

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1866.

George Price & Co.

246, MARKET STREET, HAVE received by the ships Abeona and Fame, from Liverpool, PART OF THEIR FALL GOODS.

Irish Linens.

Alex. Brown & Son, HAVE received per the Abeona and Fame, a general assortment of 7-8 and 4-4 Linens, 5-4 Shirting, Diaper, Long Lawns, Dowls, and Brown Holland, which are now opening at their Irish Linen Warehouse, No. 8, Calvert-street.

For Sale,

10,000 wt GINSENG of a good quality 8,000 Welch Patent SLATES 50 boxes Spermaceti CANDLES of an excellent quality. Enquire of W. D. McKim, No. 78, Market-street.

INDIA GOODS.

THE subscriber offers for sale, at reasonable prices and credit, at his Warehouse, head of Market-street, 20 bales heavy Gurrals, 10 do. Checks, 10 do. Stripes, 17 do. Handkerchiefs, various kinds, 2 do. Jalapone Sannahs, 1 do. Gocalnly Cossahs, 6 do. Madras Handkerchiefs, 10 do. Vantapalan, Musalatum, and Madras Handkerchiefs assorted, 60 chests Young Hyson Teas. Also on hand, 50,000 wt. good quality Coffee, 25 pipes London particular Madeira Wine, old and fit for use.

All the above goods are entitled to Deben-ture on exportation. And will sell or lease for 99 years, renewable, 13 Lots of Ground on the Turnpike, near the Seminary, 30 feet by 160 feet; 18 do. on Montgomery-street, 30 by 200; 22 do. on Ross-street, 50 by 150; 24 do. on Mercer-street; 36 do. on Washington-street, 30 by 300. SOLOMON ETTING, September 10, co10t

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, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, assuring you, that, if I should become elected, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom I may have the honor to serve. JOHN KERNS

William Merryman

Transforms 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. September 12, d

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 and well wishers, and acknowledges with grateful sensibility the obligation he is under for their liberality and humanity to offer himself a candidate for the important Office of SHERIFF of Baltimore county, at the next Election held for that purpose. Respectfully soliciting the favor and suffrage of the public generally; and also, a continuation of that friendly disposition so lately manifested towards him, and he pledges himself that, should he be designated as your choice, he will render that satisfaction compatible with the duties required. September 11, d

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, 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, September 11, d

India Muslins.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS have received for sale, 54 bales INDIA MUSLINS of the latest importations, and of the following descriptions, entitled to drawback: Jalspore Mamoodies, Jalspore Balfas, Luckpore ditto, Jaani Mamoodies, Cogniera Cossas, Chandi Lawns, Beryphon Gurrals, Jalspore Mamoodies, Jalspore Sannahs, Jalspore Balfas, Ganspore Mamoodies, Jalspore Balfas, A new box of Irish Linens and Sheetings. September 10, d

John Walraven Has imported, an extensive assortment of HARDWARE.

Bolton Jackson & Co. HAVE received by the different arrivals from Liverpool and London, a considerable part of their Fall Importation, And by the arrival of the Diana from Liverpool, expect their assortment will be complete. September 20, d

For Sale, A HANDSOME young HORSE for the saddle; five years old. Enquire at No. 124 1-2, Market-street. September 19, d-k

For Sale—cheap, A SECOND hand GIG, with HARNESS complete. For particulars, apply at this office. September 4, d

Wm. & Hugh Neilson, No. 3, O'Donnell's wharf OFFER FOR SALE, 24 hds. Martinique SUGARS and 65,000 weight Green COFFEE, in barrels and bags, entitled to drawback. A quantity of superior quality Port WINE, in bottles. September 19, co8t

W m. Wilson & Sons, HAVE received per the Fame, from Liverpool, Irish Linens, assorted.

