

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

Philadelphia & Baltimore PACKETS.

NEW LINE.

THE proprietors of the New Line of Philadelphia and Baltimore Packets, have the satisfaction to inform the public, that they too, are allowed to transport goods of every description, to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and that foreign goods regularly entered and shipped by this line, will be entitled to debenture on exportation.

HATS.

EIGHT cases mens' black and white HATS, assort'd., with a large proportion broad brims, suitable for the West India trade.—Just received for sale by A. McCULLOH,

Who has imported in the Boston, Velvets, Velvetens and Constitution Cords Silk and worsted Bindings Boot Webbing, &c. &c.

1500 pieces short yellow Nankeens, entitled to drawback Cloths, Cassimeres and Waistcoating, most fashionable colors and patterns Silk Chambrays, an extensive assortment, and some very superb, with India Muslins, German and Irish Linens, &c. &c. wholesale and retail.

N. B. A young Gentleman acquainted with accounts and expert at the retail dry good business, will meet suitable encouragement by applying as above.

Russia Goods.

IMPORTED in the ship Messenger, James Buffinton, master, from St. Petersburg, and now landing,

160 tons clean Hemp, 130 do. old sabbie Iron, 30 refined, assort'd., square and flat Iron, 1300 pieces Russia Sheetting, 1200 ditto heavy Sail Duck, 900 ditto Ravens Duck, and 9 tons Corage, for sale on liberal credits

HEN & GEO. WILLIAMS.

Sale by Auct on.

On WEDNESDAY, The 1st October, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, will be sold, by order of the orphan's court, A valuable Lot of GROUND, with the improvements thereon; situated in Second-street, adjoining Mr. Oliver's counting-house; fronting 40 feet on Second-street, and running back 99 feet. Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.

Charles Gwynn & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, 40 hds. Jamaica Rum 20 pipes Cogniac Brandy 12 hds. N. E. Rum 12 ditto Molasses 100 qr. casks Gunpowder Imperial, Hays and Young Hycon Tea.

Thos. & Saml. Holingsworth, Have just received, and for sale, 22 hogsheads first quality Muscovado SUGARS, 16 hogsheads Clayed ditto.

For Sale,

AN elderly Negro MAN. For terms apply at No. 6, Bowly's wharf.

NEW MARKET.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT from the first day of October next, the Market in the Precincts Market House will be held in the afternoons of TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, as usual.

HAY SCALES

at said place:—do therefore give notice that in conformity, the scales will be ready on the above date. The Scales and Weights will be legally adjusted by the City Inspector, and regular attendance will be given.

The subscribers

TAKE the liberty to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Baltimore, that they have commenced the CONFECTIONARY BUSINESS, under the firm of A. Wiese & Co. at the stand formerly occupied by John G. and C. Beck, No. 124 1/2, Market street. They deem it useless to eulogise their skill, and the quality of their confectionary—as they trust they will always be found such as to ensure them a liberal share of public patronage.

A. WIESE, CHARLES BOEHM.

N. B. Orders in the above line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Received,

From Barcelona, by the schooner Concord, the following goods, suitable for a Spanish market, and entitled to drawback, Sugar Cane Knives, Razors, Razor Stones, Bedsteads with furniture, Mitten Curtains, Copper Chocolate Pots, (different sizes) Cutlery Straps, &c. &c. (different sizes) Cork Wood,

JOHN B. JAUFFRET,

No. 42, North Gay street.

Charles G. Boerstler

Has removed to the corner of Pratt and Gay streets.

Books at Auction.

TO THE LOVERS OF LITERATURE.

Just received, a large quantity of valuable Books, and now open at 192, Market-street, opposite the Globe Inn.

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING: Antient Europe, 2 vols. 2 vols. Modern Europe, 5 vols. Etton's Turkey, 2 vols. Gillis's Greece, 4 vols. Enfield's Physiosophy, 2 vols. Ferguson's Rome, 5 vols. Fourcroy's Chemistry 5 vols.

Adam's France, 2 vols. Do Rome, 2 vols. Stephen's French War, 2 vols. Burk's Works, 8 vols. Gibbons Works, 3 vols. Bisso's Reign of Geo. 3d, 6 vols.

