

Wanted,

A DWELLING HOUSE for a small family—a two-story one would be preferred. Apply at this office.

Doctor Giraud,

HAS removed from No. 35, a few doors down on the same side, to No. 51, South-street.—Nov 24

Thos. and Saml. Hollingsworth HAVE FOR SALE, 90 pair of Cologne MILL-STONES, consisting of every size, from 4 foot 6 inches, down to 22 inches diameter.

A good assortment of wide and narrow BOLTING CLOTHS. Nov. 26

Ruffia Sheetings, Bengal Indigo, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, 200 pieces Russia SHEETINGS, 1st quality, 10 cases Bengal INDIGO, do. do. entitled to 1 do. do. do. 2 do. do. do. drawback.

Soft-shelled and Shelled Almonds, entitled to drawback; Real Cognac Brandy; New-York Pork; Candles; Soap; Hyson and Young Hyson Tea; Seal Leather; Dumb Fish—For sale by CUMB. D WILLIAMS. Nov. 26

Foulke & Karrick

HAVE FOR SALE, 150 Cases Rice, 3000 lb Caracass Cocos, 40 chests Young Hyson Tea, 13 hhds. 3d proof Nevis Rum, 9 ditto Mosses, 15 lbs Brown Sugar, 150 boxes White Soap, 10 bags Race Ginger, Malacca, Port and Teneriffe Wine, Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread in bbls. 1 tierce Lime Juice, 58 kegs manufactured Tobacco. Nov. 26

George W. Field,

No. 157 1/2 BALTIMORE-STREET, HAS FOR SALE, By the package or piece, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF Merchandize,

Blankets, Rose, Duffie, Pins, Flannels, red, white, and yellow, Cloth, fine and superfine, Flains, blue, drab and mixed, Baize, Coatings, Bennett's Cord, Hunt's ditto, President's ditto, Mofestins, Fancy Prints, Mohair Plush, Threads, Hosiery, Silk, Cotton and Worsted, Linen, 7-8 and 4-4, some very fine, Platillas, Drogueda Linens, Dimities, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Silk and Leather, Laces and Edgings, Silk Shawls & Veils, Long Lawns, Flushings, &c.

INDIA GOODS.

Gurrahs, Sannas, Bafas, Mysapote Chints, Checks, Mamoodies, Cosacs, Lutestrings, Taffetas, Senshaws, Sewing Silk, Madras Hdkfs, &c. 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

B. H. Mullikin,

At the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat and Two Ravens, No. 101, Baltimore-street HAS supported in the ships Boston, Fame, Globe, and Diana, from Liverpool, and Fair American, from London, his supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

Among which are, Coarse, fine and superfine Cloths; coarse, fine and superfine double milled Drabs; drab and fashionable fawn-colored single and double-milled Casimeres; drab, fawn-colored and dark mixed Bennett's Cord; Fancy ditto, for Vests; grey, mixt, red, green, blue, claret, olive, brown and drab Coatings; red, yellow, white and scarlet Flannels, some very fine; Rose Blankets, some very large sizes; stripe Duffie ditto; stout stripe Jerseys; blue and white mixed Key-says; white, blue, brown and green Half-hicks and Kerseys; knapped Cottons; black, olive and drab colored Velvets; Constitution Cords and Thicketts; Lamb's wool, yarn and worsted Hosiery; white, black, lead and navy-colored Cotton and Silk Hosiery with embroidered and lace clocks; white, black and lead colored extra long and habit Silk Gloves; Satins, Pealings and Sarcinets; black Barcelona and Love Handkerchiefs; white, buff, yellow, blue, pink slate green and plain Silk Shawls. Also, selected from the different arrivals, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF FANCY AND SEASONABLE GOODS, Among which are, An elegant assortment of Furniture Chintzes, of the newest style of figure, with Fringes, Tassels, Cords, and Bed Lace to match; a great variety of beautiful colored-French Mantuas, and elegant 8 4 and 9 4 Satin Damask shawls, with his usual supply of Irish and German Linens, India Muslins, &c. which he will sell wholesale or retail, at reduced prices for cash, or at short credit. November 22

