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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 4, 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 22

PROFILES.

TODD, last from Bond-street, Fell's Point, has taken an elegant room at No. 16, Baltimore-street, over the apothecary's store, formerly occupied by Mr. Sommerkamp, opposite Mr. Sterling's store, and nearly fronting the upper end of the Marsh market, where he will attend to those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish their likenesses in profile. June 2 d4t

Henry & Lindenberg,

No. 24, BALTIMORE STREET, HAVE received by the ships Fame and Sally, from Liverpool, an additional supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Saddlery, &c. &c. AMONGST WHICH ARE, Waldron's Scythes, White Lead, ground in oil, Patent Shot, assorted. And Pewter in casks. May 23 d

Spermaceti Candles.

Just received per schooner, Rover, Captain Coleman, from Boston, for sale, 71 boxes SPERMACETI CANDLES, NATHL. F. WILLIAMS, No. 15, Bowly's wharf. May 30 d4t

THREE OR FOUR Stout, Able Black Men

TO HIRE, by the month or year—they have been accustomed to all kinds of labor, and have worked in a rope walk for the last 6 months. Enquire of the printer. May 30 d6t

Stray Cows.

STRAYED away about two weeks ago, an old COW, supposed to have since calved. She is principally red, with white spots upon her head and tail. Whoever will give information to Jas. Dawson, at the Custom House, where she may be found so that she may be got again, shall receive a reward of two dollars. May 31 d4t

All persons

ARE hereby cautioned that they do not receive from James M. Robertson, of Stafford county, in Virginia, or any other person, two notes drawn in favor of the said Robertson, and to which my signature is affixed, bearing date both on the 23d day of May, instant—the one payable in 60 days after date, for the sum of \$55 37 1/2 cts—the other for the like sum at 120 days after date, in as much as I am resolved not to pay either of the said notes—the same having been obtained from me in a fraudulent and illegal manner. J. M. MICK, m

Sacred Music.

A school for the instruction of Sacred Music, is opened at Mr. Phelps' long room on the falls; attendance will be given on Monday and Thursday evenings from half after five until 9 o'clock each evening—by the Public's humble servant WHEELER GILLET

N.B. The musical association belonging to the second Presbyterian church will meet every Tuesday Evening at the above place during the Season; those of the congregation acquainted with Psalmody are respectfully invited to attend. May 21 2aw6t

Geo. C. Muller,

TWO DOOR, BELOW THE CUSTOM HOUSE. HAS received per the Serpent from Hamburg, and offers for sale, Platina Royals, Superfine, Bretagnes do, Dowls do, Listados do, Casserillos do, Osnaburg, Tickenburg, White Flaxen, Belticings, Fine Linen Thread needles, Pins, Brushes, Windsor Soap, &c. Also, About 17,000 wt. Hambro' Sheathing Copper and metal Nails, Swedish bar Iron and German Steel. May 21 d24t

Fifty Dollars Reward.

My negro man named BEN, ran away yesterday morning, from Osborne, Belts, to which he was hired, and was seen in the evening near Elk Ridge Landing, on his way to Baltimore. He is a very black likely young fellow, well set, somewhat bow-legged, and about 5 feet 6 inches high; he was well clothed, but no particular description of his dress can be given. The above reward will be paid, if he is apprehended and secured in any jail; he may probably get to Pennsylvania, if taken in that state, the reward will then be one hundred dollars. J. M. CHEW THOMAS, June 3 d4t

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Thursday, the 29th May, an apprentice boy named STEPHEN JOYNSON, aged 17 years, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, fair complexion, light brown hair; had on when he eloped, a striped jacket, blue pantaloons. The above reward will be paid to any person who brings home said boy, or lodge him in jail, so that I may get him again. JAMES IVES, No. 19, Water-street. N.B. Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harbouring or carrying of said boy, at their peril. June 3 d4t

