

Calhoun & Lamont, N. 1931, Baltimore-street, HAVE received by the Abena, Othello, Ceres and Diana, from Liverpool, and Fair American from London, their assortment of FALL GOODS. October 23 d10t eo10t

To Rent, And immediate possession given, THE STORE, COUNTING-ROOM and CELLAR, No. 12, South-street, at present occupied by John and James Thomson. For terms apply as above. D. WILLIAMSON. September 16 co

Just Received, AND OFFERED FOR SALE BY Raborg & Taylor, 1500 lb. Tennessee Feathers, 150 cases Butter, 5000 lb. Black Snake Root, 1000 lb. Seneca do do, 500 lb. Shoe Thread, 1000 lb. Red and Grey Deer Skins, 500 yards Country Linen, 100 yards Twilled Bagging. Nov. 11 d10t eo10t

To Rent, A Two-Story Brick HOUSE, in Howard-street, next door to the corner of German-street, now occupied by Mr. Spalding. It has every convenience attached to it, calculated to suit a genteel family. Apply to G. C. Krause, or to JOHN M. DOSH, 41, South Charles-st. October 29. co

George Reintzel, No. 61, SMITH'S DOCK, Offers for sale, a quantity of FISH, MACKEREL, and HERRINGS. Nov. 11 eo3w

Jeremiah Hoffman, No. 4, Calvert-street, HAS RECEIVED, Superfine, second and common broad Cloths, Plaines, Duffels, Kerseys and Kendall Cottors, Super Shirting, scarlet and common Flannels, Rose and Duffel Blankets, Fancy Cut Velvets and Tabby Velveteens, Manchester cords of every description, Bannets and president Cords, Cambric and common Dimities, Calicoes, black and colored Muslins, English and French silk Hose, Super Cotton do, Silk and cotton chambray Muslins, Madras and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, 4 4 and 6 4 cambric Muslins and Shawls, Fancy Waxed, India and Leno Muslins, Leno Shawls, Lace Veils and Sleeves, Caps and Handkerchiefs, Rich Damask Silk Shawls 6 4 to 11 4, Venetian and Camels hair do, Linen Cambric, and Cambric Lawns, Patent Sewing Cotton in lbs. and boxes, &c. &c. Also, German and Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, India Muslins, Lustrings and Senshaws, Banarasa Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. For sale on moderate terms. October 6. d10t eo5thD

For Sale, THAT new and commodious two story Brick Dwelling, with convenient back buildings, situated in Charles-street, a few doors above St. Paul's-street, and adjoining the residence of Mr. Ralph Smith. In point of neatness and convenience, this house is rendered desirable to the purchaser—its situation is remarked for its salubrity, and possesses the advantage of excellent water. It is finished in the neatest and most modern style, and will be found in every respect calculated to please. Any person disposed to purchase can view the premises, on application to CHAS. L. BOEHME. Nov. 14 eo4t

Hazlehurst, Brothers & Co. OFFER FOR SALE, Patent Shot, assorted, Sheet Lead, milled, Bar Lead, Pig Lead, White Lead, ground in Oil, Crowley Steel, Grindstones, assorted, Alum, Copperas, Flint Glass, assorted in blits, Crown Glass, in boxes, 8 by 10, Crown Glass, in crates, Mustard in bottles, in hds. Porter and Wine Bottles. Also, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SILESIA and WESTPHALIA, or GERMAN LINENS. Nov. 1 mw&slm

New Dry Goods Store. ELISHA WHITE, No. 173, MARKET-STREET, Two doors below the Globe Inn, HAS selected from the different arrivals this fall, a choice collection of Fall & Winter Goods; Consisting of Superfine and second Broad Cloths, of every colour; superfine and common Coatings; Flannels and Blazes; Rose and Stripe Blankets; Kerseys and Halfblazes; Bennett's patent Cord; do. Velvet, double milled and plain, drab Cassimeres; together with a complete and extensive assortment of Men's, Women's and Children's worsted, lambs wool, and Yarn Hosiery. Also, A handsome assortment of French Mantuas of various shades and colours; Ladies extra long and short, white and coloured Silk & Kid Gloves; Chambray Muslins; Furniture Chintz and Gallones; plaid Lutestrings and figured Satiny Ribbons; Oil Cloths; with almost every article in the dry goods line, which will be sold cheap. Nov. 14 eo4t2-w2t

