

### Sale by Auction.

**ON WEDNESDAY,**  
The 5th February, at 10 o'clock, at Chase's wharf, Fell's-Point, will be sold on 3, 4, 5 & 6 months credit, the entire cargo of the ship WILLIAM, captain Philip Graybell, master, just arrived from Batavia, CONSISTING OF  
300,000 lbs. superior quality Java COFFEE  
300,000 lbs. SUGAR  
100,000 lbs. PEPPER.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.  
January 28.

### Sale by Auction.

**ON WEDNESDAY,**  
The 5th February, at Captain Tenant's wharf, Fell's-Point, immediately after the sale of the cargo of the ship William, will be sold on a credit, for a proved indorsed note, the entire cargo of the ship ELIZA, capt. Howey, consisting of  
212 hogsheds }  
19 tierces } SUGAR,  
15 barrels & } Of a superior quality  
51 boxes }  
25 tons LOGWOOD and FUSTIC.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.  
January 31.

### Sale by Auction.

**On WEDNESDAY,**  
The 15th instant, at 10 o'clock at Biay's wharf, Fell's Point, will be sold on 3, 4, 5 and 6 months credit, the entire cargo of the ship Rebecca William Wyse, master, just arrived from Batavia, Consisting of  
700,000 lbs. Java COFFEE  
1,000,000 lbs. Java SUGAR  
100,000 lbs. PEPPER.  
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct's.  
January 31.

### For Sale,

The cargo of the brig Ann and Mary, from St. Jago de Cuba, CONSISTING OF  
274 boxes White } First quality clayed  
122 do. Brown } SUGAR,  
12 bbls do. }  
11,000 lbs. Royal Orange (Laranja) and  
red Jesuit Bark, superior quality  
15,000 lbs. Coffee  
15,383 lbs. Fustic  
197 dried Hides  
40 lbs. Turtle-Shell  
30 boxes choice Segars.  
ROBERT BARRY,  
12, North Gay-street.  
d6t  
January 31.

### Salt Petred and well Smoked HAMS.

THE subscriber offers for sale from 10 to 11,000 weight Salt Petred and well smoked Hams, and other bacon of his own curing—The Hams are small, and fit for family use.  
ALSO,  
About 1,500 lbs. rounds of Beef, cured in the above manner  
Butter in rolls and casks  
First quality Lard, nicely rendered  
Old Cogniac Brandy  
Bordeaux do.  
Old Jamaica Spirits  
West-India and New-England Rum  
Three-years old Holland Gin  
Country Gin and Whiskey, by the bbl.  
Acemack Peach Brandy, very old  
Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines  
Cherry Bounce, old and fit for immediate use  
Martinique and other Cordials  
All kinds of Teas, of the first chop  
Spices and Sugars of every description  
Flour by the bbl. or retail  
Sommer and winter strained Spermaceti Oil  
Goshen Cheese, nicely colored.  
The above articles are particularly selected for family use, and will be sold low on very accommodating terms, by the public's very humble servant.

**FREDERICK LEYPOLD,**  
61, North Gay street, near Griffith's Bridge,  
Who will dispose of on a long credit, or barter for Groceries.  
A LOT of GROUND, in fee simple, fronting on M'Elerrry's street 25 feet, and on Friendship-street 90 feet.  
Also to rent,  
A new two-story frame HOUSE, with back buildings, very convenient, the house is opposite Mr. M'Elerrry's dwelling, the situation is healthy, and the prospect is fine. It will be rented low to a good tenant. For further particulars enquire as above.  
January 28. eo4t

**Chs. Guequere & H. Kunckel**  
Have imported in the ship North-America, capt. Vickers, from Bremen,  
35 bales & 10 boxes LINEN,  
CONSISTING OF  
Strong Hempen, Tickenburgs and Osnaburgs; Brown Hempen, or Burlaps; Hessians; Brown Rolls; White Rolls; Platillas; Brown Holland and round Dowlas, which they offer for sale on the usual credit, or in barter for Coffee, or Maryland Tobacco.  
They have on hand former importations, An assortment of the above articles, as also, 10 by 12 & 8 by 10 Bohemia Window-Glass, and a few chests Souchong Tea, which, in order to close sales, they will sell low  
January 15. d12t

### To Rent,

TWO HOUSES, one a Brick, the other a Frame, situated about half way between the town and fort. The houses are convenient, and with one or both may be had about 5 acres of ground. The situation is pleasant, and would suit for a snug retreat from the bustle of the city; or it is calculated for a public house, and would do well for a garden, or as an enclosure for live-stock for the convenience of shipping.

