none need apply, but those who can bring with them good recommendations. Enquire at this office. September 4 d4t

Payson & Smith, Have just received by the ship Polly, Williams Turner, master, from Newport, and offer for sale, viz. 12 boxes best white Tickenburg, 4 boxes brown Flemish Linen, 4 boxes white Flims do, 7 boxes Checks and Listados, 2 boxes broad Bretonnes, 4 boxes narrow do, 8 boxes Plaitilla, 2 boxes Cress-a-la-Morlaix, 3 boxes Rouane, 1 box Cassatillo, 12 boxes white Havana Sugar, 8 boxes brown do. ALSO IN STORE, Molasses; Russia and Raven's Duck; Spermaceeti and Mould Candles; Sherry Wine; boxes Cod Fish; barrel No. 1, Beef; navy and prime Pork; white and brown Soap; No. 2, Beef; Brandy; Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, &c. September 4 d10c

Sale by Auction. It is just arrived in the brig Ann & Mary, Barry, and will be sold on O'Donnell's wharf, near the head of Frederick street dock, on Saturday the 6th instant, at 12 o'clock, on a liberal credit. 46 pipes of the very first quality Lisbon WINE. 30 quarter casks do. 1500 bushels Lisbon Salt. 28 boxes Lemmons. 5 bales walnuts. ALSO, 12 pipes of choice Port WINE. 26 quarter casks do. THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r. September 2

Sale by Auction. On SATURDAY, The 6th September, at 3 o'clock, in the afternoon, will be sold, by order of the Orphans' court, on account of the estate of James Somerville, deceased, on terms that will be made known at the time of sale, A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Side Boards, Dining and Tea Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Carpets, &c. with a variety of KITCHEN FURNITURE. Also, 10 shares Chesapeake Insurance Stock, 1 do. United States Bank do. 1 do. Maryland do. do. 2 do. Water do. do. 1 do. in the Baltimore Library Company 1 do. in the Baltimore Dancing Assembly. And immediately after the above, will be sold on Smith's wharf, 1 six inch Cable 1 Wheat Fan VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's. September 4

Dividend. THE president and directors of the Bank of Maryland, have declared a Dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock, for the half year, which will end on the 7th inst.—on the 8th the same will be ready to pay the stockholders, or their legal representatives. By order R. WILSON, Cashier. September 4 d5t

Just Received, Per Gm's No. 100 packet, and offered for sale, 55 hds. Molasses, 9 hds. 4th proof Jamaica Rum, 750 Demijohns. Also on hand, 12 pipes Lisbon Wine, 4 do. Port do. 950 pieces Burr Stones. Apply to JOHN RANDALL, 95, Bowly's wharf. d4t September 4

George Grundy & Nephew, Have imported in the ships Abena and Boston, from Liverpool, Fine and superfine Cloths, Bocking Biz-z and Flannels, Half thick and Kerseys, Plains and Forest Cloths, Twilled and plain Coatings, Lion Skins, Rose and striped Blankets, Benner's Corals and Swansdowns, Constitution Corals and Velyeteens. ALSO, Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery. TO LET, A Brick WAREHOUSE on Rogers's alley, and a frame DWELLING HOUSE, on the same lot, fronting on Clitham-street. September 4 col4t

INDIA GOODS. Lately imported via Philadelphia, the following Calcutta goods, 70 bales Beerboon Gurrahs 30 bales Mamoody's 10 do. saana 10 do. Cassas 2 do. Sannahs 6 do. Bafas 10 do. Checks 3 do. Gilla and Sooty Romals. 2 do. Custahs, 4 do. Chintz, 3 do. Bandanna and Choppas Handkerchiefs, 1 do. Palempores, For sale on low terms, and liberal credit, by BEN. & GEO. WILLIAMS. d10c0t September 3

Isaiah Mankin, 69, Smith's wharf, HAS received by the schooner Betsy, capt. Greene, and other arrivals from Boston, a further supply of Codfish, in boxes, Pickled Salmon, in kegs and Boston Bay Meckarel, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms. September 3 d4t

To Let, THAT elegant three story brick dwelling HOUSE, formally owned by Mr. Valk, in Pratt-street, with every convenient back building adjoining thereto, coach-house, stables, &c. Possession will be given on the 11th of October next. ALSO, A convenient and well finished three story brick dwelling HOUSE, in Water-street, with or without stables. For terms apply at No. 6, Calvert-street, to W. SMITH. d September 3