They have also for sale, German and Irish Checks, White and Brown Platillas, Ticklenburgs, Osnaburgs, White and Brown Flemish Sheetings, Rouans, Husbans, Tickens, Lebac Rolls, Holland, Russia and Irish Canvass, Ravens Duck, Japanned Ware, Cruet Frames, Iron Nails and Spikes, Copper Bolts and Spikes, A few pipes London particular Madeira and White Port Wine, of a superior quality.—The greater part of the above are entitled to drawback, and will be disposed of on moderate terms. September 9, d5t-co10t

FOR SALE BY John Latour,

110000 wt. Green Coffee (or 1200 bags) 220 boxes white and brown Sugars, 10 hds brown Sugar, 3 do loaf Sugar, 100 boxes Claret, of year 1796, 25 casks do, 15 pipes Borleaux Brandy, 10 casks Malaga Wine, 30 boxes mould Candles, 30 do. Sgars. ALSO, 1 box Tape, assorted, 1 do. Thread, do, 1 bale superfine Cloth, blue & black, 2 boxes Listados, 2 do. Platillas, 100 pieces Bed-ticken, 50 do. do. superfine, 2 bales Fil de Renes, 1 do. Harlem Check, 1 do. Binas, 1 box Cress a la Morlaix, 3 do. Ticklenburgs, 15 pieces Florence Silk, Madras Handkerchiefs, Mock do, 7 bales yellow Nankeens, 1 box white Holls, Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck. The whole entitled to Drawback. August 21, co3w

Fresh Drugs and Chemicals.

HENRY WILKINS, No. 136, Market-st. HAS received his Fall Supplies, which are probably the largest ever offered at this Market. His established character for selling the best qualities and low prices will, he hopes, induce new dealers to call on him. Besides every valuable article in his line—He has 3000 lb. fine Aloes 500 lb. Jallap 1300 lb. best Bark 300 lb. Rhubarb 300 lb. Camphor 500 lb. Asphaltum 1000 lb. refined Nitre 300 lb. Asafetida 700 lb. Gum Myrrh 200 lb. Tragacanth 500 lb. prep. Mercury 200 lb. Shellac 260 lb. Crude do. 200 lb Copal 500 bottles Castor Oil 80 lb. Opium 500 lb. flake Marna 150 lb. Spanish Flies 100 pieces elastic Instru- 3 cks. Cream Tartar. September 19, co9t

John Sperry, No. 69, SMITH'S WHARF, Offers for Sale on reasonable terms, INDIA GOODS;

Consisting of Gurrals, Sawns, Mamoodies, Aliabad, Luckpore, Jugdes, and Chittabully Balfas, Checks, and Soote Romal Handkerchiefs. Also, 12 cases Dowlass and Cress a la Morlaix 2 do. Stripes 2 do. black onarse Hats 3 do. Cotton Hose. Thread Laces and Edgings, Silk Gloves, Ribbands, Beads, two pair gilt Looking Glasses. Will be sold low, a double-barrel Fowling Piece, warranted. September 19, d3t-f&th4t

To the Ladies OF BALTIMORE.

AT the corner of East-street and St. Paul's Lane, at No. 10, near the sheriff's office, Ladies can as usual be furnished with elegant Embroidery and Tambour of every description, viz. Velvet Mantles, Crape and Muslin Robes, with Drapery embroidered in gold and silver, long and short fancy Dresses, Italian Cloaks, Turban & Neck Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Caps, long and short Sleeves, Infant's Robes and Caps, worked with superfine Cotton in Feather, India and darning stitches on linen and cotton Cambric—designs suited for the various occasions of work, (with superb materials) will be shown at the above No. to those who may wish to be served with any of the articles here mentioned. Ladies who are accomplished in the above branches of work can be supplied with drawing on muslin. N. B. Painting on Satin, fancy and plain marking with durable ink can be done as above. Sept. 18, co4t

THE AMERICAN.