Also,  
A large quantity of PITTSBURG CORD-AGE for Sale by the Subscribers; who are, as usual, constantly supplied with an extensive assortment of GROCERIES, which they will sell on pleasing terms.  
JOHN & JAMES HUGHES.  
sept. 26.

### Wanted to Charter,

A fast-sailing VESSEL, Of 5 or 600 barrels burthen, To proceed to one port in the West-Indies, and back to New-York. Apply to  
D. C. STEWART & CO.  
d3t-co3t  
January 29.

### For New-York,

The Schooner ENTERPRIZE, Edward Crowell, master, A regular trader, with fine accommodations for passengers; having part of her cargo engaged, is expected to sail about the 20th instant. For freight of the remainder, or passage, apply to the master on board at Smith's wharf, or to  
ISAIAH MANKIN.  
d  
January 13.

### For Sale or Charter,

A NEW SCHOONER, Lying at Fell's-Point, undergoing a complete equipment, & will be ready for sea in about 10 days. The tonnage per Custom-House measurement is 137, or about 1,000 barrels floor—She is built of good seasoned wood, and the workmanship executed in a neat, strong, and faithful manner. Apply to  
FOULKE & KARRICK,  
67, Smith's wharf,  
Who have for sale,  
25 hhd. James River Tobacco, of excellent quality  
59 kgs Butter  
Tenerife Wine, in whole and half pils  
January 31. d10t

### For Amsterdam,

The Ship CANTON, Ezra Bartlett, Master, Having a considerable part of her cargo engaged and commenced loading, will sail with all possible dispatch. The remainder will be taken at a moderate freight—Apply to  
JACOB F. LEVY, or } Brokers  
D. L. THOMAS, }  
January 4. d

### Wanted for Madeira,

A VESSEL That will load 1500 barrels; to be dispatched early in next month. A considerable back freight may be obtained. Apply to  
D. C. STEWART & CO.  
Bowly's wharf  
They will purchase BEES' WAX, and have for sale, Madeira WINES, fit for immediate use. Also, a few cases of excellent CLARET.  
January 20. d3t-co6t

### For Amsterdam,

The Ship BIRMINGHAM, Levi Saltburn, Master, Will sail early in February—For freight or passage apply to  
JOHN SHERLOCK,  
Who has for sale,  
A few hundred bushels of fine and coarse SALT, the remains of the above ships cargo from Liverpool.  
January 15. eo6t

### For Bremen,

The ship NORTH-AMERICA, W. A. Jucker, master; has the greatest part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, apply to  
LABES & CO.  
Who have imported in the said ship, a large and general assortment of Silica and West-phalia Linens.  
January 30. d3co6t

### Notice.

**FARMERS BANK OF MARYLAND,**  
January 16th, 1866.  
THE Stockholder of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, are requested to take notice, that the sixth instalment of five dollars on each share, becomes due, and payable at said Bank on Tuesday the 11th day of February next. Any stockholder neglecting to pay said instalment as it becomes due, will forfeit all interest on monies by him paid, as in such case, it will be calculated from the time of the payment of their last instalment.  
By order,  
JONA. PINCKNEY, Cashier  
January 21. t11f

### Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Buchanan & Heslip, being dissolved by mutual consent, all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those who are indebted to make immediate payment to John Heslip, who is duly authorised to settle the same.  
ROBERT BUCHANAN,  
JOHN HESLIP.

The subscribers having taken his Son into partnership, the Boot and Shoe making business will be continued under the firm of John Heslip & Son, at the old stand, No. 44, Baltimore-street  
JOHN HESLIP.  
January 1. d3w

### To be Leased,

For 99 years, renewable forever, A few LOTS, on the York Turnpike Road, within less than a quarter of a mile of Baltimore. The situation is high and remarkably healthy, with most excellent water. Enquire of  
Dr. HENRY STEVENSON.  
September 9. d

### To Let,

And possession given immediately. THE two-story Brick HOUSE at the corner of north Howard and Fayette-streets, well calculated for the dry good business. For terms apply to  
ANTHONY KIMMEL & SON.  
August 14. d

### For Sale.

Will be disposed of on reasonable term, the time of a German Servant Man (a gardener by profession) who has about eighteen months to serve.—Application to be made to  
W. WINCHESTER.  
January 22. d9t

### For Sale,

A choice parcel of Missouri BEAVER—Apply to  
KELLER & FORMAN,  
Head of Market-street  
d  
Dec. 20.

