

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1866.

To the Voters

Of the city and county of Baltimore. In compliance with the wishes of a number of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the next SHERIFFALTY...

JERU BOULDIN.

William Merryman

Informs his friends and the voters of the city and county at large.

THAT he continues to solicit their patronage for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election.

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN, HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF...

JOHN KERNS

To the Voters

Of the City and County of Baltimore. GENTLEMEN, THE subscriber having devoted several years of his life to obtain a knowledge of the SHERIFF'S business and duties...

JOHN HUNTER.

TO THE VOTERS

OF THE City and County of Baltimore. Henry Trapnall,

At the last Election was placed on the return by the disinterested approbation of his friends in well deserved and acknowledged manner...

JOHN HUNTER.

No Shaving.

TICKETS in St. Paul's Parish Lottery, (the grand drawing of which will take place on the 20th inst.) at a moderate discount, given for prizes...

SAM VINCENT,

Evening School

FOR TEACHING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, Number 8, Water-street, between South and Calvert streets.

THE subscriber grateful for the attention and confidence with which he has been honored, respectfully informs his friends and the public...

J. BROWN.

Ben. & Geo. Williams,

No. 3, Bowly's wharf. Have for Sale, 47 bales India GOODS, consisting of Salem, Gurrals, Samahs, Mamoodias, Bafus, Saws, Checks, Blue Gurrals, Guinea, and Nankeens, Gilla and Romal Handkerchiefs.

Also, Russia and Ravens Duck, Russia Shertings, 19 pipes 4th proof, Straits, white Brandy, 50 do Cognac Wine, 60 half pipes Catalonia white and red Wine, Moscovado sugar, in hbls. and barrels, White and brown Havana Sugar.

The whole of the above articles are entitled to drawback.

25 pipes 1st & 4th proof French Brandy, New England Rum in hbls. and barrels, New York and Baltimore Park Mackerel and Chocolate.

August 21. d102aw8\*

For Sale, 6,000 bushels Liverpool Fine SALT, 80 hbls. MOLASSES.

For terms apply to LLEVERING & NEILMS. d102aw7t

INDIA GOODS.

Lately imported via Philadelphia, the following Calcutta goods, 70 bales Beambon Gurrals, 30 bales Mamoooy's, 19 do. Samahs, 10 do. Cassias, 2 do. Samahs, 6 do. B. Gas, 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. September 3. d102aw8\*

Irish Linens.

Alex. Brown & Son, HAVE received per the Abena and Fame, a general assortment of 7-8 and 4 1/2 Linens, 5-1 Shirting, Diaper, Long Lawns, Dowls, and Brown Holland, Which are now opening at their Irish Linen Warehouse, No. 8, Calvert street. September 11. d102aw8\*

NEW LINE,

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE PACKETS for the accommodation of passengers and transportation of goods by the way of the old Court House Point, on Elk River, New Castle, on the Delaware. The public are respectfully informed, that on SUNDAY NEXT, the 13th inst., convenient and expeditious line of Packets and stages, will commence running between the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where passengers will be accommodated in a very superior style.

A Packet, with elegant accommodations will leave Bowly's wharf, Baltimore, at nine o'clock every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and with a favourable wind, will arrive at the Court House Point in five hours, at any rate in the course of the same day—where good stages, with careful and experienced drivers, are provided for the conveyance of passengers to New Castle. A packet will leave New Castle, for Philadelphia, immediately after the arrival of the passengers, which, with a favorable wind, will arrive in three hours and a half. And it is positively conditioned, that no unnecessary delay shall take place, to prevent expediting the trip.

