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WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1866

Galt and Thomas

HAVE imported in the William Murdock from London, and Diana from Liverpool, An extensive assortment of HARDWARE, And expect a further supply by the next arrivals. may 6 d12co

Fresh Goods.

SUPERFINE black Bumbazeens, plain colored and plaid Silks, French Cambricks, and Cambricks. Handkerchiefs, black, white, slate and rose colored Silk Stockings; elegant square and long Damask Silk and Cashmere Shawls; black Persian, Bandano and Fancy silk Handkerchiefs; one case fine Leghorn hats, with a general assortment of other European GOODS, for sale by SAML. WALKER. eobf

P. y on and Smith,

HAVE just received by the sloop Polly and Nancy, Capt. Gardner, from Providence, R. I. 75 chests Hyson } Fresh } Entitled to de- } 75 do Young Hyson } TEAS } bente- } 50 do H. son Skin } } ture on } 25 bales Russia Duck } } exportation. } 3 do Ravens ditto } } } 6 do Russia Sheetting } } } 15 pipes French Brandy } } } 10 casks & 10 boxes Claret Wine } } } 3 1/2 tons Russia Hemp. } } } They have also for sale, Tenerife and Malaga Wine; Pepper, Nutmegs, Cloves; Imperial, Hyson, and Souchong Tea; New England Rum; Mould and Dript Candles; Pork, Beef, Cod Fish, &c. may 6 d6t

Frederick Lindenberg & Co.

HAVE received per the Diana, a very general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery. Also, on Hand, London Pewter, Crowly Steel, Hoes, Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, Sadlers' Tacks, Sickles, Schytches, Shot, Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, Brass and Iron Wire, Mill, Cross Cut, Pit, and hand Saws, Sad Irons; Cutlery, assorted in cases; Pins, Needles, Flints, Sadlers' Webbing; Single and Double barrel Guns, Files, Buttons, Button Moulds, &c. &c. N B A liberal discount will be made for cash, approved negotiable notes and acceptances. may 6 d

LONDON MILLINERY.

Miss Hunter. No. 116, MARKET-STREET, HAS imported in the ship William Murdock, from London, her Spring Fashions, (which will be opened on Wednesday next) with a variety of Goods, suitable for the season, amongst which are, Imperial Clip Hats and Bonnets Plain ditto Double Bleached Leghorn do. new shapes Plain and Figured Saracnets Ribbons Black, white and colored Sufflee Crapes, drest and undressed Plain ditto Rich black laced Cloaks and Mantles Spencers ditto Rich white Tambored Silk Net Black and white Laces Patent Cotton ditto Rich black and white Girdles Coris and Tassels Artificial Flowers Split Straw Hats and Bonnets With a number of other articles in the above line, making an elegant assortment. may 6 d6t-coft

Sale by Auction.

Mr. William R. Smith means to dispose of his HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, by Auction, on Friday, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the dwelling house, at the Rope Walk, on the Ferry Branch road, WHICH CONSISTS OF Mahogany Chairs, Dining and Tea Tables, Fancy Chairs and Settees, Side Board and Wash Stands, Bureaus, Dressing and Card Tables, A pair of large and elegant Looking Glasses, One set of blue and white Dining China, One do. white and Gold, Tea do. Two Mahogany cases, containing 8 dozen Knives and Forks, and 4 dozen Silver Spoons, (half Table and half Desert) Bedsteads, Beds, Mattresses, Window Curtains, Cornices, Wilton and Passage Carpets, Stair Rods, &c. Plated Candelsticks with Branches, Brass Fenders and Andirons, &c. &c. THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r. may 6

Sale by Auction.