Notice,

THE subscribers, to whom Adam Douglass, of the town of Winchester, has conveyed certain property as trustees for the benefit of such of his creditors as shall accede to the terms particularized in the deed of conveyance, hereby give notice that they will proceed on the 15th day of December next, to carry into effect the trust to them consigned by disposing of the property and distributing the proceeds among the creditors according to the terms of the abovesaid deed of trust, and in such a manner as they or a majority of those who shall accede thereto shall direct. HENRY S. G. TUCKER, ALFRED H. POWELL. Nov. 15

James Biscoe,

No. 21, CALVERT-STREET, HAS received per ships Fame, Othello and Diana, from Liverpool, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, BRASS, AND JAPANNED WARES; And daily expects, per the Canton, a handsome supply of Bristol Goods. October 29

Bank of Baltimore,

November 1, 1866 NOTICE is hereby given to the stockholders, that an election for Fifteen Directors, will be held at Brylen's tavern on MONDAY, the first day of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue until three o'clock in the afternoon. By order of the President and Directors. JAMES COX, Cashier. N. B. By act of incorporation five of the present directors are ineligible for the next year. Nov. 1

Madeira Wine.

The subscribers offer for sale, LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA WINE, of the first quality, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks. They have also for sale, a few quarter casks of OLD WINE, fit for immediate use. ROBERT GILMOR & SONS. Nov. 24

Richmond Coal.

JUST arrived on board the schooner Regulator, about 1600 bushels RICHMOND COAL. They are calculated for black smiths, or iron-foundries, and will be disposed of entire, at a very reduced price and liberal credit, if application is made in the course of this day or to-morrow, to HUGH THOMPSON. Nov. 25

Beef & New-England Rum.

50 bbls. Boston No. 1, Beef, and 16 do. New-England Rum, will be landed from the sloop Eliza, and for sale by WILLIAM CHILD. Also in Store, Old Bordeaux Brandy, Imperial, Hyson and Souchong Teas, Shipping Cheese and White Soap. Apply at No. 88, Bowly's wharf. Nov. 24

Henry & Lindenberger,

304, BALTIMORE STREET, HAS received by the ships Diana, from Liverpool, and Six Sisters, from Bristol, the remainder of their Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES. Among which are, TIN, in Boxes, ANVILS & VICES, CROWN WINDOW GLASS, SPADES & SHOVELS, NAILS, &c. &c. &c. October 25

Frederick Lindenberger & Co.

No. 200, Market-street, HAS imported per the Diana, and other late arrivals from Liverpool, A large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery. On hand from former importations, Patent Shot, Tin, Sheet Iron, Crowfoot Street, Flat Point Nails, Bar Lead, Pewter, in casks, Sewing Twine, Crown Window Glass, Spades and Shovels, Frying Pans, &c. &c. &c. October 21

George C. Muller,

Two doors below the Custom-house, HAS received per the late arrivals from Bremen, and offers for sale on very accommodating terms, 146 packages of German Linens: viz. Burlaps or brown Hempen Fine white Flaxen in boxes. Do. do. Tecklenburgs, assorted Osnaburgs, do. Hessians, do. Brown Mulls, do. N. B. He expects daily a further supply of Silesia Linen. October 14

Guest, Atterbury & Co.

HAVE received by the Complanter, via Philadelphia, and other late arrivals, Calicoes & Chintzes, colored Cambricks, Fancy Work, Muslins and Dresses, Colanade and Plain Mulls, Cambrick 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 Patent ditto, Plain, Figured, and Flushing, &c. For sale on their usual terms. Nov. 12

James Hanna,

Has received and for sale at his MEDICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 102, Baltimore-street, a fresh supply of Drugs and Patent Medicines, Warranted genuine. Also, a number of fancy articles, too numerous to describe. He has just received from his correspondent in Philadelphia, a supply of Tissoi's gout & rheumatic drops, Which are so much in repute for the above diseases—warranted genuine, for sale wholesale and retail. Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine his assortment of drugs, which will warrant them as low, if not lower than at any Drug-house in this city. Nov. 20

Notice is hereby given;

THAT I intend to apply to the judges of Baltimore county court, or some one of them, for the benefit of an act of Assembly, passed at November-session, 1865, entitled an Act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. THOMAS T. GREENFIELD. Nov. 9.