A Packet will leave Paul Beck's wharf, the next below Market street wharf in Philadelphia, for New Castle, every day in the week, Saturday excepted, and on the arrival of passengers at New Castle, they will be immediately sent on to the Court House Point, where a Packet will always be ready to receive and convey them to Baltimore. The subscribers have erected good and substantial wharfs and warehouses at the Court House Point and New Castle, for the reception of goods, and have appointed competent persons to receive and forward them as soon as possible; and they have established public Houses at the same places, where passengers can be accommodated with Fish, Crabs, and Wild Fowl, when in season, and every other delicacy which a rich, fertile, and highly cultivated country will afford—and need be under no apprehensions of detention from low tides in either the Delaware or Chesapeake Bay—the landing on Elk River is 7 to 8 miles below Frenchtown, and the navigation to the wharf sufficiently good for ships of 300 tons; in New Castle they possess the same advantages, having 16 feet water directly along side the wharf.

The importance of thus shortening the distance on the Elk River must be obvious to every traveller.

The subscribers think it almost unnecessary to make any comments on the advantages of this line, over every other yet established—they flatter themselves that their packets will be found superior in point of accommodations and sailing, to any others in the United States. The four packets in the Chesapeake Bay, are commanded by the four old captains, that formerly sailed the Frenchtown Packets, viz Trippe, Taylor, Ferguson and Owens, who are all interested; and those in the Delaware, are commanded by careful and experienced men. The Road from the Court House Point to New Castle, is through a beautiful level country, and can be travelled at all seasons of the year in 4 hours or less. Passengers travelling by this route can frequently be landed in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, on the night of the same day, that they leave either place.

It may not be amiss to inform those unacquainted with this route, that a packet left Philadelphia on Sunday last, and arrived at New Castle in three hours and twenty minutes; the passengers were conveyed from thence to the Court House Point in four hours, and had they been disposed to come on to Baltimore, they could easily have arrived there in five hours—making the passage through in twelve hours and twenty minutes. It is not to be expected that impossibilities can be performed, such passages can only be made when the wind is favourable.—They have also provided waggons for the conveyance of goods to and from New Castle, and the Court House Point; and can always deliver them either in Philadelphia or Baltimore, as soon as any other line of packets. The subscribers do not wish to under-rate any other establishment of this kind, and their only wish is to do justice to their own—and by their assiduity and attention to merit a share of the public patronage. For freight or passage apply to the captains on board, or to JOSHUA & GEO. WARD, No. 101, Bowly's wharf, Baltimore GEORGE HAND, jr. ROWLAND ELLIS, or WILLIAM BETHELL, Philadelphia. September 12. d102aw7t

C. S. Konig

HAS ON HAND, 300 pieces Platillas, 500 do. Bretagnes, 200 do. Listadoes, 300 do. Checks, No. 2, 300 do. Checks and Stripes, 100 do. Brown Holland, 100 do. Estop Has, 25 do. Creas-la-Morlaix, 25 do. Dowls, 10 boxes Hempen and Flaxen Ticklenburgs, 4 pipes French Brandy entitled to drawback, which he offers for sale on very moderate terms, at his Counting-house, in Light-street, opposite Bank-street. September 12. d102aw7t

Late Foreign Intelligence,

Received at Boston—Continued from yesterday's Supplement.

LONDON, July 24.

The movements of the French armies in Italy portend the speedy subversion of the Papal power and of the authority of that phantom of royalty, the Queen of Etruria. French troops have taken possession of all the strong places in the Roman and Tuscan territories. The force which they have collected in Dalmatia is daily increased, and a disposition is now manifested for the first time, to assist the Porte in reducing the insurgent Servians, and raising the siege of Bigrade. It is obvious that Bonaparte only waits for a decent pretext to make an irruption into Greece, and consummate his designs against the Turkish power. It would be more convenient as well as advantageous for him to get admittance under the specious form of an Ally; but if that cannot be done, he will overleap all obstacles, and open himself a passage with the sword. If an occasion does not arise, he will not be over scrupulous about creating one.

An unaccountable rumour respecting the approaching arrival of a British squadron in the Dardanelles prevailed at Constantinople. Perhaps a consciousness in the Porte that she was about to connect herself with France in a manner injurious to the interests of England, might have produced this apprehension. We see no objects which could bring a British squadron off Constantinople, except to protect that city, or to prevent a French army from penetrating by Syria into Egypt. Extravagant as the rumour received via Cherbourg was supposed to be, it seems a prevalent report on the Continent that the Porte has made an actual transfer of Egypt to France.