Is now landing from the ship Carlisle, from New Orleans, A Cargo of SUGAR, which is reported as superior in quality to any arrived this season, and will be sold on Thursday, the 8th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the vendue warehouse at the corner of Second and Frederick-streets, for approved notes, at 60 days. THOMAS CHASE, Auc'r. may 6

The Subscribers

HAVING this day formed a co-partnership, under the firm of Harris & Donaldson, the GROCERY & LIQUOR BUSINESS, will be continued at the Store heretofore occupied by D. Harris, No. 22, North Howard-street. DAVID HARRIS, JOSEPH DONALDSON, May 1 (6) d6t

F. REIGN NEWS.

Received by late arrivals at Boston, from Europe.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, March 15.—Last night Mr. Prinset brought before the House of Commons a most important fact, long overlooked, viz. that while this country is at the expence of conquering and defending India—nay, while the national finances probably may be burthened by the Company's debts, a part of the commerce of British India, exceeding that of the Company, is carried on by neutrals, either by treaty or connivance, while British capital and British subjects are excluded from the advantage of the trade, which it is notorious the Company cannot carry on. This question requires nothing more than attention on the part of the public, to make the proper impression.

Some interesting observations on the American commerce connected with this subject occurred in the debate. It would be worth while to compare the value of what some would quarrel about in regard to the commerce of neutrals, and what our folly gives away gratis.

The motion of Mr. Prinset, which was a call for certain documents, drew forth considerable conversation; in the course of which Mr. Fox argued forcibly against the production of any neutral document upon this important question, lest it should lead men to form premature imperfect judgments. It would be improper to hold out an imperfect view of a question of this nature—such it appeared was the opinion of the Directors of the East India Company; and he could not help thinking, that that house, and the country at large, were fully willing to give the judgment of that Board, all the confidence to which it was entitled; but independent of their opinion, the honorable mover himself had not stated any ground of necessity for the production of the document he called for; or that he meant to take any proceeding upon it. He had indeed stated the contrary. There was another point connected with this motion, when the honorable mover had perhaps in contemplation, when he brought it forward—He meant the carrying trade of America. That this subject was now under consideration elsewhere, was tolerably notorious. It was not, he believed, unknown to any one who heard him, that a representation respecting it had been made to his Majesty's government, on the part of the United States. This representation was under discussion, and every necessary information would be sought for. But not, however, from any papers to be laid on the table of the house—not from any document of the nature of that moved for by the honorable gentleman, but by application to all those who were most intimately acquainted with the subject at issue. Ministers would look for knowledge to aid their judgment through the proper channels.—Mr. Prinset, after a few words of explanation, withdrew his motion.

The circumstance of two American vessels laden with Colonial produce, which had been detained at Plymouth, having been liberated during the last week, and allowed to sail for Bordeaux and Rochefort has given rise to a report that all detained American vessels have been restored, and that the power asserted by America of covering by her flag the commerce of the enemy, had been conceded by our government. We have the pleasure to contradict the rumour; and although we are uninformed of the determination of Ministers on the subject, we must do them the justice to believe, that they never will consent to a principle which, in its operations, would deprive this country of every advantage which results to her from her naval superiority. All kinds of colonial produce are now sold in France as cheap as in a period of peace; nay, the Bordeaux market was a month since glutted with sugars and coffee poured in from Martinique, St. Domingo, &c. by American bottoms. It is in her commerce alone that France is vulnerable to us; if this is secured to her, she must despise our hostility, and will be naturally inclined to perpetuate a war in which she has much to gain, without being exposed to loss; while we continue subject to great risk and immense expence, without any countervailing advantage.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Courier, of the 3d March, in noticing the new Administration of England, observes, "Mr. Fox found it necessary on the 17th ult. to declare in Parliament, against the Repeal of the Union with Ireland, saying, measures might be bad at first, but when once they had been carried into effect, to repeal them might be worse than to let them continue. This reasoning will enable Mr. Fox to abandon all his opposition doctrines, and we are happy to see Mr. Fox have recourse to it, as it gives assurance that he will not be the dangerous man in power it was apprehended, that he will not advocate the plans of Sir Francis Burdett, or promote the designs of the corresponding Society. But this reasoning has not wholly removed the effects of his original imprudent declaration. The meetings in Dublin have indeed resolved not to press the repeal of the Union immediately;—but they have appointed a permanent committee to maintain a correspondence throughout Ireland with those who desire the repeal. Mr. Fox's rash language has given birth to an establishment of corresponding Societies, the evils of which may one day be severely felt.