Stray Cow. CAME to the farm of Mr. John Morfoot, the first of August last, a stray red COW about 9 or 10 years old; on the left leg two white spots and the right one crumpled horns, and a star in her forehead; white belly; short tail, with the end white; a white spot on the right side; no ear marks. The owner may get his cow by coming to the farm, on Chesnut Ridge, distant from Baltimore about fifteen miles. September 4 d4t

Two Gentlemen Boarders CAN be accommodated with board and lodging at No. 89, Market street, if immediate application is made. Also wanted as above immediately, a Woman to do house work and cooking. A slave would be preferred. September 1 col4t

From the National Regis. When a few aspiring men by artificial means, such as a pretence to an extraordinary regard for religion and order, have once attached to themselves a number of the well-meaning citizens—The spirit of party is created—The blind spirit of party, that mistakes its friends for its enemies, and "turns the sword of every man upon his fellow." It is in vain now to reason. A duped partizan, like a dog shaken by the ears, becomes attached to the very hand that cruelly sets him on to fight. In vain do you lay before him a long string of facts, all pointing one way, and a thousand instances of inconsistent conduct, all naturally tending to convince. The prejudice of party excuses, palliates, winks out of sight; or turns its head away, and will not see.

When lately the British Courts had added another flagrant injustice to many which we had already received; our merchants were all full of memorials to Congress; full of patriotism, and ready to forego, for a time, all the profits of their trade, and submit to embargo, non importation, or any other measure. Congress would, as they expressed themselves soon after, debate away the session, and do nothing; and this would afford an occasion, which they covet above all things to fault the administration. When therefore, they saw WRIGHT's bill, they were astonished: What talk of treating British Commanders as robbers and pirates! a very madman this Mr. WRIGHT! who knew nothing of the British Navy. When GREGG's non importation resolution was offered, they said it was "a war measure." Great Britain would immediately fall to taking our merchantmen in all parts of the world. And when NICHOLSON's motion for a partial non-importation was made; then the speeches of JOHN RANDOLPH were all their boast. His speeches, which they printed in all the federal papers, and say that not one of the republican printers has seen fit to publish them. One single extract shall be sufficient to shew the inconsistency of all our federal memorializing merchants. "But I ask," says Randolph "what is the carrying trade in dispute? Is it the fair, the usual, the accustomed Carrying Trade, which takes our cotton, tobacco, flour, fish and lumber to market? No! It is a mere covering for enemy's property; a mere veiling of sugar and coffee under the neutral flag. If, Sir, this great agricultural country is to be governed by Salem, Boston, New-York, Baltimore and Charleston, we had better go about our business, and let those towns choose a committee of Public Safety. For my part, I have no hesitation in saying, I will not mortgage my farm for this traffic. It is not the fair, accustomed trade;—it is a fungus; a mushroom commerce, to gratify the spirit of mercantile avarice, that we are to be plunged into a war."

How ill does this agree with the long arguments used in the memorial!!! But say some of our blind federalists—RANDOLPH and all our federal merchants were for building a navy, and going to war openly and honorably.—They did not like this "milk and water, half-may measure that would certainly produce a war." Then take another extract from Randolph's speech. "This is not my only objection to a Naval war. I was against it in 1798. I am against it now. I do not believe any thing in this Great Land animal the United States, mammoth wading out into the ocean to fight the monsters of the deep; and getting his proboscis bitten off by the Shark. "But will you not fight for the carrying trade? not without I am certain it will be to some purpose, I am not in favour of risking the prosperous condition of this country in a contest with the Mistress of the ocean." He will not go to war with G. B. at any rate. If she impresses our seamen, and forces them on board her ships of war to fight her battles; if she takes our merchant ships; she is so strong we cannot fight her. Non intercourse will irritate her to take all the rest of our ships, and bombard our seaport Towns about our ears."

We must submit—we must negotiate—accordingly Randolph moves to discharge the committee, and thinks it improper to do any thing on the subject pending a negotiation. And every federalist votes with him. This is a specimen of their National Honor and National Spirit.