### To Let,

A convenient two-story Brick House, No. 19, Pratt-street, of which possession can be given immediately. For further particulars apply on the premises.  
January 23. d14t

### Wanted to Hire,

A Black or Mulatto Servant, who can perform the house work, & plain cooking of a small family—None, who cannot come well recommended need apply. Enquire of the printers.  
January 9. d

### To be Rented,

A handsome three-story BRICK HOUSE, No. 223, Market-street, with an excellent STORE and CELLAR, calculated for the wholesale or retail dry good business.—Apply to the printers.  
January 28. d5t

### Dutch Butter.

750 kegs of about 15 lbs. each, ALSO,  
200 Ctn cases,  
Imported per ship Industry, from Amsterdam.—For sale by  
ALEXANDER, WEBSTER & CO.  
January 28. d5to5t

### Nathaniel F. Williams,

15, Bowly's wharf,  
Has received per schooner Ann-Gardner, from New-York, and for sale,  
50 barrels Prime Pork  
50 do. Mackerel  
100 kegs Hogs Lard  
100 boxes Codfish  
50 do. No. 3, Chocolate  
50 do. Raisins.  
Wanted, from two to three thousand bushels good RYE.—Apply as above.  
January 14. d2t-co5t

### Samuel W. Lewis

121, MARKET-STREET,  
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE,  
10 bale INDIA MUSLINS, of the following descriptions,  
4 bales Sologurry Sannas, 40 cubits by 21-4  
3 do. John Latty Andy 20 by 21-4  
1 do. Jalapoor Cossas 40 by 2  
2 do. Chandpoor Sannas 40 by 21-4  
Also on hand,  
Russia Sheetting  
Ravens Duck  
5-4 Irish Sheettings  
Platillas  
Britannias  
Brown Hollands  
Fine 4-4 Irish Linens  
And a general assortment SEASONABLE GOODS.  
January 7. 2aw7t

### Ben. and Geo. Willams,

No. 3, Bowly's wharf,  
OFFER FOR SALE,  
100 bales Beerboom Gurrahs  
50 do. Sannas and Sewns, imported in the ship Elizabeth, captain Munn, from Calcutta.  
They have of former importations,  
40 bales India Goods, consisting of Checks, blue Gills, Sooty Romal and Fennelroy Handkerchiefs; red and blue Custals, Persians, Chintz, blue Madras, Guineas, Baftas, &c. &c.  
January 8. d3t1aw7t

### This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscribers of the city of Baltimore, bath obtained from the orphan's court of Baltimore county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Lewis Shryer, late of the city of Baltimore, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof; and all those indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to John Kipp, on Cheap-side wharf, No. 16.  
Given from under our hands this 14th day of January, 1866.  
JOHN KIPP, Ex'r.  
SARAH SHRYER, Ex'c.  
eo9t  
January 14.

### French Goods.

Just received, and for Sale by A. McCULLOH  
81, Market street,  
An invoice of Silks, of the most fashionable colors—some green, suitable for umbrellas  
Cambrics, extra-wide  
Silk osery, a large assortment  
Superb black and white Lace Veils  
Ladies' Sufflee Chambery Robes & Handkerchiefs, some of which are very elegant  
The above goods are entitled to debenture, and will be sold wholesale and retail on the most favorable terms.  
January 3. eo10t

### To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, A four-story House on New-Jersey avenue, City of Washington, contiguous to the Capitol. It is in complete repair, and will be let on moderate terms to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. HENRY INGLE, opposite the premises, or to MATTHEW BROWN, in Baltimore.  
Nov. 16. d

### To be Sold,

A TRACT OF LAND called Campbell's Chance, lying on Elke-Ridge, adjoining to Mr. Richard Owens's Merchant Mill-seat, on the north branch of Patuxent. It contains about 250 acres; it is plentifully supplied with wood; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of grain and tobacco—the situation is remarkably healthy, and in the midst of a very agreeable neighborhood—the title is indisputable. It is twelve miles distant from Elke-Ridge landing, twenty from Baltimore, and twenty-five from Washington. There are two tenements on said land; the tenants removable annually. It will be sold very reasonably for cash, bank-stock, or on a short credit, on giving unquestionable security. For terms apply to Mr. Francis I. Mitchell, in Baltimore; Mr. John Muir, in Annapolis; Mr. Robert Brent, in Washington, or to the subscriber, living near Port-Tobacco, in Charles county.  
JOHN ASHTON.  
December 19; d