He seems fully aware of the mischief he has done, and has made a second declaration in Parliament to counteract it. In the debate on India Affairs on Tuesday, "He agreed we were not now to revert to original theories; but when we were examining the causes of important events which were extremely complicated in their nature, it was somewhat difficult to do so without, in some measure, adverting to such original theories. He, however, did not mean to say that any alteration ought at present to take place in the general system of Indian Government as now by law established. He had occasion to state, at a former time, that there was a wide difference between disapproving of measures at their commencement, and afterwards rescinding them when they had been some time in practice. This he had said with regard to the Union with Ireland. He had strongly disapproved of that measure when it was proposed, because he was then convinced it was a bad one, and was still convinced that it would have been much better for the country if it had never taken place. He had also disapproved of the plan for the Government of India; but what he had said with regard to the Union with Ireland, he now said respecting this plan of Indian Government. It was, in his opinion, a bad one from the beginning; but as it had been adopted and acted upon, it was not now to be lightly rescinded. In ninety nine cases of this nature out of a hundred, it was better to put up with many inconveniences arising from the first adoption of a measure, than hazard worse evils by premature and ill considered alterations and innovations."

The above declaration of Mr. Fox is of the highest importance; it cannot be too often read and considered by the country. It is a general argument, applicable to any other measure or system of things as well as to the Union and Government of India. On the same principle Mr. Fox may renounce every opinion he has hitherto held, revoke every pledge he has hitherto given.—The public will perceive this with great satisfaction, and cherish the most flattering hopes. For this we are no doubt indebted to the influence of Lord Grenville, who has also we believe prevailed on Mr. Fox to abandon all design of soliciting peace at a moment so inauspicious as the present. Under these circumstances we shall hope for the best," without directly investigating the minor appointments in the Government.

THE INVASION.

We have lately had occasion to mention the renewed activity of the enemy at Boulogne and its neighborhood. By letters which reached us yesterday from our squadron off that coast, by the Diligence, arrived at Dover, we find, that during the last week several praams and luggers came out of the harbor, and formed a line, at their old anchorage, under protection of their batteries. It is added, that these vessels appear to have been newly rigged, and generally repaired. Should such be the fact, it bespeaks a disposition, on the part of Bonaparte, to employ them on efficient service, because his rotten craft would answer equally well to keep up the threat of invasion, or make any demonstration necessary to excite alarm here, without incurring the vast expence of their refit, or withdrawing from his other naval equipments, stores of which he is in want.

The number of troops at Boulogne is daily increasing, but from the circumstance of their being continually under arms, they are supposed to be conscripts only.—It is understood on board our squadron, but on what authority we know not, that the army is to resume its position on the coast early in June, and that the long threatened and maniac project of invasion is to be attempted during that month.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REMARKS

On the measures of the last session of Congress. [CONTINUED.] In the discussions relative to the measures adopted by congress, various incidental views have been presented which merit elucidation. Some of them have been urged in the shape of objections, while others have been made the foundation of criminations against the administration.

I The expence of the purchase of the Floridas has been objected to. This objection can only lie against the measure in case the negotiation shall prove successful. If it fails, no extraordinary expence will have been incurred. If, on the contrary, it succeeds, we shall have acquired a large district of country, several most important outlets for a large part of the present U. S. an accession of commerce, with a concomitant augmentation of duties, and an exemption, at least for a considerable time, from war. These advantages, viewed in a moral light, are incalculably valuable. We have every reason to believe that a war with Spain would have been accompanied by a war with France. We shall not attempt to estimate the complicated evils of this result—we shall leave this to the imaginations of our readers; only observing that one of its probable effects would have been an alliance with England. Such an event would, certainly in some degree, probably in a high degree, have checked the progress of improvement and settlement in the western country, and conse-

quently the growth of that strength which would spring from a compact population.