For the Havana, The Schooner MERCHANT, Lying at Smith's dock—Will sail on Sunday next; there is still room for a few goods on freight, and one gentleman can be accommodated with a passage. Apply to the Captain on board or GERARD TOPKET & CO. June 3 d4t

For Sale, An elegant privateer built SCHOONER, Of 136 tons; built of the best seasoned materials, and is supposed will be equal if not superior to any schooner belonging to the port; the terms will be made a commencing if well secured. Apply to Captain Edward Rursell on board, lying near Graflin and Hardesty's sail loft, or to WM. HARRISON, (of J) or J. & A. LEVERING. June 3 d4t

A few Shares of Water Stock FOR sale, if immediate application is made at my office, No. 46, South street. WALTER ROE June 3 d4t

William Matthews, Has just received, and for sale, 32 lbs. 4th proof Jamaica Rum Also, Pork, Bacon, Cotton and Blackeyed Peas. June 3 d4t

Earthen Ware. 102 crates EARTHEN WARE, imported in the ship Herschel, Captain Parrott, from Liverpool, for sale by JOHN WOOD & CO. No. 18, Calvert-street May 31 d

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, Clothing Brads, Sprigs, Saddlers' Tacks, Sickles, Schythes, Shot, Frying Pans, Spades, Shovels, Brass and Iron Wire, Mill, Cross Cut, Pit, and hand Saws, Saw Irons; Cutlery assorted in cases; Pins, Needles, Flints, Saddlers' 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

John Neale, COACH MAKER, requests a meeting of his creditors at his house in East-street, on the 5th instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. June 3 d

Any Person WANTING a Seamstress may be supplied by applying at this office. June 3 d4t

Wanted, AN elderly WOMAN to superintend the house and children in a small family. Such a one well recommended, (none other need apply) will hear of a good place by applying at this office. June 3 d4t

Wanted Immediately, 1. who are perfectly masters of the business, with sober study habits; such will find constant employment and liberal wages, by applying to SUMAN & LAMB. Three or four apprentices to the above business wanted, from 14 to 16 years of age. Apply as above. June 3 d4t

Baltimore Theatre.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 4, Will be presented, a favorite Comedy, in 5 acts, called

The Road to Ruin,

(Written by Thomas Holcroft, Esq.) Dornton, Mr. M'Kenzie, Harry Dornton, Mr. Wood, Mr. Sulky, Mr. Francis, Mr. Silky, Mr. Blisset, Goldfinch, Mr. Jefferson, Milford, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Smith, Mr. Taylor, Hosier, Mr. Cain, Slicer's Officer, Mr. Seymour, Tradesmen, Messrs Saunderson, & Jacob, Mr. Durang, Post-Boy, Master Harris, Widow Warren, Mrs. Morris, Sophia, Mrs. Wood, Jenny, Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Ledger, Mrs. Durang. End of the Comedy, the Comic Interlude of Sylvester Daggerwood; OR, THE MAD DUNSTABLE ACTOR, Sylvester Daggerwood, Mr. Jefferson, Fustian, (an author) Mr. Bray, Manager's servant, Mr. Durang. The interlude to conclude with the Comic Song of Grizzle and the Pigs—by Mr. Jefferson. To which will be added, a Musical Drama, in 3 acts, called

Hunters of the Alps.

By Mr. Diamond, Jun. Felix, Mr. Wood, Rosalvi, Mr. M'Kenzie, Florio de Rosalvi, Master F. Durang, Julio de Rosalvi, Master A. Durang, Jeronimo, Mr. Jefferson, Juan, Mr. Woodham, Baptista, Mr. Francis, Marco, Mr. Rutherford, Pietro, Mr. Bray, Helen de Rosalvi, Mrs. Woodham, Genevieve, Mrs. Seymour, Claudine, Miss Hunt, Ninette, Miss Muller, Females, Mrs. Durang, Miss Scriten, &c. Peasants, Messrs Durang, Saunderson, &c. Chorus of Hunters, &c. Tickets issued by Mr. Cross, will be admitted on this evening. The Theatre will close for the season on Tuesday the 10th of June. June 3