It is with much satisfaction we perceive the Russians daily strengthening themselves in the Mediterranean. Their formidable squadron at present in the Bosphorus, which is to be further increased; and reinforcements of troops are on their way to the Seven Islands. Notwithstanding the surrender of Catara, we shall be surprised if the French get on so fast in Albania as they appear to expect.

Apprehensions are expressed that the determination of the French to occupy Ragusa, so long as the Russians shall keep possession of the Ionian Islands, may render it necessary for the former to maintain a very large army in Germany. This intimation may be regarded as decisive of the intention of Bonaparte not to forego the vantage ground he has seized on the confines of Austria. If he initiates the subjugation of Greece, of which we think there can be little doubt, must he not have an army at hand to support his operations in that country, and sufficient to control Austria, in case she should evince any disposition to thwart his proceedings? From private intelligence which has reached us from the Continent, we have reason to think that the Porte has completely abandoned herself to France, and that she is on the point of concluding a treaty of alliance with her. There can be no stronger symptom of the approaching dissolution of the Turkish power in Europe. From the preparations making by Russia and Austria, as well as by France, we should not be surprised to hear that partition was made, before three months, between these powers, of all the Turkish European possessions.

PRINCESS OF WALES.

Some particulars respecting the nature and result of the important enquiry which has been instituted into the conduct of an illustrious female are in circulation among the higher circles. The examinations are said to have been confined to two points; the first respecting the birth and parentage of a child of 4 years old, educated under the immediate protection of the royal person in question; the next as to the general character of her conduct. The infant is ascertained, by reference to the registry, and to its parents, as well as by the concurrent testimony of every person examined on the occasion, to be the child of persons in a very humble rank of life at Deptford, and to have been maintained and educated by the princess on the purest and most amiable principles of charity and benevolence.

On the second head a large mass of evidence, we understand, has been brought forward, in the course of which, most of the persons in her royal highness's household have been examined. The whole of the report has been presented to his majesty, who has ordered copies to be furnished to the two royal persons personally interested in the result of the investigation. The commissioners to whom this delicate enquiry was confided, were the lord-chancellor, earl Spencer and lord Grenville.

July 26.

It is reported in the German papers, that the grandees of Russia have attempted to treat the emperor Alexander in the same manner as his unfortunate father was treated.

The report on the continent, that the emperor Alexander would make a separate peace with Napoleon, is rendered highly incredible from the fact, that in the Paris Monitor, the court of Russia is charged, in severe terms, with having fomented the troubles in the Turkish provinces for her own interest.

The embarkation of troops for the grand expedition is now completed. Their destination is certainly the Mediterranean, and it is presumed for Sicily.

Whatever progress is made in the negotiation with France, remains only known to the cabinet council. Nothing

further has transpired, than that the most perfect good will exists between the two governments—that the Paris papers breathe a spirit of mildness and temper, well suited to the opening of pacific discussions.

No accounts are yet received of the actual evacuation of Catara and surrender to the French. The report, that this place had been taken possession of by the English is entitled to no belief.

NEW-YORK, September 9.

The city inspector reports the death of 49 persons (of whom 13 were men, 5 women, 14 boys, and 16 girls) during the week ending on Saturday last, viz. Of consumption 3, debility 2, dropsy 1, oysentary 2, epilepsy 1, remitting bilious fever 2, malignant fever 1, typhus fever 3, infantile flux 10, lues 4, inflammation of the bowels 2, old age 1, palsy 1, St. Anthony's fire 2, scrofula 1, small pox 1, sprue 1, stillborn 1, teething 2, whooping cough 4, and 1 of worms. Nine were of or under the age of one year, 12 between 1 and 2, 5 between 2 and 5, 3 between 5 and 10, 3 between 10, and 20, 5 between 20 and 30, 3 between 30 and 40, 6 between 40 and 50, 1 between 60 and 70, and 2 between 70 and 80.

