

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM PECHIN, (PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.) 31, SOUTH GAY-STREET, NEAR THE CUSTOM HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 37 and Country paper 5 per ann. All advertisements appear in both papers.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1866

To Let.

TWO BRICK WAREHOUSES on Smiths wharf. Immediate possession of one can be given, and of the other on the 1 June next. HOLLINS & McBLAIR.

March 27

Tortois shell cuttings.

A few hundred weight of the above article in prime order for shipping may be had at the COMB FACTORY No. 70 Baltimore Street, by applying to the subscriber who would sell or barter, For stock in the City (city shares in the Farmer's Bank of Maryland).

JOHN H. PRATT.

May 24

James Blair,

No. 25 1-2, MARKET-STREET, HAS just received a trunk of BLACK LACES, LACE SHADES, BLACK & WHITE LACE VEILS. Some of the richest ever opened in Baltimore. LONG LAWNS; IRISH LINENS—some very fine, all of which he will sell very low.

may 24

John Buffum,

No. 84, BOWLY'S WHARF, HAS received per schooner Madas, captain Smith from Boston, 10 pipes French Brandy, entitled to drawback 65 boxes white S-Op 2 trunks fine Morocco Shoes.

may 29

Calcutta Goods.

JUST RECEIVED, (via Philadelphia) Jugles and Luckepore Baftas Burbom Gurrals Juhpore and Johannah Coasas, and Blue Gilla Romalls. For sale by CHARLES WIRGMAN, 53, South Gay-street.

On hand, Fine Liverpool Salt, in bags, and A small invoice of Queen's-Ware.

may 29

Thos. W. & Jos. Griffith,

HAVE removed to No. 26, Calvert-street, the south-west corner of Bank & Calvert streets, where they have for sale cheap, an assortment of WOOLEN, LINEN, and COTTON GOODS.

A BRICK WAREHOUSE on Cheapside Apply as above. April 16

Joseph Share,

BRASS FOUNDER, INFORMS his friends and the public, that he continues to manufacture, and has constantly on hand, all articles in his line of business, at his foundry No. 148, Market street, 3 doors from the Bank of Baltimore, (formerly occupied by Mr. Andrew Snyder) orders for any of which will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Old copper worked up, agreeably to any given orders, into any materials for ship building, to suit merchants and ship builders, with dispatch, and on the most moderate terms. Fashionable And Irons, Fenders, &c. constantly kept. N. B. Two Boys of reputable parents will be taken as apprentices to the above business.

may 23

Robert Mickle,

COMMISSION AGENT & BROKER, No. 20, Pratt-street, opposite the Inspection House. TRANSACTS business as above; buys and sells merchandise, country produce, Lands, houses, lots, annuities, &c. &c. Also, stock of different kinds. Cash given for TOBACCO. N. B. A daily Journal of the articles for sale, and those wanted to purchase, is opened for inspection, with the terms annexed.—Those disposed to buy or sell, will please leave their names at the office, and their business shall be attended to with dispatch.

may 9

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for the City of Baltimore, have adjourned to Thursday next, the 29th day of May, when they will meet again at David Fulton's Inn, sign of the Globe, at 10 A. M. and sit for three days, for the purpose of making transfers, and hearing appeals.

By order of the board, THEOPHILUS F. BOUGHERTY, CLK. may 26

M. Tiernan & Co.

252, Market-street, HAVE received per the Diana, from Liverpool, 6 bales Kendal Cottons 1 bales Mixed Brown & Olive Cloths 4 do Striped Blankets 1 do Welch Plains 2 do 3 Point Blankets 3 cases Drab, Olive, & Cassimeres Brown & Granddurell Nankens 1 do Spangdown and newest fashion do Dimpities 2 do Coating 6 do Manchester, very handsomely assorted, with some new cords 3 do Blue Cloths 4 do Drab ditto

With a general assortment of SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold on their usual low terms may 7

Boots and Shoes.