But putting aside the injuries we should have suffered, let us attend, for a moment, to the positive benefits that are likely to ensue from the acquisition of the Floridas. It is a low estimate to compute the additional annual duties that would immediately come into our treasury at 300,000 dollars, and the proceeds of the sales of land at a like sum.—There is every reason to believe that the aggregate amount of these two sums will more than pay the interest of the sum paid for the Floridas. In making this remark, we admit that we have formed but vague ideas; nor has there, we believe, been any expression of opinion on this point by those who have the public affairs in their hands. But if the clear receipts from these sources should only pay the interest of the debt incurred, calculating, as we are authorised to do from our experience in other quarters, that they would double in a period of seven years, it will be found that the whole new debt incurred will, without costing the United States one dollar, be discharged in a period of about fourteen years.

Compare this result with the effects of the proposition for raising additional troops. We have seen a circular letter written by a friend of this measure, (Mr. Garnett) which states that it was contemplated to raise four thousand additional troops. These could not have cost less than an annual sum of a million of dollars; while it is but too probable from the remote position they would have occupied, and the nature of the climate, the expence would have greatly exceeded this amount. In the one case, then, we should have sustained a positive loss, requiring probably the imposition of new taxes, or involving the retarded extinguishment of the national debt; while in the other, a flattering prospect is held out of acquiring, after a few years, a new fund of wealth, free from all mortgage or incumbrance.

Willing to contemplate the proposition for raising additional troops in its most favorable light, we have considered it as a measure not only meant to be, but which actually would have been, strictly defensive. Had a different issue ensued, which is but too probable, the expence would have been vastly increased.

II. Among the charges brought against the executive, that which criminales them with having withheld an important document, until the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of the Floridas had passed, and was out of the power of the House of Representatives, is entitled to some notice. It is to be regretted that on this point we can at best glean but imperfect information, as the document alluded to still remains confidential. This document is a letter from Mr. Munroe to the secretary of state. It is said that its contents might have changed the vote of the House. But by whom is this said? By those who either opposed the appropriation, or who voted for the raising additional troops. Has it been admitted by a single member who voted for the former and against the latter measure? On the contrary several members of his description unequivocally deny that it could have had any such effect. They have gone further, and even said that it confirmed their convictions of the soundness of the measure adopted. Who then are to be considered the best judges on this point, and are the most to be relied on—those who are competent to decide from their own convictions, which must be, relatively to their own conduct, unerring; or those who undertake to pronounce on the probable convictions of others, in doing which they almost necessarily blend their own feelings with those of others.

Further—Had this document any effect on the Senate? Did it produce a different vote in that branch of the legislature from that which obtained in the house? On the contrary, the bill passed by a considerable majority. We have here, then, another strong presumption that the contents of it would not have had the effect ascribed to them.

This presumption is still further corroborated by an assurance we have received, on which we place the most implicit reliance, that the Senate obtained a copy of the dispatches, which have been alleged to be thus important, and that although they lay on their table during the whole period of the discussion that ensued on the bill making an appropriation of two millions, they were considered so little relevant to our affairs with Spain, that they were scarcely, if at all, noticed.

Further—Why did the President, if he dreaded the effect of this letter communicate it at all? Had he dreaded its impression on the House of Representatives, he could not the less have dreaded its effects on the Senate; and if he had dreaded that the non-communication of it at an earlier period would have justly exposed him to the reproach of intentionally withholding it, surely the same impure motive that led him to this would have suggested the policy of keeping out of view the means of inevitable detection.

Further—Whence did this document come? From Mr. Munroe, resident in London, and engaged in conducting a negotiation with the British government. Is it to be presumed that any new facts relative to our affairs with Spain would

be disclosed by a document emanating from such a place, and dated at a period so remote from the discontinuance of our negotiations with the government of Spain? Is it not most probable that it contained, on this point, little more than mere opinion, and that this opinion bore as much, if not more, on British than Spanish relations?

We violate no confidence when we express the belief, derived from what we have heard, that these dispatches contained no facts relative to Spain not before known to the legislature.