Of those who died of consumption, 3 were men, aged 23, 24 and 26; and 2 were women aged 17 and 41.

The death of malignant fever was a sporadic case, Richard Howard, a labourer, who resided at no. 55 East George street.

NORFOLK, September 8.

The Fleet—Our coast it is probable will be the scene of a great naval encounter, as the British fleet, as well as the French, are now near us. On Saturday evening the Melampus frigate, one of the fleet of Sir Richard Strachan, anchored in Hampton Roads. This fleet is composed of the Caesar, 84 guns; Audacious, 74; Belkisle, 74; Bellona, 74; Montague, 74; Terrible, 74; Triumph, 74; Melampus and another frigate.

It appears that Sir Richard Strachan, having heard in the West Indies, that Admiral Willaumez was on the coast of America, and probably knowing the route which Sir John B. Warren had taken, he lost no time in seeking the French fleet, and it is surprising how they have missed. That the fleet of Admiral Willaumez, and the squadron of commodore L'Hermite, or parts of both, were on the coast there can be no doubt.

The Patriot of 74 guns, and the Valereuse frigate, belonging to Admiral Willaumez's fleet are in port, the former at Annapolis, and the latter in the Delaware. The C. bel frigate belonging to commodore L'Hermite's squadron, is in this port.

The following is a list of the French force:—Regulus, 80 guns; Foudroyant, 84; Veteran, 80; Majestic, 74; Eole, 74; Impetueux, 74; Patriot, 74, (at Annapolis); President, 44; Valereuse, 40, (in the Delaware); Cyclops, 44, (at Norfolk.)

WILMINGTON, N. C. August 26.

We have witnessed the most violent and destructive storm of wind and rain ever before known here. On Thursday evening last the gale commenced at N. E. and increased by degrees until Friday about 10 A. M. it then became a hurricane and blew with the utmost violence; on Saturday at day light the wind began to veer, and about 7 A. M. settled at S. W. and continued until 12 or 1 o'clock, when it seemed to abate, but did not subside until between 5 and 6 in the afternoon. The tide rose to a height heretofore unknown; the wharves are much damaged; the loss in dry goods, salt, sugar, rice, lumber, &c. is beyond conception and cannot be ascertained. When the wind shifted to S. W. it seemed to threaten universal destruction, the gable ends of three brick houses were washed or blown down; many wooden buildings were considerably wrecked and some unfinished ones entirely demolished. Mr. Isaac Baldwin was killed by the falling of an old burnt wall, and we heard that several negroes have been killed and one drowned in plantations in our vicinity. As far as we have been able to obtain information, the crops of corn, peas, rice, &c. are almost entirely destroyed. The falling of trees and breaking up of bridges having suspended the communication between the town and country, and the stage not having arrived, we are unable to give an account of the extensive and distressing losses inevitable throughout the district, and we fear the whole state.

The following vessels were driven from their anchorage and fasts, and have gone ashore; the Matilda with the loss of her masts which went by the board the instant she struck; ship Cape Fear, Bernard; brig Matilda, Hunter; brig Polly, owned by Mr. Howell of Rhode Island; brig Sally, of Troy; Schr. Regulator, McIlhenny; schr. Liberty, Randelet, of New York, and a schr. belonging to New River.

The brig Hiram, Church, of Hollowell, from Berbice, with a cargo of sugar and coffee, bound home, is ashore on the beach near Deep Inlet; and the schr. Two sisters, of New River, lies on the beach near Barren Inlet.

At Smithville the damages were severe.—The wharves are completely destroyed and chimneys and fences blown down. The ship Commerce of New-York, brig Ranger, and schr. Clarissa & Eliza of Norwich, with outward bound cargoes, are on shore. Two pettiaguers

stove; all the small craft and pleasure boats are at a vast distance on the land. The Revenue Cutter Governor Williams of Newbern, employed on the survey of the coast, by cutting her masts and flinging her guns and heaving them out to assist her anchors, rode out the gale. No lives were lost.