Cogniac Brandy. 29 pipes 4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, landing from on board the schooner Fortitude, from New York—and for sale by JOHN SPERRY, 55, Smith's dock. d6t Nov. 15

Charles C. Egerton HAS FOR SALE, 2060 boxes Martelliac, Gorse Cantenac, Branc Mouton, Dardac & Grave's white Wine, 17000 lbs. Carracas Cocoa, 14 hds. Martinique Sugar, 100 lbs. Spanish Indigo, 55 hds. Maryland Tobacco. Nov. 15 d10t eo10t

Holland Gin, Sail Cloth, &c. Just received per the ship Sally, captain Garton, from Amsterdam, 50 pipes Gin, Gin Cases, Sail Cloth, different qualities, Lubec Rolls, Madder, Steel, Glass Tumblers and Decanters, For sale, on moderate terms, by WILLIAM WILSON & SONS. Nov. 15 d4t eo6t

30 pipes 4th proof Holland Gin, 30 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, entitled to drawback, are just landing for sale by JNO. CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS. Nov. 14 d

To Rent, THE HOUSE and STORE, No. 164, Market-street, with a good dry CELLAR under the whole, and Back-Building, suitable for the storage of goods. Apply on the premises to GEO. SMITH. October 29 d

To Rent, A DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Calvert-street extended, below the Court House—lately occupied by Mr. J. F. Levy. For terms, apply to the subscriber, or Mr. Levy. HOSEA JOHNS. september 26 d

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

Guest, Atterbury & Co. HAVE received by the Complanter, via Philadelphia, and other late arrivals, Calicoes & Chintzes, colored Cambricks, Fancy Work, Muslins, Printed Cotton and Dresses, Colonnade and Plain Mulls, Cambric and other Dimities, Gingham and Chambray Muslins, Cotton Shirtings, 7-8 11-8 & 6-4 Linen Checks, Madras and Pullicat Handkerchiefs, Diaper Table Cloths, Cotton Laces, Black Satin ditto, Plain, Figured, and For sale on their usual terms. Nov. 12 d

George W. Field, No. 157 1-2, BALTIMORE-STREET, HAS FOR SALE, By the package or piece, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Merchandize, Amongst which are, Blankets, Rose, Duffel, and Point, Flannels, red, white, and yellow, Cloths, fine and superfine, Plaines, blue, drab and mixed, Baize, Coatings, Bennett's Cord, Hunter's ditto, President's ditto, Molskins, Fancy Prints, Mohair Plush, Pins, Threads, Hosiery, Silk, Cotton and Worsted, Irish Linen, 7-8 and 4 4, some very fine, Platillas, Drogheda Linens, Dimities, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Silk and Leather, Laces and Edgings, Silk Shawls & Veils, Long Lawns, Flushing, &c. Gurrals, Sannals, Bassias, Myspore Chintz, Checks, Mamoodies, The above goods will be sold at the usual credit, or very low for cash. C. W. F. has received invoices of sundry goods from England, which are now landing in Philadelphia, and will be forwarded to this city, without delay. November 15 d

A Young Man WISHES a situation as Assistant Super-cargo, or Captain's Clerk to Europe, the West or East Indies: to collect and settle accounts in the country: or to transact any business of an active nature, and of which he is capable, either in America or the West Indies. A situation, in which, the compensation of the advertiser would depend upon his own industry, would be preferred. Vouchers, &c. of character will be produced. Any gentleman wishing to employ such a person will please to leave his address at this office. Nov. 15 d

5 Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the plantation of John Cockey Owings, esp. on Wednesday evening the 5th inst. a dark brown MARE, about 14 1-2 hands high; part of her mane near the head perceptibly worn by her halter collar; several scars upon her shoulders and breast, other marks not particularly remembered. Whoever will deliver said Mare to Mr. Hugh Neison in Baltimore, or to the subscriber near Westminster, in Frederick county, Md. shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges. W. VAN BIBBER. N. B. Twelve Horses may be wintered at my plantation, near Westminster. W. V. B. Nov. 16 d6t