Mr. Ogden. I could never see the policy of debasing one man in order to raise another in the public estimation. This, however, was practised in your paper of Tuesday, by a writer over the Jesuitical signposts of "Sincerity." This writer, certainly, betrays great littleness, or little greatness, by endeavoring to elevate his favorite candidate, at the expense of Mr. OGDEN'S legislative character; and I challenge him, by a clear, impartial and candid investigation of the "Votes and Proceedings" of the last session, to prove his assertions relative to that gentleman's conduct. To give even the Devil his due, as a principle in electioneering, as well as in the walks of private life; and altho' Mr. O. may possess a superabundance of loquacity, it cannot be denied, (nay it can be proved) that he rendered himself highly useful to his constituents, and discharged his important trust with honor, integrity, and assiduity.

"Sincerity" asserts that Mr. O's "oratory, in the house, became the habitual derision of his fatigued hearers." There, sir, your correspondent betrays an extreme ignorance, or an "habitual" disposition for misrepresentation. It is well known to any man acquainted with our mode of legislation, that the "rules of the house," never allow a member to address the chair longer than he speaks to the question; that tedious and fatiguing digressions are never countenanced; that, on such occasions, any member may call to order, and that it is the duty of Mr. Speaker, to silence the orator. It is, therefore, a reflection on the imbecility of the collected wisdom of the state, to suppose that they would passively countenance the loquacity of a member, which was not only "fatiguing," but a subject of their "habitual derision!"

When a bill introduced to make a road from Belle Air to Baltimore city—to cut through hills, blow rocks, build jails on the contemplated road, detach the criminals from our turpikers, and run our Farmers to 100 or 150,000 dollars expense, Mr. Ogden's "oratory" was extremely "fatiguing" to the advocates of that measure, where private speculation, and local interests, aimed at burthening his constituents with taxes, of which they have already a greater share than the citizens of any other district in the state. No wonder then, that his opponents endeavored to turn into "derision" what they could not answer by argument; and that it was extremely "fatiguing" to them to hear truths from the mouth of Mr. Ogden, which all their eloquence could not controvert!

When another speculation was contemplated by cutting a road from the Pennsylvania line to Thos. Ayres's, from there to E. Brown's, on a straight line; by which Baltimore county would have been again burthened with an immense debt: Mr. Ogden again fatigued his opponents, by proving the injury that would result to his constituents, if the measure was adopted, and thereby saved more thousands to our county.

Mr. O's education, I acknowledge, is not brilliant—nature has done a great deal more for him than the school. But let your writer, with all his professions of "Sincerity" deny that Mr. Ogden's talents and genius do not equal, if not surpass, those of the other candidates—his superior industry cannot be denied. But Mr. Sincerity charges Ogden with having "in most political questions, acted with the federal party." This charge the votes and proceedings justify me in denying in-to-to. On many local questions O. voted with the federalists; this evinced his independence. Would any reasonable constituent wish his representative to uphold the opinion that "no good can come out of Nazareth?" Or would he desire him to sacrifice his trust, his oath, and his conscience, by supporting that party spirit which consists in the madness of the many for the aggrandisement of the few?—I would not vote for the man who had not more independence. The errors of a novice may be corrected by experience—I know of no errors in Ogden's legislative conduct; but if there have been any in the former session, he will, no doubt, correct them in the ensuing one. Let us, then, not loose the value of the experience he has already acquired, by introducing another novice into the assembly—Let us be contented as we are—and not encourage those party, self interested and ambitious feuds, which may ultimately terminate in the total subversion of all our republican efforts have acquired. Divide et impera, was the motive of a great Roman statesman and general; and however passive the federalists may appear at viewing our divisions: yet let us not feel security from danger, for remember that "The Tiger crouches before he leaps upon his prey." OGDENIENSIS.

FOR THE AMERICAN.