From the Aurora. BE CAUTIOUS OF RUMOUR! We are not apt to take for gospel, all that is printed in newspapers—nor reported at coffee houses—buying and selling are often affected by rumour—and the rumour is often made to buy in or sell out—to create a demand, or put off a bad article. It is from the frequency of this imposition that the phrase has grown up—a bad article—we conceive the rumour of the renewed coalition, a bad article. We said on Monday that we should pursue the subjects of the politics of Europe without blinking the question—We have been cautious at all times of the rumours spread by men whom we have seen so often drunk, stupefied and infatuated by British jogg—by the mists of prejudice and error—who have substituted impertinence for intelligence, and sought to flatter those who paid them to their destruction, rather than tell truth for their salvation. We have looked on the affairs of Europe with the calm and unprejudiced eye of history—and we have calculated the relative chances of the parties—on the one side we saw marshalled—Folly, imbecility, incongruity, discordance, corruption, and madneis: On the other side—Sagacity, force, genius, precision, promptitude, and unity of design. Supporting the parties equally numbered—equally equipped, furnished, paid, and provisioned, and already opposed on the field—it would be participating in the infatuation which has sunk the powers of Europe beneath the feet of France, to presume that imbecility could contend with effect against genius. These were the rules of judgment by which we regulated our former anticipations—and by which we shall continue to be regulated on future occasions. There is a trait in the character of the present ruler of France, which we shall notice here, that the reflecting politician may consider it among the great combination of qualities which fit him for the station to which fortune has elevated him. He never abandons or betrays a faithful ally. Witness Bavaria, Wirtemberg, Baden. Look on the other side—a separate peace has been concluded at different times—By Prussia when she deserted the first coalition. By Russia when she abandoned the second coalition. By Austria when defeated in the third coalition. When American valour and constant miserable loyalists, were abandoned to the peace, and left to the generosity of those against whom their swords had been drawn. When the French noblese fought an asylum in England, they were sent to Quiberon—to be shot. Nor has Bonaparte ever surrendered or betrayed the treaties entered into between him and other nations, nor discovered their engagements to their enemies, as was lately done in the English parliament by the publication of the plans of the third coalition. France looks upon Denmark as an ally, and the battle of Copenhagen, cannot be forgiven by the Danes. Bernstoff is at Berlin; and corresponding with this fact—we find an English fleet of ten ships of war is ordered on a cruise in the Baltic; while the French army of Augereau appears to be destined for the Danish dominion of Holstein, possibly to garrison certain positions. capable of co-operating with the design of excluding the British from the Baltic. While on this part of our subject, we think proper to correct an error into which we were led by relying for accuracy on some of our public prints. We in our remarks of Monday spoke of the death of the prince Royal of Denmark, the son of the unfortunate Matilda sister of Geo. III. The fact is, that this person is still living; the mistake, however, arose from the difficulty of understanding, in a country where there are no titled men, the peculiar character of certain titles of an apparent value or import. The person who lately died at Denmark, was not the heir apparent to the Danish crown, but the half brother of the Danish king, son of the queen Dowager Juliana Maria so much celebrated for her share in the affair of counts Struensee and Brandt, the reputed paramours of Queen Matilda—This brother of the Danish King obtained the title of hereditary prince during the interregnum when the dowager queen assumed the whole power. The death of Struensee and Brandt, awakened the Danish nobility, and their moderation was in a powerful manner