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15. The fall-falling ship Richard, captain Rogers, arrived at this port yesterday from Nantes—the left there the 1st October. One of the passengers in the Richard, is the bearer of a prize-medal awarded to the President of the United States by the Agricultural Society of the Seine. A letter by this arrival mentions, that Bonaparte had set out for the army.—[We do not find this announced in our papers.] LATE AND IMPORTANT. To captain Rogers, of the ship Richard, and the passengers, the Editors of the New-York Gazette are indebted for French papers, from which the following interesting articles are translated. Dates to Sept. 26. From the Paris Argus of the 20th Sept. Europe now every moment exhibits a spectacle more and more strange to the attention of observers. On whatever side we turn our eyes, we find contradictions to explain and problems to resolve. England still testifies a desire of making peace, and her writers never cease preaching the profusion of the war; she prepares distant military expeditions, at the very time that she keeps a negotiator of the first distinction at Paris. Russia has just refused the peace she had demanded; and is condemned to inaction as long as the is benefit of a field of battle whereon to seize again the advantages and the military renown she has lost. Prussia is at war only with Sweden, but their warfare has more the appearance of a squabble among citizens, than of a contest between kingdoms. And, however, she is augmenting her armies, and making such preparations as would make one think she prepares nothing less than to attack the first power of Europe. Whilst these three Potentates are separately diffusing their interests with France, they seem to be combining a common alliance. But they are among themselves in a false, uncertain and wavering position before an enemy whose policy is fixed, and whose force depends upon himself alone. We should be less astonished to behold Russia and England conceiving means of attack against an enemy whom they would equally have to engage. But can the cause, the interests and the principles of Prussia, ever agree with those of England and Russia? The past proves the contrary, and the future will no doubt confirm the experience of the past. Is Prussia in a more favorable position with regard to those with whom she wishes to unite to-day, and against the enemy whom she should dare to affront? Does she really mean to turn her arms against the power who has supported her for these fifteen years past against the hatred, envy and indignation of all the States of Europe? Does she again intend to deceive allies by clandestine engagements, which she means to break, at a favorable moment? Or, is she in her turn falling into a snare which they are laying for her, to be revenged of her past conduct? Public opinion has only the alternative of this double sentiment, until time removes the veil which yet conceals the truth. In found policy, the resolution, for Prussia to be the focus, and the advanced post of a continental war, seems as dangerous as it is tardy—she let out in the war of the revolution by a defection, which from that moment betrayed her system. As long as Austria and France kept an equilibrium, she quietly reaped the fruit of her crooked, avaricious and fluctuating policy; but Austria once conquered, Prussia necessarily lost the importance of a mediatrix, whom they equally managed perhaps at the same time that they both equally despised her. In these principles, she bore no power a sincere friendship; and none will doubt but that she would have again pursued the same system, had the same circumstances again presented themselves. This should be the lesson which the negotiations which any power may embark in with her.

The Prussian cabinet, although fortunate in its speculations, has made and still makes less dupes than it thinks. France has paid for its neutrality in such a manner as to show it was sincere; but she thought this complaisance more conformable to her interests and better calculated to restore the general peace of Europe. She did like that Lucanædonian General, who seeing a corps of young men disposed to deliver up a post to the enemy, contented himself with assigning them another, where he took care to have them watched. What other cabinet could Prussia deceive; is it that of St. James, when, instead of sharing the dangers as she shared the project of the last war, she stole into the field of slaughter after the battle, to carry off the fruits of the victory, and to share the spoils of the vanquished? She still keeps Hanover, and yet she would meditate an alliance with England? Her ports are still blockaded by the Swedes, and yet she would call them to her succour! She would invoke the support of the Emperor Alexander, whose he is just after abandoning in the dangers she had promised to share! It is difficult sincerely to accord those who have so often deceived and have such cruel propensities to make each other. The sores are still bleeding. Accordingly the most moderate English writers can place no faith in this monstrous alliance. The succours of Prussia appears to them like the wooden horse; they tremble to receive her benefits. Thus notwithstanding the positive assertions even of the Berlin papers, we cannot yet believe the sudden change wrought in Prussia, because every thing points out to her the obligation of attaching herself more closely than ever to France. With the friendship of this power, she might cover the wrongs she had done to the others; with her succour she was to preserve advantages obtained, without drawing her sword.—By taking another road, by disregarding to such a degree her position and her interests, she would expose her existence and the remains of her glory. Her inevitable fall in an unequal contest, might afford favorable compensations at the re-establishment of general tranquility, might satisfy the resentment of the betrayed powers, leave a great example, and show that there are in policy, as in morality, truths and duties which Divine Providence sooner or later punishes the infraction of.