The gale commenced at Smithville on Thursday at N. E. and increased all Friday—between 10 and 12 o'clock on Friday night it shifted suddenly to S. W. and blew a hurricane until 10 o'clock, it then shifted to west. The tide was higher than ever was known since the year '62 or '63, when New Inlet broke; the sea was uncommonly agitated.

The brig Polly of —, 40 days from Jamaica, in ballast, with a pilot on board, was seen at anchor off the bar on Thursday with her topmasts down. Great apprehensions are entertained for her safety.

The Clotilda, captain Clark, arrived yesterday, in 9 days from New York. In Hampton Roads spoke the schooner Sally, of Philadelphia, 22 days from St. Thomas, dismantled. The Clotilda touched at Norfolk; the captain politely handed us the Norfolk Ledger of the 10th—it does not furnish any thing new.

The British frigate Melampus, left Hampton Roads on Wednesday last.

The sloop Nancy, Staples, hence has arrived at Charleston.

The ship Sally, was spoken July 27th, to the Westward of Beach-Head, 45 days from Baltimore for Amsterdam.

The brig, Venus, Prayle, from Amsterdam for Baltimore, was spoken on the 10th of August, in lat 43, 59, long, 86, 53.

The Racer, Bouten, from this port for Guad Loupe, is detained at Antigua.

The United States, Pearce, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam for Peterburgh, passed Elmore on the 18th of July.

The schr. George, Gray, was spoken in lat. 39, 30, long. 73, 3 days from Baltimore for Boston.

The Diana, McCarthy, of Baltimore, arrived at Fayal on the 20th of June.

Markets at Copenhagen, July 18, for rum, to sale; rice, 13 a 14 dollars, in demand.

LIVERPOOL, July 14.

Arrived, the Hope, Davon, Baltimore.

DOVER July 23.

Passed by last night, the ship Rising Sun, of and from Baltimore for Tonnigen.

Mr. PECHIN, By publishing the annexed extract of a letter from Somerset county, Eastern Shore, you will oblige

A SUBSCRIBER. SOMERSET, SEPTEMBER 7, 1866.

"I write you on Wednesday last immediately on the close of the polls for this county, (per mail) but first you should not receive that letter as soon as I could wish, I send you by Captain —, another statement, which you will please have published directly in the American. It will show the growth of Republicanism in this county the last 5 years. In the year 1801, Judge Polk, (Republican) had only 96 votes, for elector of the senate.

Yours, &c. REPUBLICANS. Thomas Williams 335 votes. Levin Harrington, 233 FEDERALS. Henry J. Carroll, 461 Levin Winder, 400

We learn from Richmond, that young Mr. Swinney (by whose means, it was supposed, the venerable judge Wythe was deprived of existence) had his trial before the district court last Wednesday, on an indictment for murder, and was acquitted. On Thursday he was tried on an indictment for forgery, & found guilty. [Peterburgh Intel.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Robert Wilkinson, at Smyrna, dated the 27th June, 1866, received per brig Phebe, Capt. Abramo, from Smyrna—arrived yesterday.

On the 22d inst. an express arrived from the Ragusan agent at Constantinople to the consul here, informing him that the French army had entered Ragusa the 27th ult. & took possession of the castles. In consequence of this news, the Ragusan vessels, several whereof were loaded for Europe, are relanding their cargoes, and will remain here for orders from their principals, by order of the Ragusan consul at this city.

On the 20th inst. arrived here the American brig Globe, John Williams master, from Philadelphia.

ROBERT WILKINSON

The Tunisian Ambassador.

On Saturday, the ship Two Brothers, chartered by government for the purpose of conveying home his excellency Meli, Meli, hoisted the Tunisian flag and hauled into the stream. We are authorised to state, that the difficulties which have caused this delay, are now happily ad-