But observe the other part of the drama. Spain disputes the bounds in one particular part of our late purchase of Louisiana, and endeavours to hold possession of the disputed territory—This is an unpardonable violation of National Honor. We must at all events go to war with Spain for our national honor. Nor hear a word about negotiation. If she offers to sell us all the Floridas at one third part of their value including all the disputed territory; we must not purchase; because France wants money; and it is France that induced Spain to make the offer. It will be a tribute to France. Let us put a case. Two neighbouring farmers dispute about the bounds, in one particular part of their farms. The piece in dispute, say, is one half an acre. They are upon the eve of an expensive lawsuit; when a creditor perhaps a usurious, cruel, hard, tyrannical creditor, calls sharply on one of those farmers for money—I his induces him to offer his neighbor, his whole farm, disputed part and all, at a very cheap rate. The purchase is made, and the money goes to the cruel creditor. Is it a parallel case? we ask of

all who do not choose to retain prejudice, whether the purchaser pays tribute to the tyrannical creditor or not? Jefferson, in his notes declared that husbandmen were the chosen people of God. And Federalists have been constantly exclaiming that Virginia policy would neglect the merchant and the sailor; and was partial only to agriculture. Crowninshield, and the Republicans of New-England, are the favourers and avengers of Commerce, and all our federalists have joined Randolph of Virginia... We must not, they say, "wade out into the ocean to fight the monsters of the deep." Who does not see a predilection for England? who will not observe an itching inclination to fault our government?

NEW YORK, September 2. The city inspector reports the death of 10 men, 16 women, 28 boys, and 14 girls, during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. of consumption 5 (2 men aged 20 and 58, and 2 women aged 21, 22, and 24 years) convulsions 8, decay 3, dropsy 4, dysentery 4, bilious fever 1, remittent fever 1, typhus fever 2, inflammation of the brain 1, pleurisy 1, scurvy 1, sprue 1, still born 1, sudden death, suicide by cutting his throat 1, tetting 2, whooping cough 8, and 1 of worms. 19 were of or under the age of one year, 17 between 1 and 2, 6 between 2 and 3, 4 between 10 and 20, 9 between 20 and 30, 8 between 30 and 40, 2 between 40 and 50, 2 between 50 and 60, and 1 between 60 and 70. Total number, 68.

Captain Blagge, who arrived here yesterday from Leghorn, informs, that on the 20th June, off Malaga, he passed through a convoy of twenty-two sail, with troops from Gibraltar, for Sicily. On the 28th, Lieutenant Governor Fox, Commandant of Gibraltar, and suite, sailed in the Orion, of 74 guns, for Messina, to take command of the forces in Sicily. At the same time 2 convoys, one from Cork, and the other from Portsmouth, in all 62 sail, arrived at Gibraltar, with troops, in place of the De Rolles and the 42d regiment, both of which were to embark immediately for Sicily. It was rumored at Gibraltar, that Sir Sidney Smith, commanding the blockading squadron off Naples, had taken the three small islands of Vecchia, Procta, and Capra, lying in the mouth of the Bay of Naples; and that he had sent to Admiral Knight at Gibraltar, for gunboats, as he meditated an attack on Minorca.

Fire.—This morning between twelve and one o'clock, the city was alarmed with the cry of fire, which appeared to be in the printing Office of Lang & Turner. How it was occasioned no one can tell, as there was no person in the time of its breaking out; but the flames had got to such a head before assistance arrived, that all efforts to save either the building or its contents were fruitless. By this disastrous accident, (the second experienced by the same office within 4 years) the proprietors of the New-York Gazette have met with a heavy loss. We trust the generosity of their numerous patrons will contrive to lighten the misfortune of two such industrious, obliging and deserving young men. The following is just sent us as their own hasty account of the affair. "A most unfortunate accident which occurred last night, has prevented the Editors of the New-York Gazette from publishing their paper as usual this morning. Soon after it was prepared for press, the office accidentally took fire, which destroyed their printing materials, their books of accounts, &c. To their patrons they deem an apology unnecessary for the suspension of their paper for a few days until they can collect the necessary materials to resume their business. The New-York Gazette shall soon appear on a new type, and the editors will make every exertion to render it no less valuable and interesting to their subscribers."