Do. Life of Burk, 2 vols. Do. Rome, 8 vols. Hume's England, 12 vols. gilt, and in plain binding. Cavello's Chemistry, 3 vols. Johnson's Lives, 2 vols. Melmouth's Cicero, 3 vols.

Do. Pliny, 2 vols. Plutarch, 6 vols. Pursuits of Literature, 13 vols. Pratt's Gleanings in England, Paris as it Was, Rollin's Antient History, Spectator, half & gilt, Studies of Nature, Stephenson's Works, 3 vols.

Lee's Canterbury Tales, 4 vols. Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Darwin's Phytologia, Curiosities of Literature, 2 vols.

Lee's Canterbury Tales, 4 vols. Court of Berlin, 2 vols. Darwin's Phytologia, Curiosities of Literature, 2 vols.

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FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

Captain McDougall, in addition to a regular file of London Prints, has favored us with a few copies of the latest numbers of Cobbett's Weekly Register. From this we have copied for this day's Gazette, his remarks on the subject of Peace, and shall in future numbers occasionally make other extracts.

Cobbett persists, most manfully, in enforcing the propriety of exacting from every candidate for a seat in Parliament, a declaration against accepting the Public Money.—He has publicly declared his intention, in case no other person of this principle should offer, to stand at the next election for Westminster.—He observes, "I repeat, that, for my own sake, I have no desire to be in the House of Commons; for though it would be contemptible affectation to pretend to doubt of my ability to discharge the duties of a member of that House, yet my habits do not lead me that way, nor any other way that takes me from home. The present impression on my mind is, that if neither of the candidates for the city of Westminster do, at the next election, make a declaration against accepting the public money, I ought to afford the electors of that city, an opportunity of choosing a man that will make that declaration."

"PEACE.—It is truly surprising, that men should, upon meeting one another, ask: "do you think there is any hopes of peace?" It is indeed, surprising, that, after all they have seen, they should still look forward to peace as an object resembling a *præce of former times*; and that they should appear to expect from a treaty, signed under the present circumstances, a disbanding of regiments, a dismantling of ships, a reduction of taxes, and, in short, all the usual consequences of a change from a state of war to a state of peace! One would think, that they had nither seen nor heard for years past; and that they had no recollection of the peace of Amiens; and that the battle of Austerlitz and all the other events of the present war had passed totally unnoticed by them. Amongst the fund-holders and the jobbers of the Ally some effort will be produced by a treaty of peace; but as to the people in general, a peace will produce no effect at all. Peace, if made under the present circumstances of Europe, & in the present pecuniary situation of England, can be, between France and England, nothing more than a mere cessation of hostilities, a season for new and more formidable preparations for war. The professed object of war, on our part, was, the restoration of the balance of the continent, or, in the words of that wise monument man, whose debts we have paid, it was, "to repress the ambition and chaotic the insulence of Bonapart," in which, I think, it will not, even by Lord Grenville, be said that we have quite succeeded. The real point of quarrel was *Malta*; and, as there many persons who imagine that we shall keep Malta? Who justification of the treaty, other than the plea of absolute necessity, can be discovered it is out of my power to imagine; and does any man suppose, that, under the effects of such a peace, we shall be able to bear up against the designs and the power of France? Shall we, having made such a peace, be able so to act as to preserve peace otherwise than by submission, to every injury and every insult that the enemy pleases to give way to? The chief cause of the last rupture, was, that the ministers found it impossible to live in peace, and, as Mr. Addington said, we "were at war because we could not be at peace." Will not the same reason again arise? During the last peace, the produce of the land and the labor of England was, in a great degree at the mercy of France; because France, having the power of rising or sinking our funds at her pleasure, the amount of her gains could have no measure but that of the extent of our endurance. And will no the like occur again? Shall we not be even more disposed to endure than we were before? If there be any man in the country who can cause the funds to fall to-day and to rise again to-morrow, and so on for a length of time, is it not evident, that he can draw from that source whatever riches he pleases? And, why should not Napoleon do the same, if he can, with impunity, threaten us to-day and soothe us to to-morrow! Here lies the danger. This is our great and mortal disease. While the radical cause of our debility exists, there is no safety for us in peace. Peace cannot last. It may be honored with the name, but it will have in it nothing of the nature of peace. Before we think of any thing worthy of the name of peace, our pecuniary affairs must undergo a radical reform. There must be less left in the power of the enemy at the stock-exchange; there must be a reduction of expense; there must be great relief on the score of taxes; the people must not be solely occupied in making preparation for the moment when the tax-gatherer shall knock at the door. Whether such a reform is likely to take place the reader may be able to judge from the measures which the Ins have brought forward; and which the Ours have cordially approved of, during the present session of parliament. Yet, there must be a reform; there must be a reduction of expense; or, there never will again be real peace between England and France, as independent nations. Pliable, truly lamentable, therefore, is it to hear men talk of peace as a source of tranquility and of ease! They do not perceive the change of circumstances; and, it is greatly to be feared, that they never will