Wanted,

A healthy Young WOMAN, as Wet Nurse—None need apply without the best recommendations. Apply at No. 25, Bond-st. Nov. 26

COTTON.

21 bales COTTON, just landing and for sale by the subscribers. ARMSTRONG & DUNN. Nov. 26

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the subscribers for building, on an uniform plan, eight Brick Houses, fronting on Lexington-street and the New Market 150 feet. Tradesmen and Mechanics who are disposed to take ground for materials and work, are invited to make proposals. A Plat and Elevation will be shown. GEO. GRUNDY & NEPHEW. Nov. 26

John Buffum,

84, BOWLY'S WHARF, Has received per ship Iris, captain Corway, from S. J. C. 130 bales INDIA GOODS. Consisting of 80 bales best Beerboom Gurrahs, 36 by 2 1-4 2 ditto Gurrah Sannas, 40 by 2 1-4 4 ditto Maw Sannas, 23 by 2 1-4 1 ditto brown Balfas, 24 by 2 4 ditto Jugda ditto, 25 by 2 5 ditto Luckpore ditto, 25 by 2 2 ditto Cossapore ditto, 25 by 2 12 ditto Itanpore ditto, 26 by 2 4 ditto Checks, 17 by 1 3-4 11 ditto ditto, 16 by 1 3-4 2 ditto blue Gilla Handkerchiefs, 10 pr. ps. 2 ditto Kermicky, ditto ditto. Also, 50 pipes 4-h proof white Spanish Brandy, 20 ditto Corsica Wine, 10 half } Casks Catalonia WINE, 10 qr. } 93 bags first quality Calcutta Sugar. The whole of the above goods are entitled to drawback, which will be received in part payment. Nov. 26

John Wood & Co.

HAVE received by ship Ruthy, from Liverpool, and offer for sale at No. 18, Calvert-street, Silk and Cotton Chambray Muslins, Cambric and Narrow Dimities, Printed Calicoes and Velvets, Green and Red Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Braces, Constitution Cards, 9-8 Cambricks, Skirting Cottons, Sewing Silks, Black Cambricks, &c. Superfine and Common Broad Cloths, Coatings, Plains, Serges, Baizes, and Two cases of Hand Saws. Nov. 18

Alexis Romain,

No. 147, Market-street, Baltimore, HAS FOR SALE, 4,000 wt. best Spanish WOOL, and a quantity of Curled HAIR for Mattresses. On Hand, MATRASSES, FEATHER BEDS, &c. &c. of every description. Orders executed with neatness and dispatch. He has also for sale, a variety of FRESH PERFUMERY, &c. Consisting of Best Soap, Almond Wash Balls, Cologne Water, scented Hair-Powder and Pomatum, Lip Salve, Almond Paste, Milk of Roses, Gowland's Lotion, Lavender Water, Tooth Powder, superfine Vermillion. Also, Ladies' elegant fancy tortoise and mock do. Combs, Head-Brushes, Ladies' Pocket-Books, Kid Gloves and Fans, artificial Flowers, nail and tooth Brushes, Ladies' Dressing Cases, Tongue Sappers, Pearl Beads, Snuff Boxes, Suspenders, Parkwood's Razor Straps, Scissors and Penknives, Gentlemen's Walking Canes, Liquor Provers, Day & Martin's Japan Blacking for boots and shoes, that will not soil the finest lin—on which with a variety of other articles he will sell on reasonable terms. Nov. 8