50 pair of BOOTS, and 300 pair of SHOES, manufactured by the subscriber, fit either for retailing or exportation, will be sold cheap for cash on good notes. JACOB WYNARD, No. 30, Market-space. may 19

John Donnell

OFFERS for sale, his BILLS on London or Amsterdam. Three or four youths of creditable parents will be taken apprentices on board the ship Chesapeake. may 24

Jenkins & Cochran,

199, Market-street, A general assortment of Which will be sold on the usual terms. Also, by the Package, Blue Broad Cloths Cotton Hosiery Fine and Coarse Hats Kendal Cottons, &c. may 7

Calhoun and Lamnot,

No. 190 1-2, BALTIMORE-STREET, HAVE received by the United States and William Murdoch from London, and Diana from Liverpool, a complete assortment of SPRING GOODS. May 5

Galt and Thomas

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

Good White Marble Slabs

FOR SALE. Apply to WM. BURKE, At the office of Messrs. Wm. L. & J. Barney may 28

Just Received.

By the Federal George, from Boston and for sale, A few crates EARTHENWARE, assorted for retailing, in good order, and less than the packer's prices. 10 kegs nice PICKLES, and 100 gallons Sharp WINE VINEGAR. Best New-England RUM.

3 approved PAINT MILLS.

HENRY STICKNEY. may 28

ENGLISH

Cheese and London Porter. A FEW very fine double GLOUCES. ER CHEESE on retail, and a few cases excellent LONDON PORTER, to be disposed of by the case or dozen. And a general and well selected assortment of GROCERIES, principally laid in for the consumption of private families, for sale by LEDUC & BONNEFIN, No. 168, Market-street. may 28

A Lady

OF good character, capable of superintending the female department of a school, and teaching sewing, may hear of a respectable situation by applying at this office. may 27

SHERIFFALTY.

HENRY TRAPNALL begs leave to inform his friends, and the voters of the city and county of Baltimore, generally, that he still continues to offer himself a candidate for the office of Sheriff; and he again respectfully solicits their friendship—and suffrage at the ensuing election. May 27

New Shoe-Store,

No. 63, MARKET-STREET. JOSEPH OWENS begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has on hand a complete assortment of the best retailing and wholesaling SHOES. Country Merchants and others may be supplied on the best of terms. April 28

To Let,

THAT convenient Three Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Baltimore-street, near Philip's Bridge. For terms apply to JOHN BARON, Near the Theatre. March 24

To the Voters of the City and County of Baltimore.

HAVING been solicited by a number of my friends in the city and county, to offer myself a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, and feeling a consciousness that I possess the necessary qualifications to discharge the duties attached to that office, I now come forward and respectfully solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election; assuring you, that, if I should become your choice, I shall make every exertion to discharge the duties attached to the office with punctuality, integrity and humanity, as far as may be consistent with the interest of those whom I may have the honor to serve. JOHN KERNS.

Wanted,

IN a retail and wholesale dry goods store, two apprentices that write a free hand; understand calculation; of pleasing sprightly manners; quick discernment, and steady habits. Liberal terms will be allowed those answering this description—none others need apply at this office. may 29

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of J. H. Saumenig and H. Altfather, brewers, being this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to call for settlement on or before the 30th day of June next; and those indebted, to make payment to either of the subscribers. H. ALTFATHER, J. H. SAUMENIG. d4t

Notice.

MY wife SOPHIA WILLIAMS having prostituted my bed, and absconded with certain Charles Carveroy—I hereby forewarn all persons from harboring or crediting her in my account. JOHN WILLIAMS. d4t

This is to give notice,

THAT I intend to petition the judges of Baltimore county court, to relieve me from debts I am unable to pay. WALTER S. HUNT. d3m

NEW-YORK, May 27. On the 23rd instant, capt. Austin, of his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Indian, in lat 26, 3, N. long. 58, W, was chased by 4 French or Spanish frigates, apparently cruising for West-India traders. Captain Austin immediately proceeded to the West-Indies, to inform rear-admiral Cochrane of the appearance of the above force. And his Britannic majesty's ships of war Cleopatra and tartar have sailed from Norfolk to cruise for the above French or Spanish frigates. It is mentioned in one of the late London papers, that the duke of Sussex (the 6th son of George III.) will go out governor-general of Jamaica. Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated the 14th May, 1806. "There are five Americans here under adjudication, all detained by Captain Whitby, of the Leander, who swears he will have them all labelled, and all he takes. And as he is going to sea again on Monday to cruise, as understood, off the Hook, the probability is he will capture many more. His conduct is truly astonishing, and his treatment of American captives in every instance is abusive. He is void of all shame; is universally detested here; and it is expected will be ordered home immediately, by his government, and probably be deprived of his commission. It is thought he will distress and abuse every American he meets with on his next cruise, which he may suppose (and which we fervently hope) will be his last." There were no arrivals at port yesterday.