PARIS, Sept. 25. Yesterday the Conservative Senate held an extraordinary sitting. It is believed that the object of his majesty's message has been to make known to the senate the marriage concluded between his Imperial Highness Prince Jerome and a Princess Royal of Wirtenburg. It is added, that the remainder of the message consisted of a discourse of two letters, one to the Prince Primat, of the Confederation of the Rhine, making known to him the Emperor's intention to support the Confederation with all the forces of France; the other to the King of Bavaria, announcing, that in spite of many court intrigues, his majesty hopes still to preserve peace with Prussia; but that should that Power not return a prompt and categori-

cal answer to the explanations which have been demanded, he will be ready to enter Germany, with 300,000 men. They write from Toulon, that an order has been received in that city to construct twelve sail-of the line. The funds have arrived, and a part of the vessels are on the stocks. An American vessel from Boston, commanded by capt. Longets has arrived at Gaeta, where she performed a quarantine of 23 days, with a cargo of coffee, dye woods, rum, sugar and other articles. 5 per cents Consols 62 1/2 50c.

PETERSBURGH, August 20. Government has inserted the following official article in a supplement to the Court Gazette published yesterday. The counsellor of state, Pierre d'Oubril, departed early in the month of May for Paris, to succour the Russian prisoners, received at the same time instructions for the occasion which might present itself to effect a reconciliation between France and Russia. He has returned hither with extraordinary diligence, bearing a treaty of peace which he had concluded and signed on the 20th of July with general Clarke, plenipotentiary of the French government. As much as that event would have been agreeable to his imperial majesty, if this treaty had been suitable to his majesty's dignity, to his engagements with his allies, to the safety of his subjects, and to the general repose of Europe; so much the more has it been disagreeable to him to see that in no respect have his just and benevolent intentions, been answered. This treaty is of the following tenor: Art. 1. From the date hereof there shall be perpetual peace and good friendship between his majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, and his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, their heirs and successors, estates, and subjects. 2. In execution of the first article, hostilities both by land and sea shall immediately cease between the two nations. The necessary orders to this effect shall in consequence be forwarded in twenty-four hours from the signing of this treaty. All ships of war and other vessels belonging to either power, or to their subjects, which may be taken in any part of the world by the subjects of the other, shall be restored to the right owners. 3. The Russian troops shall give up to the French the country known by the name of the mouths of the Cattaro, which, as being a dependence on Dalmatia, appertains to his majesty the emperor of the French, in his quality of king of Italy agreeably to the 4th article of the treaty of Presburgh. There shall be furnished to the Russian troops every possible facility for their departure from both the mouth of Cattaro and the Ragusan territory, the country of the Montenegrins and from Dalmatia, wherever the circumstance of the war may have placed them. Immediately after the treaty shall be made known, the military and naval commandants of both nations shall make in concert the necessary dispositions for the retreat of the troops and the surrender of the territory. 4. His majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, desirous of giving to his majesty the emperor of Russia a proof of his conciliatory dispositions, consents, 1. That the republic of Ragusa shall be restored to its former independence, on conditions that it shall as heretofore be under the protection of Ottoman Porte; 2d, that no act of hostility shall take place, from the day of the date of the present treaty, against the Montenegrins whilst they remain peaceable as subjects of the Ottoman Porte. They shall be obliged immediately to return to their own fireside; and the emperor Napoleon promises not to disquiet them; that no enquiry shall be made respecting the part they have taken in the hostilities against Ragusa her dependencies and the adjacent country. 5. The independence of the republic of the Seven Isles is acknowledged by the two powers. The Russian troops who may be at present in the Mediterranean shall form a junction at the Ionian Isles. His majesty the emperor of Russia, to give a proof of his pacific intentions, shall not maintain more than 4000 men of his troops, which however shall depart from thence as soon as his imperial majesty shall deem it expedient. 6. It is promised, on both sides, that nothing shall be done to injure the independence of the Ottoman Porte; and the two high contracting powers reciprocally engage to maintain that power in the integrity of its possessions. 7. Immediately after, in conformity to the present convention of peace, the order for the evacuation of the mouths of the Cattaro by the Russian troops shall have been given, the French troops shall retire from Germany. His majesty the emperor Napoleon declares that, in less than three months after the signing of the present treaty, the French troops shall have all re-entered France. 8. The two courts promise to interpose their good offices for procuring peace between Prussia and Sweden. 9. The high contracting parties, desirous of accelerating, as far as depends upon them, the return of maritime peace, his majesty the emperor of the French for this purpose accepts the good offices of his Russian majesty.