American, Commercial Daily Advertiser. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1866. Electors of the Senate. For Kent county.—James Scott and Dr. John Maxwell. The Lucinda, Baker, hence has arrived at Boston. Extract of a letter from captain Murphy, of the brig Actress, to the Editor, dated QUARANTINE GROUND, Sept. 4. "On the 23d of August, the day previous to my leaving the Havanna, the Pomona a Spanish frigate of 36 guns, from Vera Cruz, was taken about 2 leagues to the eastward of the Moro, by two English frigates, the Arathusa and Hanson, after a close action of sixteen minutes—Although the Spanish frigate was assisted by seven gun boats, (one of which was blown up, and another sunk) and a battery of 11 guns. Previous to the action there was a considerable quantity of money landed from the frigate, reported to be the property of the King; but the English took with the ship half a million of dollars; it was reported the commander of the Spanish frigate lost his life in the action, the number of others is not mentioned; but suppose considerable from the

closeness of the action and heavy. On the 25th, I fell in with three ships, a little to the northward of the Double-headed Shot Keys, one of them appearing much disabled, another had her masts, standing to the northward through the Florida Gulf—These I suppose to be the three aforementioned vessels; it must be observed, that at the time of this action, there was an 80 gun ship then in harbor, but unfortunately her two top masts were down and could not be got ready until the day after the action. On the 30th, in lat. 34, 40, about 17 leagues to the eastward of Cape Hatteras, fell in with a brig or schooner, copper bottomed, and black all above the copper, her counter appeared to be white; she being very low in the water abaft, could discover no name, her bowsprit standing, but no masts; there being a heavy sea could make no further observations, than that she appeared to be about 60 tons."

FOR THE AMERICAN. INFORMATION TO THE PUBLIC.

He that is first in his own cause seemeth just a but his neighbor cometh and seeth cleth him. Proverbs, 17. c. 18v. IT seems that the president and Directors of the Baltimore and Reisters-Town turnpike road, have now fixed it from Reisters-Town to Winchester agreeably to their own minds; having left the straight direction which was laid out from Reisters-Town to Winchester about ten years ago, by men who were appointed by an act of assembly for that purpose, who were disinterested, and men of respectability, but the motion not being confirmed, it seems through forgetfulness in the commissioners. The president and directors knowing that according to law, no road is to be moved off the bed except the distance be shortened, but being very assiduous to take the old route, and feeling great perturbation, not knowing which way to turn, they concluded to leave it to the judgment of Luther Martin (as I am informed) and after a long pause he told them that as matters were, they were safe in so doing, so we have a road laid out now complete, on the old route from Reisters-Town to Winchester, with forty-four crooks in it, as I am informed by a gentleman who saw the plan and coun'd the courses. So that instead of shortening the distance it is abundantly lengthened all but a mile; but it is done to accommodate the public they say, and to save expenses! I ask it is accommodating the public to turn them almost a mile out of their way. We will state it—suppose one hundred waggons should travel from Winchester to Reisters-Town in one day, which in all probability it may be the case, then there is near one hundred miles lost; we may add to these stages, chairs, horsemen and footmen which may travel it on the same day. And at a moderate computation what would this amount to in a century? But the president has said that it would take two thousand dollars more every mile to make a road on the straight direction than it will on the old route, but this is easier said than proved—I do not say that the president did not mean what he said, for the best of men may err in judgment. Richard Choats has taken a view of the straight direction, and says he has not seen a better road laid out in Baltimore county, and surely he has had hills enough taken down by the wheelbarrow-men, and valleys enough filled up, to be a competent judge of that work. But there were others with Mr. Choat that viewed the straight direction, men of respectability & disinterested, and most of them I believe were unanimously agreed that the road might be made at as-reduced an expence on the straight direction as it would on the old route, the materials being so plenty on the straight direction, and both ground and stone a free gift. As there will be very near a mile lost on the old route which is almost ten thousand dollars lost, add this to the materials on the straight direction, and it will make a handsome compensation for cutting all the timber out of it. But to conclude, I am fully of the opinion the road was carried on the old route to accommodate individuals to the great disadvantage of the public. Having cast some light on the subject, I hope some abler hand will step forward. I will leave it to the judgment of the public, whether the omission in the commissioners, in not confirming the location of this road, alters the intention of the general assembly for a direct road. I am, as ever, a well-wisher to the Public.

JAMES O. CROMWELL. N. B. I do not mean that this road is carried altogether on the old route without some alterations, but it might as well in my opinion. J. O. C. From the Philadelphia Gazette. With respect to the contents of the following letter, we can merely say, that it is derived from the most respectable authority: Extract of a letter from New-York, September 1—"By the papers of to day, you will be led to believe that peace was at hand on the 8th of July; the captain of the Minerva however says, that when he left Plymouth, which was on the 13th or 14th of July, all prospects of it had vanished. He gave his Plymouth papers of these dates to a British man of war."

Last evening anchored in Hampton Roads, the French Frigate Sybelle, of 40 guns, under Jury Top-Masts, having lost