James C. Neilson,

Has received per ship Ruthy, from Liverpool, AN ASSORTMENT OF FINE CUTLERY AND OTHER GOODS: Consisting of Best Razors, made to his particular order, Ivory Handled Table and Dessert Knives and Forks, with Guarded Carvers, Highly Finished Horn do. do. Ladies' Scissors, of the best quality, Sportsman's, Counting House, Pen & Pocket Knives, Gardiner's Pruning and Grafting do. Guarded and best common Oyster do. Ebony Handled Nut Pickers, Evans's best (London) Lancets, Ivory and Quill Back Combs. Also, Doctor Henry's celebrated Aromatic Vinegar, for the cure of head aches, and prevention of infection; and Calcined Magnesia, in bottles. He hopes to receive by the ship Orozimbo, (daily expected) an assortment of Elegant Japanned Goods, Inlaid Vase Knife Cases, Caddies, Work Boxes, and Cut Glass. Nov. 22

India Muslins.

JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE & SONS have received for sale, 34 bales INDIA MUSLINS of the latest importations, and of the following descriptions, entitled to drawback: Jalapote Mamoodies Jugda Balfas Luckpore ditto Janna Mamoodies Cognicra Cossas Chandela Lawns Beerblom Gurrahs Janda Mamoodies Maw Samahs Jalapote Sannas Janlettys Gasepore Mamoodies Also, A few boxes Irish Linens and Sheetings. September 16

William Merryman

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally, for their disinterested favors, so lately conferred on him, and further solicits a continuance of the patronage of the Voters of the City and County at large, at the ensuing election, for the office of sheriff. October 29

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

DECIUS.

TO THE EDITOR.

ON Wednesday the 4th of December, Mr. Nicholson moved that "so much of the message of the President of the United States, as related to the conduct of the belligerent powers towards the United States, and to the unjustifiable confiscation lately given by some of them to the Laws of Nations as it regards the rights of neutrals, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with instruction to enquire in what respect and to what extent our neutral rights had been violated, and what legislative measures the true interest of the United States required to counteract such violations."—This reference was made, not without pertinacious opposition on the part of Mr. Lidwell, who moved to refer the subject to a select committee, of which, consequently he would have been the Chairman. On the ensuing Saturday, the committee of Ways and Means took the matter into consideration, and instructed their Chairman to address the following letter to the Secretary of State.

"Committee Room, December 11, 1866. "SIR, "The Committee of Ways and Means have intruded me to request that you will cause to be laid before them such information on the subject of the enclosed resolution, as the Department of State can furnish. "The peculiar objects of our research are— 1. What new principles, or constructions of the Law of Nations, have been adopted by the belligerent powers of Europe, to the prejudice of Neutral Rights? 2. The governments asserting those principles or constructions? 3. The extent to which the commerce of the U. States has been thereby injured. "I am with very great respect, "SIR, "Yours,

"JOHN RANDOLPH." A considerable time having elapsed, and no answer having been received, the Chairman waited on the Secretary of State to know when the committee might expect one. He was informed, by that officer, that he had been too much occupied in preparing a laborious report upon that subject, to be laid before the President, that he had not had time to reply to the letter of the Committee; and it was not until the 26th of January (more than six weeks subsequent to the requisition of the Committee) that the Secretary's communication was made to them. It consisted of a copy of his report to the President, on the new and injurious principles interpreted into the Laws of Nations by foreign powers, and contained in answer whatsoever to some of the most important points, to which he committee had directed the attention, and on which they had requested the opinion of the Secretary of State. This communication was scarcely received, when (on the 29th of January) the committee were discharged from all further consideration of the subject, which, with Mr. Gregg's resolution, brought forward on that day, was referred to the committee of the whole house on the 30th of the month. On this occasion, indications of tardiness and neglect of duty on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means were thrown out by some members. The Chairman was then absent from indispotion. On the next day, however, he laid on the table his letter to the Secretary of State with the answer, the dates of which clearly excluded the committee from every imputation of remissness; rendering it self-evident that they could not possibly have reported previous to the time of their discharge.