10. The commercial relations between the subjects of the two powers, shall be established on the same footing which they stood before the commencement of hostilities. 11. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications, the prisoners of both nations shall be restored without exception to the respective agents of their nation. 12. The diplomatic relations & the etiquette between the two courts, shall be the same as before the war. 13. The ratifications of the present convention shall be exchanged at St. Petersburg, within the space of twenty five days, between two plenipotentiaries charged by their respective courts with full powers for that purpose. Concluded and signed at Paris, the 8th (20th) July, 1866. (Signed) PIERRE OUBRIL and CLARKE.

PHILADELPHIA, November 11. The brig Liza, captain Wilton, sailed from New-Orleans the 11th October; at that time news had reached the city, that an arrangement had been made between the Spaniards, on the frontier and general Wilkinson, in consequence of which the militia of the territory of Orleans and Mississippi, who had volunteered their services to the number of 600 men and had marched to join general Wilkinson, were on their return to their respective districts. No official intelligence had been received on this subject, from the general, but concerning advices from different quarters respecting the return of the militia, rendered it almost certain that arrangements had taken place; and it is said to be agreed that neither the United States nor Spain shall occupy the contested country, between the old boundary and the river Sabine, until final arrangements are made between the two governments respecting limits. General Wilkinson, notwithstanding his small force, and very unprovided with of his small band, had advanced beyond the Grand Bayou, and had taken a position with 300 men at the junction of the roads to Addicks and Bayou Pierre, at which latter place Colonel Herrera with about 1500 to 1800 men, chiefly cavalry, was stationed. Colonel Cordero, governor of St. Antonio, with a detachment, the number of which is not known, lay encamped about 25 miles in the rear of Herrera's force, and although the superior officers had not joined, nor taken the command when the last accounts reached Orleans, a detachment of artillery from the 12th of October on the Western bank of the Mississippi, to join the general at Natchitoches, and were to be followed on the 22d or 23d by another detachment, which would proceed in two gun-boats by way of the Mississippi and Red River to the same place; this reinforcement would add 100 more brave followers to his forces. Governor Grandpre, of Baton Rouge, alarmed at the report of the approaching departure of the gun-boats, had given out that he would oppose their passage up the river; but it was believed he would not attempt hostilities, although he had assembled the militia of this district, and had taken every possible measure to assemble a force more than adequate to the object. The militia of the city of New-Orleans, were called together on the 17th October, and unanimously offered their services to defend the territory, and particularly the city. They were accepted by the governor, and the following handful was published on the occasion, which will amply refute the calumnies of those who have endeavored to persuade the government that the people of Louisiana were not attached to its cause: Friday, October 17. DISPLAY OF PATRIOTISM. At the muster of the 18, 2d and 4th regiments of militia this morning, every officer, non-commissioned officer and private present, voluntarily offered their services for the defence of the territory, and more particularly for the security of the city. This tender of service was immediately accepted by the governor, & the detachment ordered to be mustered for inspection and exercise once a week. The militia were addressed by cols. Bellechasse, Tascary, & Darcier, and also by the governor, when he accepted the tender of their services. Officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the 18, 2d and 4th regiments of militia. I have anticipated my wishes, and fulfilled my expectations. I have to announce my acceptance of the tender of your military services, and to add, that your patriotic conduct will be justly appreciated by your country. WILLIAM C. C. CLAIORNE, New-Orleans, October 17.

ALEXANDRIA, November 14. Loss of the schooner Consolation, capt. Levin Hill, of Frederickburg. Captain Rich, of the sch'r Triton, from Alexandria, bound to Baton on the 8th of November inst, when being down the Chesapeake bay, with the wind blowing very fresh from the westward, saw a schooner apparently in distress, and in a few minutes saw her go down, and the people take to the boat, which instantly filled with water. There were 3 white & 1 black men on board of her when she sunk; two of whom were drowned and the other two swam back to the wreck, and climbed upon her mainmast head, which was about six feet out of the water, and there hung until the schooner could beat up to their relief, which was about one hour and 20 minutes; she proved to be the schooner Consolation of Frederickburg, about 55 tons burthen, and from James River bound to the Rappahannock river, with a load of Coal.

MR. WOODHAM, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils, and the inhabitants of Baltimore generally, that he intends having, ON THURSDAY, THE 20TH NOVEMBER, A BENEFIT CONCERT OF Vocal and Instrumental Music. At Mr. Dryden's New Assembly Room, particulars of which will be expressed in a future advertisement. Nov. 13 d6t