That they contained opinions, whose justness, however undisputed when they were expressed, had, from a material change of circumstances, become extremely doubtful.

That they were considered as so irrelevant to the pending discussions as to have rendered the propriety of their communication to Congress extremely questionable.

And that it is owing to these circumstances alone that they were not communicated at an earlier period.

But why, it will be enquired, were they although received in December, not communicated before the 17th of January, the day subsequent to the passage of the bill making an appropriation for the purchase of the Floridas in the House of Representatives? For this plain and satisfactory reason. The papers relative to Spain were communicated in the first instance, and when they had been acted upon, and not before, the President submitted to the House of Representatives the papers relative to Great Britain, of which number were these celebrated dispatches, written by our minister, not at Madrid, but at London, on our differences with the British government, and only incidentally noticing our affairs with Spain.

Let these circumstances be duly weighed; connect with them the unblemished integrity of the President of the United States and the secretary of state; the folly of surreptitiously withholding from one branch of the legislature (until they had decided) a paper, which was given to the other at the commencement of their discussions, and the certainty of the detection and exposure of any unworthy conduct by the Senate; and we have no hesitation to declare our firm belief that the conduct of the Executive in this instance has been strictly correct.

(To be continued.)

COMMUNICATED.

We have seen in some of our public papers, some strictures on the conduct of our government, in relation to the bills brought before Congress by Mr. Wright and General Smith, for the protection of American seamen and non-importation of British goods as taken from the London prints.

They say that they have received N. York papers which inform them of our defenceless situation, & they tell us that we cannot protect either our trade or seamen, because "Our whole force is composed of two frigates, four brigs, two schooners, two bombs and a parcel of gun-boats"—therefore, says the paper, "They cannot contest the empire of the seas."—Good, my Lord, but we may contest the empire of our own land, and our own harbours and coasts. An impression the contrary of this may have been the cause of the late outrage committed off N. York—in which American blood was wantonly spilt—but things, good Mr. Editor, will change.

It seems a flag of truce was sent to New York a few days ago—aye, and for what are we then at war? If so, pray frigates Cambrian and Leander shift your stations—for we have but "two frigates & a parcel of gun-boats," our harbours may prove too warm for you. The British talk of "Naval coping"—yes and that coping has proved their ruin. We may not have it in our power to cope with France and Spain and Holland, but we can always cope with Britain; we have the artillery on shore whose very sound will appal England—When we touch their interest, we spike their cannon—when we cease to import, we raise rebellion; and rebellion once raised—farewell the Monarchy, for the Crown is broken, and farewell the King, for the people are divided.

The truth is, if we have not active force, we do not want for passive means—but we would ask the favor of British Editors, to be ourselves, the best judges of the time, place and manner, in which the power shall be exerted—for we did not think that they intended (in time of acknowledged peace) to blockade our ports and murder our defenceless citizens.

A letter from a respectable commercial house in Antwerp, dated March 12th, to a house in Philadelphia, gives the following list of new duties, which, it is added, had occasioned a great agitation among the merchants there:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Coffee, Antwerp wt. 7 1/2 stivers per lb. Sugar, raw, 14 do. 100 lb. Ditto, clayed, 26 do. do. Pepper, 7 1/4 do. do. Cocoa, 10 do. do. Tea, under the value of 4 francs, per lb. 19 1/2 do. do. Ditto, which exceeded the value of 4 francs, an addition of 10 per cent. on value. Cotton, 3 1/4 stivers per lb. East India muslin and coarse spun cotton, suitable for lamp and candle wick have been prohibited, and spun cotton of a fine quality, pays a duty of 3 1/2 stivers per lb.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Votes for Governor, in 1866. 1865. For Strong 37,200 34,623 For Sullivan 36,793 32,702 Strong's majority 407 1,923

Line upon Line.—We find at the office of the secretary of state, (says the Boston Chronicle) that the 25 towns, which have given a majority of votes for the Hon. JAMES SULLIVAN, esq. for governor, have not yet made their official returns. It is presumed those towns will not be de-