The resolution of Mr. Gregg begot a brood of others, of which it is not my purpose to notice any but the motion of Mr. Nicholson, which was introduced, not so much from a conviction on the mind of its author, that the step was in itself advisable, as from a belief that it might prove the means of preventing the house from precipitating itself in more ruinous measures.—Accordingly we find that Mr. Nicholson himself, voted to postpone its consideration, and that he declined being a member of the committee which brought in the bill in pursuance of it, to which he eventually gave a feeble and reluctant assent. And yet this bill has been called throughout the continent "Mr. Nicholson's bill." It is equally notorious, that, in regard to the course to be pursued towards Great Britain, no opinion was expressed by the members of the Cabinet, in their collective or individual capacities. On the contrary, the president frequently declared, without reserve, that he had no opinion on the subject. Similar declarations were made by other influential and leading persons preiding over the different executive departments; and it is a fact, that no consultation was held between them from the meeting of Congress until some time in March. This want of concert and decision in the administration might easily have been inferred (even if there were no other proof of it) from the various, discordant and undigested projects, which were brought forward in the legislature; and to this want of system must be referred much of the mischief which has resulted from this subject, as well as the embarrassments which have since ensued, and are yet likely to grow out of it.

The aggressions of Great Britain naturally divided themselves into two classes:—Impressment of our seamen, and depredations upon our commerce. To the first we have been subjected under three successive administrations, from the year 1790 to the present time. But this grievance, to which the U. States had so long submitted, and to which congress had heretofore been content to apply palliatives, was now enlarged and dealt upon by certain persons, because they saw in it a theme which would touch most sensibly the American feelings. Mr. Nicholson did not scruple to approach them with a feigned zeal, and to charge them with having opposed at a former session, a bill which he has introduced for remedying the evil. Mr. John Randolph was of opinion that the impression of our seamen furnished just cause of indignation against them on our part; but he saw no reason for pushing that matter to extremity at this time, which had not existed in as full force, for the last five, or even twelve years: Our government, in consideration of the great number of British seamen in our employment, and of the identity of language and manners between that class of their subjects, and the same description of our citizens, but above all, from motives of sound policy (too obvious to need recapitulation) had hitherto deemed it expedient to temporize on this interesting and delicate topic: he could see no just ground at present, for departing from this system—more especially pending an actual negotiation between the two governments, on the point in dispute. He was of opinion that nothing should be left undone to accommodate our differences amicably, and that no step should be taken which might interrupt or defeat such a settlement; that even if we should resort to war, it must eventuate in a treaty of peace, by which the points of controversy would be adjusted, or left in statu quo ante Bellum; and that after incurring the incalculable mischiefs of war, the

derangement of our finances and the augmentation of the public debt, to say nothing of its baneful effects upon our political institutions, and of the danger which must accrue from throwing our weight at this juncture, into the preponderating scale of Europe; there was no prospect that we should obtain better terms at any future pacifications than were attainable at present; at any rate he was disposed to give fair play to the fair experiment of negotiation. But if any active measures were to be taken against Great Britain, they should be of the most efficient and decisive nature. He deprecated half measures, as the most injurious to ourselves which could be adopted.

What the bill was yet under discussion, the news of the death of Mr. Pitt, and of the consequent change of Ministry, reached the United States. No circumstance could have afforded a fairer or more honorable pretext, or a more powerful motive, for suspending our measures against Great Britain than this. The late premier was known to be decidedly hostile to the institutions, the interests and the very people of America.—No administration, not even that of Lord North himself, had been, or could be more inimical to the United States, than that of Mr. Pitt; his power was, moreover, connected with, and depended upon the continuation and duration of the war. He was succeeded by Mr. Fox, unquestionably the most liberal, and enlightened statesman of Europe; the man, above all others, beyond the Atlantic, the best affected towards the principles of our government, and the illustrious character by whom it was administered. Never did a fairer occasion present itself to any nation, for changing, without any imputation of versatility, or any loss of honor, the course which they had chosen to prescribe to themselves. The excitement of public sentiment, and the measures consequent upon that excitement, might finally and honorably have been referred to the known character of the late Premier the Pupil of Dardas, and the disciple of Charles Jenkinson; and the United States might have awaited, in a dignified and imposing inactivity, the manifestation of a different sentiment by the new Ministry.—But the new leaders of the house of representatives were men who soared above, or skimmed below all considerations of time, place and circumstance; they gloried in their ignorance of men and things in Europe, and boasted that the policy should not be modified, by any change in the aspect of affairs at home or abroad; and in the pursuit of an abstract metaphysical *ignis fatuus*, they did not hesitate to embark the best interests of the union.