exemplified, for the dowager queen remained unmolested, and the hereditary prince retained his title, tho' it was founded on a presumption of the illegitimacy or the death of the prince royal (son of Matilda) or of the king himself. From this circumstance of the prince royal being alive, and at the head of a military force in Holstein, we should infer greater difficulty to the French views than otherwise, though we cannot consider the resistance of a Danish army at Holstein as likely to impede the progress of any plan which may be formed for the involvement of Denmark in the general exclusion of the British from the Baltic; the appearance of the English fleet in the Baltic, shews that the English cabinet relies more on its great guns than on the influence of the prince royal. Denmark is weak, and could not single handed maintain a contest against Russia. Denmark has also cause to apprehend danger from the ambition of Russia, and the long asserted, but occasionally suspended, pretensions of Russia to Danish Holstein. These considerations are not overlooked by Bonaparte, who will labor by means of Prussia to close the Baltic and protect Denmark against Russia. Now unless it had been the fixed determination of Bonaparte to accomplish his purpose, and to protect Denmark, as essential to that purpose, against the Russians, he would not have commenced the enterprise; for his enterprises are not those of hap-hazard or rashness in the initiatory steps—the safety of Denmark is essential to his designs—and the means are regulated by which Denmark will be protected and aggrandized. The war may then penetrate into Sweden—and we already find the British prints talking of entering the Baltic by the Great Belt, or passage between the islands of Zealand and Fionia, upon the east side of the former of which Copenhagen stands. This simple circumstance indicates two apprehended events—the first, that the passage of the Sound, or the channel between Zealand (Copenhagen) and the Swedish shore is not practicable, if Denmark and France combine; the second is, that the fortress of Helsingberg, on the east shore of Sweden, at the entrance of the Sound, will be employed to defend the passage and shut the British out of the Baltic. The intelligence by the recent arrival shall be the subject of future remark.

Should our ambassador, Mr. Monroe, have accomplished as much at the court of London, as has been reported in private circles, and asserted in the public prints, he may be well said to have worked wonders—if it is only considered that among the present ministers and great state officers of the court of St. James's, there are—Lord Grenville, prime minister—who cajoled Jay in the British treaty—Mr. Windham, secretary of state—who said Porcupine merited a statue of gold for his services in America—Lord Harwick, (once called Sir Charles Grey)—who conducted the British mid-night massacre at Egg Harbor in our revolution—and, Earl Moira, (then Lord Rawdon)—who hanged Col. Haines at Charleston, in violation of every law, human and divine.

LONDON, April 25. The attention of the Continent is chiefly directed to the conduct of the King of Sweden at present. Were his means equal to his zeal and spirit, and excess of chivalrous gallantry, we should look with some confidence to the liberation of the greater part of Europe. However superior the strength of Prussia may be, it is not probable that she will venture to commit herself with a Prince of such firmness of purpose, and whose intimate alliance with Russia is far from being doubtful. The Peace of Presburgh, however disadvantageous and degrading to the Emperor of Austria, was, properly speaking, nothing more than a truce, during which Bonaparte was anxious to effect the changes which it was the object of his policy and ambition to prepare; and to make sure of Prussia, that he might afterwards avail himself of the slightest pretext to accomplish the subjugation and downfall of Austria. While he appeared to evacuate the territories of that Power, he was careful to preserve all the posts that could facilitate the invasion; and but a few days will now suffice, to enable him to make his appearance again in them, at the head of a formidable army. It might, no doubt, be conjectured, from the activity with which the Archduke Charles endeavored to reorganize the Austrian army, that he had some foresight of the present state of things, and there is no room to hope that Bonaparte is not now again destined to have to do with Generals, who, by treason, incapacity, or cowardice, will betray into his hands the fate of the Austrian Monarchy. Even at the time when Bonaparte was holding out to his Senate, that such were the precautions he had taken, that no apprehensions could well be entertained of any speedy renewal of hostilities with Austria, he was sowing the seeds of a fresh rupture, by making demands on that Power, which would have constituted its territory a property of France, and theatre of a war between that country and Russia. The wily Corsican cherished the hope, that by insulting the Emperor of Germany on all sides, and by surrounding him with the allies or the slaves of his enemy, he would be brought to accede to every demand that would be made on him. In this expectation he has, however, been disappointed, and it may naturally be supposed that Bonaparte, in the rage of his resentful heart, has already sworn the overthrow of the Austrian Throne.