Would it promote the general good—or the interests of the city of Baltimore, to be represented in the legislature by two lawyers? The writer of this knows want altering until the judges displace the men in power—local it found easier to remove judges by destroying the law under which they are constituted than by impeachment. Baltimore has sent a law of no advantage that would arise from such a representation—he will therefore discuss the negative side of the question. Within six years the judicial system of the state of Maryland has undergone two radical alterations. The principal part of last session was employed on the judiciary. It is the only subject that has excited much attention at the seat of government for years—it is now admitted to be a good system—at any rate, it will not yer every session but once since the adoption of the constitution, and the reason generally given is—that as other places send them we must do it in our defence—that is, if a lawyer from any other part of the state is disposed to consume the time of the house in talking of pleas, subpoenas, demurrers, rejoinders, declarations, or even the common law of England—which is a fathomless abyss that nobody understands. We must have a lawyer that can watch him. It would be well for the public to know what the lawyers have done for the state—there is not, perhaps, such another statute book in Christendom. Where shall we look for the proofs of the wisdom of our legislatures? Where are the monuments of their wisdom; the pledges of their patriotism? A traveller might as well look in Asia Minor or Africa among the Hottentots: no bridges, no roads, seminaries, manufactory of arms, state penitentiary: no militia or militia law that was ever intended to be effectual. We have indeed had a set of "Horn Book politicians" to legislate for us. In the statement presented to congress at the last session, the effective militia in the United States, including cavalry, amounted to 578 879 men; Maryland is entered at the bottom and extended blank; and a blank was likely to continue.

If a return had been made of Lottery Schemes—unconstitutional and oppressive chartered institutions, or even lawyers, we could match every civilized country in the universe:—Lawyers may do in their places, but they are bad legislators—the grand mystery of law is to perplex, not to elucidate—to excite, and not prevent contention. The innocent and uninformed are led to admire what they cannot comprehend—stipit of its technical phrases, its mystery—level it to a common comprehension, and it would not be worth following. The pert loquacity and volubility of speech necessary to brow beat a witness or bully an opponent, is not necessary in a legislative body. If the legislature wanted to know the size of the trial docket, a lawyer could inform them; but the real interests of the city cannot be expected to be known to a man who leads a sedentary life, and whose business has been entirely confined to the Court-House. A PLEBEIAN.

* Not owned by the state—it is considered a favor, to have permission from the legislature to make a road, even where the petitioners find the money. NEW-YORK, September 19. MORE NEWS FROM MIRANDA. Our Boatmen came up late last night with the arrivals which appear in this day's Gazette—and with the following article respecting Miranda, which we give verbatim as it was written. We regret that we did not see the gentleman who so obligingly communicated it for publication. The schooner Amazon left Lagaira in the evening of Sunday, 24th August—early the next morning was boarded by lieutenant Boyd, of the British armed schooner Gypsey, who gave us the following information:—that about the 13th August, he went into Coro in order to ask leave of General Miranda to repair his schooner in that harbor; that a day or two after his arrival there, captain Thompson, of the ship Leander, went with a number of his people to the watering place (about 5 miles from Coro) in order to obtain water for his ship; that the Spaniards, finding so small a party at such a distance from Coro, attacked and killed captain Thompson and fourteen of his men; as soon as Miranda had notice of this attack, he marched his troops out towards the watering place, upon which the Spaniards immediately retreated to the mountains. Captain Boyd states further, that General Miranda, having only between 2 and 400 men, and surrounded by from two to four thousand Spaniards, (who, notwithstanding, had never dared to attack him) had thought proper to abandon his situation; he was induced to do this more particularly on account of having no advantageous heights near Coro, on which to fortify General Miranda accordingly embarked his troops in the night of the 16th of August, (at which captain Boyd assisted), and the next evening left Coro with his whole squadron, in order to seek a more eligible situation, but which way he has directed his course, whether to windward or leeward, Captain Boyd could not tell. Captain Boyd came out of Coro in company with Miranda's fleet, and parted from it the same night: He states, that the English shipping now assisting Miranda, are the Lily sloop of war, two brigs, and several gun-boats.

A. Y. Gazette. "Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday last, CAPT. PETER L. VAN ALLEN, of Kinderhook, in attempting to ford the Kinderhook Creek, five miles north of this city, with his waggon, unluckily drove where the water was deeper than he expected, when the waggon was driven by the current and upset, and himself and one of his horses drowned, the boat being near to afford assistance, and were not found till he had lain in the water nearly three hours—when, after drawing the boat horse on shore, the unfortunate man was found under the horse with the lines wound several times round his legs—which ought to be a caution to such drivers as sit in their waggons with their feet through the lines. He was a man of a large family of children, and mostly small. Ibid.