Against these measures Mr. Randolph further objected, that during the five months which our ministers had spent in fruitless discussion at Madrid, it had entered into the head of nobody to suggest any proposition of a coercive nature in relation to Spain, and that, even after the total failure of that negotiation, no such measure had been proposed; that Great Britain had indeed impeded our seamen, and advanced certain injurious principles of national law, which, if carried into their full extent, would materially affect our commerce, but that Spain, at a having refused to make good her Edmundo stipulations to compensate for former violations committed upon our commerce, had "repeated the same practices during the present war." She had not, it was true, impeded our seamen, but her cutters had "plundered and sunk our vessels and neutralized and abandoned their crews, in open boats or on the coast, without notice or warning." Her conduct of admiralty had indeed advanced no "new principles of the Law of Nations," but they had confiscated our ships and cargoes, without the pretext of principles of any sort, new or old. She had moreover insulted our territory, violated the property and persons of our citizens within our acknowledged limits, and incidentally rejected every overture to accommodation. With Spain all our attempts to negotiate had failed—with Great Britain we had a negotiation actually pending, and which the dispatches of our minister at the court of London gave us every reason to suppose would have a prosperous issue; and even admitting, for the sake of argument, that our vote of money to purchase Florida was, in itself, no derogation from the national honor, inasmuch as we proposed to receive a fair equivalent for it; yet, having refused to take any coercive measures for the unparalleled indignities of Spain, who had peremptorily rejected all our propositions for pacific accommodation, how could we with any face of impartiality, towards the belligerent powers, affirm these elevated tones towards Great Britain? Mr. Randolph further declared, that the proposed measure was in itself, inefficient to every valuable purpose; that its sole operation would be to pique the pride, and reule the resentment of our adversary, and whilst it indicated a strong spirit of hostility on our part, would afford her a fair opening to strike the first effectual blow; that it was indeed time to bite; that Great Britain would have until the next session of Congress, ample time to devise means for annoying us in the most effective manner, and that meanwhile she might guard every vulnerable point from our attack. He conjured the house not to suffer themselves from their ancient partiality to France, and their well-grounded antipathy to Great Britain, to be led into a war, which would involve the best interests of their country. Above all, he trusted that their measures would in no wise be influenced by any wish to avenge on Great Britain the wrongs and injuries of Ireland; he declared that his sympathy with that insulted and oppressed people was too strong not to lead him to fear, that the same sentiment might operate on other members, in this case, whilst they themselves, were unconscious of it; that whilst he deplored the subjugation of that gallant and generous nation, it was his duty to remember that he was legislating for the United States, and occasion, &c. &c. Mr. Smilie, who, since the incapacity of Mr. Bidwell had become manifest, was conawowed, that, although an Irishman by birth, he felt no greater predilection for that country, than for any other in Europe, or in the world. This declaration was conceived by many, not to confer much honor upon that gentleman, whether true or false.

Another strong objection to the non-importation bill arose from its bearing the aspect (especially when taken in conjunction with our recent conduct towards France and Spain) of a disposition on our part to aid the views of the French government in cramping the navigation, and destroying the manufactures of Great Britain. This constituted one principal source of animosity between those rival nations, and the American government could perhaps take no step which would so strongly excite the resentment of the English Ministry. The prompt and decisive conduct of that government towards Prussia, so soon as she manifested a disposition to come into the views of France on this subject, forms the best commentary upon this opinion, and the sudden change in the tone of Mr. Fox towards the United States is no bad criterion of its truth.