The conduct of Frederick William is execrated universally in this quarter of the Continent. Even his own troops feel ashamed of it. This is the reason of the order lately issued for preventing all conversation on military and political topics. This order, however, is generally disregarded, and his Ministers find themselves obliged to have recourse to more rigorous measures. Thirty field officers have very recently been reduced to half-pay, for having freely spoken their sentiments on the present state of affairs. Of these, several openly declared they would not fight against the Russians and Swedes. The inhabitants of Berlin espouse the cause of the officers. Prince Louis, the King's brother, lately went to a levee in his regimentals, with his sword reversed. This circumstance attracting the king's notice, he hastily asked his brother what he meant by wearing his sword so unlike a soldier? "Please your Majesty," said Prince Louis, "you dispose of your territories as if they had never been yours; why may I not equally dispose of my sword as I please?" The King flew into a violent passion, and said, "Do you know, Sir, that I can punish you?" "Yes," rejoined Prince Louis, "You may take away my life, but you cannot alter the sentiments of my heart." This altercation has made a great noise at Berlin, and the spirited conduct of Prince Louis has endeared him to the people and the army.

The fortress of Czeta still holds out, and though the bombardment of it has commenced, it may hold out a month, as supplies can be conveyed to it by sea. The gallant defender of it, the Prince of Hesse, has circulated papers amongst the French, in which he bids them remember, that Czeta is not Ulm, nor the Prince of Hesse, Mack.

MENTS, April 7. According to a prevailing report, Prussia is to cede to the Elector of Saxony, what she has acquired by the two partitions of Poland. That Prince is also to receive West-Gallicia, Lithuania, and is to be crowned King of Poland. In recompence, the Elector of Saxony and Lusatia are to be yielded up to Prussia. The Emperor of Austria is to receive indemnities in another quarter.

Yesterday the quarantine of this port began, and will continue till the 1st of October next, in which time all vessels from foreign ports will pass inspection at the Lazaretto; and such as are or have been sickly, will be detained. [Phil. paper.]

The season has been remarkably dry in this part of the country, [Cumberland county, Pennsylvania;] since the month of February, a great number of wells and springs of water have dried, and there appeared no more water in them than there generally does in the month of September. The grain, however, has a favorable appearance; and on Saturday, the 24th instant, we have had a plentiful rain, which has so refreshed the fruits of the earth, that all nature seems to smile. (Carlisle Register.)

A curious Fact. We are informed by a gentleman of respectability who saw it, that in a garden of Mr. Henry Schroeder, merchant, in Baltimore, where there has never been any appearance of water, a spring of clear water started up through the ground during the late dry season. Mr. Schroeder has since dug a well about 6 feet deep, walled it with brick, built a spring-house, and ornamented it in taste. (Ibid.)

Extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Salem, to his friend in New-York, dated May 27.

"The general court assembles to-morrow. It is uncertain who will be Governor. There are about 27,000 votes given to each candidate, and I expect the legislature will be obliged to decide between them. Mr. Sullivan will probably be elected by the general court, but it is impossible to form a correct opinion. There will be 21 republicans in the Senate and 19 federalists. In the house of representatives, we expect there will be a republican majority of 30 to 30. The Governor's Council will be decidedly republican no doubt, as they are chosen by the legislature."

The Crisis.—A new and very excellent paper, under the above title, has recently been established in London, and of which, by the politics of a gentleman who came passenger in the ship Fanny, we have received several of the latest numbers. They contain many interesting articles relative to the occurrences of the passing time, which, when our limits will permit, we shall lay before the reader. On the subject of the Kings' possessions in Germany, which have been lately seized by the House of Brandenburg, the Editor of Crisis communicates the following interesting observations: [New York D. Advt.] There are few subjects less understood than the importance of Hanover to England. It must still be within the memory of many of us that the slightest regard to