By captain Ferguson's Packet, arrived yesterday, our correspondent at Norfolk, and an obliging friend, have furnished us with the papers of that place of the 18th, which afford, together with a few marine and other articles, the following particulars relative to the destruction of the French ship L'Impetueux: In a part of the first edition of our paper, we gave a hasty account of the destruction of the French line of battle ship L'Impetueux. Since then we have conversed with some of the officers of the French ship, who say, that in a violent gale on the 19th of August, in lat. 25, she was totally dismasted, her rudder broke, water casks stove, and all the powder wet and destroyed; they were obliged to throw all their guns overboard, except the lower tier to keep her afloat. After being in this deplorable state for 23 days, short of provisions and not a drop of fresh water, early on Sunday morning last, they descried, two British men of war, a frigate and an armed brig, being then about 12 miles off shore, to the southward of Cape Henry; that sooner than be taken at sea, they immediately made for shore, on which they ran the ship before the British got within shot, having with their colors a signal of distress, also hoisted. They state that the frigate commenced firing upon them when they were aground, and within a mile of the land, and continued the firing till the colors and the sails were lowered; during this time the two line of battle ships were at anchor within long shot; that the crew of the first boat that came on board from the frigate behaved with much civility, but when the marines came they conducted themselves with rudeness; that the captain of the French ship expostulated with them, stating that they were on neutral ground, but to no effect; for, after taking out what of the crew that did not jump overboard, they set fire to her, and effectually destroyed her. The Impetueux had near 700 men; those taken on board the frigate had been sent up from Hampton roads, and are now comfortably lodged in the Hospital at Ferry Point.

The L'Impetueux was one of Williams' squadron, and of which Jerome was second in command in the Veteran, which Ship parted from the squadron in the lat. of New-York, 20 or 30 days before the gale, and has never since been heard of—They fell in with the Foudroyant, (the admiral's ship) three days after the gale, totally dismasted, rudder gone, and nearly a wreck—suppose she has got into the Havanna. The Casard and Velreuzze frigate, belonging to this squadron, are also missing.

Commendation is due to Mr. Myers, who, on hearing of the deplorable situation of the poor fellows who swam on shore, and who were making the best of their way for this place, without clothes and without victuals, immediately sent carriages, with provisions and clothes, to meet them. Herald. On Monday the 14th Current, the British ships Belleisle and Belona, with the Melampus frigate, being about ten leagues to the southward of Cape Henry, discovered a French line of battleship to leeward, dismasted, to which they gave chase, when she ran aground with her colors flying. After some little firing from the Melampus, the French ship struck her colors; she was found to be L'Impetueux of 74 guns, she was taken possession of by the British commander, who after taking out the French captain, officers, and men, set fire to her and burned her. Immediately after the French ship took the ground, a number of the crew left her, and succeeded in getting on shore; but notwithstanding what has been asserted it is not believed that a single man was killed, or more than one (if one) wounded by the fire from the Melampus; that frigate, is in Hampton Roads, with the remaining officers and crew of L'Impetueux on board—L'Impetueux was one of Jeorme's fleet, and separated in the gale of the 16th. It is said that the Foudroyant, the French admiral's ship, was dismasted and bore away for the Havanna.

Tuesday about 80 sick French seamen were landed from the Melampus, British Frigate, and sent to the Marine Hospital. Yesterday a further number of the crew of the L'Impetueux were released from on board the Melampus Frigate, and came up to this place, about 350, as we have been informed. Ledger. [In addition to the foregoing details, one of the passengers who arrived in the above packet informs that a receipt on the score of exchange was requested or demanded of the French Consul, by

The Lively Ann, of Baltimore, from Amsterdam, for Baltimore, was spoke 8th ult.

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