Russian account of the Battle of Austerlitz—By General Kutusow. FROM THE COURT GAZETTE. PETERSBURG, March 4. The General of infantry, Golenitshew Kutusow, writes as follows, in an official communication to his imperial Majesty: "As your imperial majesty was present in person at the battle of Austerlitz, which took place on the 20th of November last, (by the Russian Calendar) with the French, I did not think it necessary to transmit to your Majesty an earlier communication of the important events of that battle; and also, because it was your majesty's wish that I should transmit a circumstantial relation, after having collected all the necessary information on the subject. "The continual unceasing movement of the troops, since the day of the battle, have prevented me, however, from collecting all the particulars, until the present moment, and as I have now collected the greatest of the particulars of the battle of Austerlitz, I hasten to communicate them to your Majesty. "After having received orders to commence offensive operations, the advanced guard of our army, under the command of Prince Bagration, on the 14th of November, marched in three divisions towards Wischau, which was then occupied by four regiments of the enemy's cavalry. One of the divisions marched by the High Road, and the two others followed on each side of the former. The enemy, who saw that Prince Bagration's intention was to surround them in Wischau, precipitately abandoned the place. Four squadrons of hussars, and two regiments of cossacks, then attacked the enemy, all of whom, notwithstanding their cavalry were hastening to their assistance, fled with the utmost precipitation, and even although they were far distant from our main body. They were followed, harassed and driven back to Rausnitz, where they received a reinforcement. When prince Bagration himself arrived there, with the advanced guard, he drew up in order of battle, on the eminences adjoining, and by means of his artillery, he immediately silenced the enemy's batteries. In the mean time the enemy's garrison in Wischau, hindered the march of the first division which pursued the high road, whereupon Prince Bagration ordered the 6th yager regiment, and the Psokowisch Musketeer regiment (forming a battalion under Prince Dolgorucki) to take the town. This was accomplished, after several discharges of their fire arms. A hundred privates, with four officers, which were in the place, were made prisoners. On the evening the enemy's sharp shooters, who were stationed in the town of Rausnitz, supported by their batteries, began a heavy fire upon our left flank; but Adjutant General Prince Dolgorucki, with two battalions of the Archangel regiment of Musketeers drove them thence and in spite of their tremendous fire, took possession of the place. The following day, on the 15th of November the whole advanced guard took up a position by the little town of Rausnitz. The loss of the enemy on this day, in killed and wounded was very considerable, 23 officers and 500 privates were taken prisoners. On our side the loss was trifling; and not a single officer was hurt. On the following day our army made a movement to the left of Wischau, and approached the enemy on the other side of Austerlitz. The enemy, who saw the impossibility of avoiding a battle, endeavored to secure themselves in their positions, and from the night of the 1st to that of the 2d of December had possessed themselves of the several villages through which we must necessarily pass. On the night they received a reinforcement of three divisions to their army, which had before consisted of 80,000 men, whereupon their army was as strong again as ours. Be-