perceive it until it be too late. Ask them why they approved of going to war, and the answer is, it was impossible to live at peace with such a restless neighbor as Bonaparte. Well! Bonaparte is still alive; and, is it not equally impossible to live at peace with him now? Do you think that he is, either by Pitt's "chastising," or by the effect of adversity, become more moderate in his views? Or, do you think, that after the "third coalition" he has more reason to be reconciled to England than he had before? To these questions we receive no answer? We have again to listen to the utterance of vague, undefined hopes; and, we are reluctantly compelled to leave the hopes to be enlightened in that school, wherein alone wisdom is taught unto fools. My view of the situation of Europe in general, and England in particular, renders me very little anxious upon the subject of peace; because, whether there be war in name as well as in the thing, or whether there be war under the name of peace, is of little consequence; and, as to the terms it is ridiculous to hope that they will, if peace be made under our present pecuniary circumstances, be nearly so good as those of the peace of Amiens. If, indeed, there were a reform in the national expenditure; if the public debt were brought, as it might be, within manageable bounds; if a cheap and efficient military force were completely established; then might an English minister say, I will have real peace or you, France, shall never have a moments tranquility; for, I can carry on war with you forever. And why are not these things done? Where is the obstacle to their accomplishment? What is the reason that what is necessary to our political salvation cannot be adopted? The reason is, that while every man is calling upon every other man to make sacrifices, no man will make sacrifices himself; but, on the contrary, it would seem as Lord Ellenborough expressed it in the case of the Athol Claim, that there prevails a general opinion that the ship is upon the rocks, and that every one is endeavoring to rifle the chests, in the hope of escaping from the wreck. This is the reason that nothing efficient is done; and, as the safety of a nation depends solely upon the will and the exertions of the people composing it, what must be our fate, if this disposition continues? Times of great public trouble and calamity, times of arduous trial, do frequently bring forth, in nations as well as in individuals, extraordinary virtues and talents. God send that this may be the case in England! But, if any one imagines, that the independence of this country is now to be preserved by party harangues, or by diplomatic arts, he will, if he lives but a very few years, find himself miserably deceived. A nation, situated as we now are, was never yet rescued by ordinary means, much less by means that are weak, if not altogether useless. There must be extraordinary virtue and extraordinary talent; and, again I say, God send that we may find them!"

ALBANY, September 19.

COMMUNICATION.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in New-Jersey.

MY DEAR SIR,

I have now to inform you of an event which you will, no doubt, consider as a very afflictive one. Your state, as well as the country at large, has to lament the loss of the great and good Judge PATTERSON. I need not tell you of his talents as a statesman, of his ability and integrity as an officer in our highest court of judicature, of his ardent and disinterested patriotism, or of his amiable qualities as a private man. With his character you are already well acquainted.—With a far different object are my imagination and my feelings at present occupied. I was present at the scene which was exhibited at his dying bed.—The impression it made on my mind will never be obliterated. A detail of some of the circumstances that attended that event will afford you satisfaction as a Christian—at it certainly offers a solemn admonition to those who may be disposed to think slightly of revealed religion.

When by a sudden and fatal turn in his disorder, he saw that death was at hand, desired that a minister should be called to administer the sacrament to him.—A minister accordingly attended him. The Judge observed that it had for some time past, been his intention to receive that sacred rite, but that some casualty or other had always prevented him. He did not wish however, to leave the world before he had fulfilled this duty. When the minister mentioned the qualifications which are required in those who partake of that holy ordinance, he acquiesced in them all, and remarked at the same time, that he had always been a believer in the truths of christianity—that the only point on which he had ever entertained any doubt, was the divinity of our Blessed Saviour—but that he had long since examined that subject, and satisfied his mind upon it—that he had now no hesitation in professing his firm belief in all the doctrines of our holy religion. He then received the communion with the utmost devotion, and appeared to be deeply interested and affected during that solemn service. When the minister was retiring, and in bidding him adieu, he expressed his apprehension that they should never meet again.—Yes, said he, I trust we shall.—We shall meet again in Heaven."

Such were the last moments of a man, possessed unquestionably of an enlightened and vigorous mind. The scene was instructive, it was awful—it strongly brought to my recollection the death-bed of the immortal Addison. Judge Patterson appeared to be perfectly composed and master of himself. There was no symptom of inward perturbation. It was not here the weakness of human nature seeking some support amidst its alarms, from the rites of religion. He died like the christian philosopher. He had for some time intended in the same way to make profession of his faith. He had even entertained doubts on one of the fundamental doctrines of christianity. From a careful examination of the subject those doubts had been removed. What a cause of triumph to our holy religion! Whilst the principles of unbelief are spreading far and wide in our country—whilst they are circulating like a pestilential fever, through all classes of the community and drying up the public morals in their fountain head, we find no small satisfaction in seeing such distinguished men as a Hamilton and a Patterson, avowing, in the sincere moment of death, their firm belief in the doctrines of christianity. If they found their only support and consolation in religion in their last extremity, it is probable that we shall derive them from any other source? The believer will henceforth cherish with augmented ardor those comfortable truths of the gospel to which the penetrating minds of a Hamilton and a Patterson yielded an unbiased and unqualified assent. Such examples as these ought to be made known to the people of this country.—For it requires surely, no supernatural share of discernment to perceive that the sentiments of our fellow-citizens are verging too fast, towards the principles of infidelity, and their manners towards that dissoluteness which, in the course of Providence, is the unavoidable consequence of them.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

A letter from Curacao of the 27th of August, says, "Miranda is at Aruba."

On Friday last, September 19, arrived at Marl-brook the brig Mentor, captain Pedrick, from Bilbao, in Spain, in 45 days, in whom came passenger captain James N. Brown, of the ship Mary, belonging to Messrs. Mintum and Champin of New York, who was taken by a Spanish cruiser and carried into Bilbao, where, through bribery and the corruption of that infamous government, in violation of law, justice, and the name of existing treaty, that valuable property has been condemned in three different tribunals, with costs.

By Captain Clifton, who left Cadiz on the 1st of August, we learn, that 2 Spanish ships of the line were ready for sea, destination not known; that 9 British ships of the line, and 2 frigates, were blockading Cadiz; and that a treaty of peace having been concluded between Spain and Great Britain was without foundation.

American,

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866.

COMMUNICATION.

The voters of the City of Baltimore are respectfully informed that an eminent law character, who had a hand in framing the constitution of the state, has given it as his decided and unequivocal opinion that Mr. Adam Fonerden, is eligible to a seat in the Legislature.

FELL'S-POINT, Sept. 26, 1866.

To the Editor of the American.

SIR, I have before me in your paper of this morning, a most violent and inflammatory philippic, against a late writer who styled himself W. The manner in which "A Rough Mechanic" has thought proper to stab at a character, whom he thinks entrenched behind that fictitious signature, is so vulgar and indecorous that I disdain to address myself personally to him.—Such an unfaithful picture and so hideous a caricature, that I believe no one would have discovered from it the original intended, had he not, like all spurious painters, underwritten the name of his portrait. I feel an untrembling confidence in submitting my political character to the fiery ordeal of the public, exclusive from the time I first breathed a political atmosphere and was conscious of the present hour, when I stand nominated a candidate for the legislature of the state; and if I do not prove the assertions of "A Rough Mechanic" to be as black as hell, I will suffer this right which guides the pen I hold, to be served from my body. In the first place; I met solemnly, in the face of the world, deny that I did write, print, stuff, cut, carve, mark, work, engrave, inlay, or cause to be done, upon any thing moveable, immovable under the canopy of Heaven capable of bearing the least visible sign, character or letter, the public underwritten W. that I never knew of, or read of it until I saw it printed in the American; and that I had no hand in it. Now, see Mr. Mechanic, how your honorary superstructure, having lost its foundation, tumbles about your head. Did I really think I wrote that piece? I would hurt your feelings by supposing you did not really think so.