sides this, they exerted themselves, in such an extraordinary manner, during the night, that they had posted the greatest and best part of their troops, not far from Praz, where they suspected the centre of our army to be. "On the 2d of December, at 7 o'clock in the morning we marched forward from our positions towards Austerlitz. On the left wing was the general of infantry, Count Buxhovden, and I myself was in the centre, at the head of the 4th column. "The 1st column, under the command of Lieutenant General Duckturow, marched with the left flank, from Angest, thro' Felnitz, in order, after taking possession of these villages to defile farther forwards to the right, towards the ditches in the neighborhood; while in the mean time the cavalry of field marshal general Keynemyer, as soon as the 1st column of the defiling troops passed by Felnitz marched forward towards Menitz, and posted themselves in the Plain, between the defiling troops and the ditches, in order by that means to cover the march of all the columns. "The second column, under the command of lieutenant general count Lanzeron, marched with the left flank, in order to force the valley between Sokolnitz and Felnitz. "The third column, under the command of lieutenant general Pezibichewsky marched with the left flank close by the castle of Sokolnitz when the front of the three columns between Sokolnitz & the ditches lying on the left, marched forward towards the Nobolnitsch ditches. "The fourth column, under the command of the Austrian general, field marshal lieutenant Collowrath, which marched with the left flank, passed the above-mentioned place at the same moment and brought its front into the same direction with the three first columns. "In this manner the heads of the four columns presented a very large front. The first column was commanded to occupy Turaswald, lying on the right, and to make a decisive attack upon the right wing of the enemy; while the advanced guard of Prince Bagration, supported by the cavalry, should endeavor to occupy the eminences lying between the Suttling houses of Dwaroschna and Lescher, with artillery, and thereby cover the cavalry, who had taken up their position on the right and left of these Suttling houses; while the like should be effected on the eminences of every one of the valleys of Dwaroschna. "The Austrian Prince Lichtenstein commanded the whole cavalry. "The corps of his Imperial Highness the Grand Prince and Zezarewitsch, took up its position behind Blassawitsch and Cruz, to serve for a support to the cavalry of Prince Lichtenstein, as well as to the left wing of Prince Bagration's advanced guard. "In pursuance of these plans, the first column proceeded over the mountain, marched about 2 o'clock in the morning through the village of Angest, and forced the enemy after a desperate battle, to retire to the village of Felnitz, in which they left behind them their sharp shooters, and a part of the infantry, but they posted themselves with the remainder behind this village. A battalion of the 7th yager regiment was therefore ordered to drive them thence. A brigade was sent close upon the heels of this battalion, which supported a dreadful fire with the enemy, and when they saw the enemy's line was continually increasing, they at last fell upon them with the bayonet, and put their whole line to flight. The flying enemy, however rallied, after being reinforced by a few more regiments, formed again in good order, attacked the Austrian front and overthrew it. At this moment the new raised regiment of Ingermanland, fell into confusion; but the General of Infantry, Count Buxhovden, hastened to it instantly, halted it, and forming it again, marched it back against the enemy.—The battle was now general through every point of the columns. In vain the enemy reinforced their troops with fresh columns in vain did they redouble their fire—they gave way on all sides to the bravery and superior fierceness of the Russian regiments.—The French were a second time beaten and put to flight. Our first column, took possession of the village of Felnitz, and the defiler on an eminence on the other side of these places; a battalion was placed with two cannons, for the purpose of covering the left flank; the remainder marched in good order towards Turas, or the woods of Turas, according as they were appointed. To be continued.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.

Came up the Pilot boat Delaware, captain M'aine, who spoke of Senzupent on Saturday last, the ship Hindostan, Taylor, from Port au Prince for Philadelphia; brig Eliza, from St. Domingo for New-York, and a brig from New-Orleans for New-York, captain Lloyd Jones, of this port, passenger. In the bay yesterday, brig Bellair, Devereux, from Leghorn; brig Eliza, Stotesbury, from St. Domingo; brig Telegraph, from Portland; brig Mary, Graves, St. Pierre, a schr. from Passamaquoddy, and a schr. name unknown. Went to sea yesterday ship Anthony Mangin, Thomas, and ship Coromandel, Davy, both for Calcutta; ship Pekin, Swaine, Leghorn; ship Belvidere, Michaels, Bremen, with several other ships, brigs and schr. It is said, that the schr. Bee, of this port, which joined Miranda's expedition at Jacmel, was purchased for the purpose of being dispatched to New-York immediately after the success of the enterprise shall have been ascertained. She may therefore duly be expected to arrive.

FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1866

The striking beauties of the favorite play of Romeo and Juliet will, no doubt, command such a house this evening as will yield an acceptable benefit to Messrs. Cain and McKenzie. Cain's Romeo, Wood's Mercutio, and Mrs. Wignell's Juliet offer a rich repast to the discriminating lovers of correct and polished acting. Speaking of this play Dr. Johnston says, "it is one of the most pleasing of our author's performances. The scenes are busy and various, the incidents numerous and important, the catastrophe irresistibly affecting, and the process of the action carried on with such probability, at least with such congruity to popular opinion, as tragedy requires." In the interlude, a superior excellence, in McKenzie's Donald Mcintosh will be anticipated by all who have seen his imitable Sir Perlinar Mac Sycophant, in the Man of the World. In the farce, the fertile genius of Jefferson, on the score of humor, will afford such genuine merriment in Numpo as cannot fail to please.

The Tunisian minister, it is expected, will visit the Theatre this evening.

The arrival last evening of the ship Herschel, in a short passage from Liverpool, has enabled us to furnish our readers with European advices, a few days later than before received. The Herschel left Liverpool the 22d ult, but the only paper we could obtain by her was the Liverpool Chronicle of the 19th, which was kindly handed us by an obliging friend; the annexed extracts are the most interesting the paper affords, by which it appears that nothing decisive was officially known in England, as to the policy Russia would adopt, with respect to the conduct of Prussia; although from the paragraphs of the London journalists it would appear she was hostilely inclined, and that she was about to commence a vigorous war on the shores of the Adriatic.

No mention whatever is made concerning the affairs of England, or the negotiation between that country and France. The Roman Catholics of Ireland still kept in agitation the question of their emancipation, and meetings on the subject continued to be held in Dublin. LONDON, April 14.

A ship arrived in the river from Stralsund is said to bring an account of notice having been received there, of a Prussian army being in full march to Swedish Pomerania, but the occupancy of which, it is supposed, would be anticipated by a Russian force.

A Gottenburgh Mail has arrived, bringing accounts from that place of the 4th instant, which state that the Russian army in Poland has been greatly reinforced; and that it is in motion towards the Prussian frontier. Indeed, letters from Embden, received on Saturday, state, that the city of Warsaw is actually in possession of the Russians. It is added that the Russian troops about to enter Turkey amount to 73,000 men; and that a corps of reserve was forming on the frontiers of Bessarabia.

It is stated in private letters from Hamburg and in the newspapers later than those ordinarily transmitted by the Mail, that the Court of Berlin has adopted a measure which is equivalent to a declaration of war against Sweden.—The following paragraph is correctly translated from a Hamburg paper of the 5th.

"According to accounts from Berlin, two strong Prussian corps have received orders to march upon the 7th of this month. One of these corps is destined to occupy Swedish Pomerania, and is commanded by General Kalkreuth. The other, under the command of General Von Schmiettau, is assembling in the country between Havelberg, Periberg and Kyritz, and is destined to occupy the territory of Lauenburgh."

There is no doubt that the above is an official article.

The Hamburg article, in the paper of the 5th, says—"The 3d of this month all the English ships which sailed from hence on the 31st, put to sea, except five, which remained at Neuerk."

That the proceeding of Prussia above mentioned is not merely a declaration of hostilities, but an act of war, cannot be doubted. In fact the occupation of Swedish Pomerania by the Prussians, is only a march. The Swedish troops, in the first instance, must withdraw to Stralsund. If the King of Sweden has complied with the treaties he entered into with this country, Stralsund must be in a state of defence, capable of standing a siege, should it be deemed advisable to defend it against the Prussians. Accounts from Stralsund of the 1st, state that the King of Sweden was expected there on the 2d or 3d. The King's Regiment had been embarked, and was ready to sail. Indeed the prospect of a campaign being over, the number of Swedish troops in Pomerania was superfluous, and none were requisite but the number proper to form a sufficient garrison. It does not appear by the letters from Stralsund, that the Prussian attack was expected; though the Government, probably, after seeing what passed at Hamburg, must have considered it probable.

What will be the determination of the Emperor of Russia, on these great and important transactions, in which he is so nearly touched, in his honor—in his natural domain of European influence, we cannot decide. He is bound by treaty, and by honor, not to abandon the King of Sweden. We should think that the Duke of Brunswick's journey to Petersburg could not have recalled the Emperor Alexander, to these things, though the Duke was treated with the most distinguished attention, and returned with the customary diplomatic presents.