### THE MEMORIAL OF THE Merchants & Traders OF THE City of Baltimore.

TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, And the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists beg leave respectfully to submit to your consideration the following statement and reflections, produced by a situation of our public affairs in a high degree critical and perilous, and peculiarly affecting the commerce of their country:

IN the early part of the late war between Great-Britain and France, the former undertook to prohibit neutral nations from all trade whatsoever with the colonies of the latter. This exorbitant pretension was not long persisted in. It was soon qualified in favor of a direct trade between the United States and these colonies, and some years afterwards was farther relaxed in favor of European neutrals. The United States being thus admitted, by the express acknowledgment of Great-Britain, to a direct trade, without limit, between their own ports and the colonies of the opposite belligerents, another trade naturally and necessarily grew out of it, or rather formed one of its principal objects and inducements. The surplus of the colonial produce, beyond our own consumption, imported here, was to be carried elsewhere for a market, and it was accordingly carried to Europe, sometimes by the original importer, sometimes by other American merchants, either in the vessels in which the importation was made, or in others. In the course of this traffic it was understood to be the sense of Great-Britain, and was explicitly declared by her courts of prize, that, although she had not expressly allowed to the merchants of the United States, by the letter of her relaxations, an immediate trade between the colonies of her enemies and the markets of Europe, yet that a circuitous trade to Europe, in the production of those colonies was unexceptionable, and that nothing more was necessary to make it so, than that the continuity of the voyage should be broken by an entry and payment of duties, and the landing of the colonial cargo in the United States. During the greater part of the late war, and the first years of the present, this trade was securely prosecuted by our merchants, in the form which Great-Britain had thus tho't fit to give to it. The modification of a traffic in itself entitled to be free, was submitted to on our part, without repining, because it presented a clear and definite rule of conduct, which, although unauthorised in the light of restriction, was not greatly inconvenient in its practical operation; and your memorialists entertained a confident hope, that, while on the one hand they sought no change of system, by which the assumption of Great-Britain to impose terms, however mild in their character and effect, upon their lawful commerce, should be repelled; on the other hand it would not be desired that the state of things, which G. Britain had herself prescribed, and which use and habit had rendered familiar and intelligible to all, should be disturbed by oppressive innovations; far less that these innovations should, by a tyrannical retrospection, be made to justify the seizure and confiscation of their property, committed to the high seas, under the protection of the existing rule, and without warning of the intended change. In this their just hope, your memorialists have been fatally disappointed. Their vessels and effects, to a large amount, have lately been captured by the commissioned cruisers of G. Britain, upon the foundation of new principles, suddenly invented and applied to this habitual traffic, and suggested and promulgated, for the first time, by sentences of condemnation, by which unavoidable ignorance has been considered as criminal, and an honorable confidence in the justice of a friendly nation pursued with penalty and forfeiture.

Your memorialists are in no situation to state the precise nature of the rules to which their important interests have thus been sacrificed; and it is not the least of their complaints against them that they are undefined and undemable, equivocal in their form, and the fit instruments of oppression, by reason of their ambiguity.

Your memorialists know that the circumstances which have heretofore been admitted to give legality to their trade, in colonial productions, with their European friends, protect it no longer; but they have not yet been told, and are not soon likely to learn, what other circumstances will be suferred to produce that consequence. It is supposed to have been judicially declared, in general, that a voyage undertaken for the purpose of bringing into the United States the produce of the belligerent colonies, purchased by American citizens, shall, if it appears to be intended that this produce shall ultimately go on to Europe, and an attempt is actually made to re-export and send it thither, be considered, on account of that intention, as a direct voyage to Europe, and therefore illegal, notwithstanding any temporary interruption or termination of it in the United States.

Your memorialists will not here stop to enquire, upon what ground of law or reason the same act is held to be legal, when commenced with one intention, and illegal when undertaken with another; but they object in the strongest terms against this new criterion of legality, because of its inevitable tendency to injustice, because of its peculiar capacity to embarrass with seizure, and to ruin with confiscation, the whole of our trade with Europe in the surplus of our colonial importations. The enquiry which the late system indicated was short and simple, and precluded error on all sides; but the new refinement substitutes in its place a

vast field of speculation, overshadowed with doubt and uncertainty, and of which the faint and shifting boundaries can never be distinctly known. Intention as to the object of our colonial voyages may be inferred from numerous circumstances more or less conclusive. To anticipate them all is obviously impracticable, and of course to guard against the inferences in this respect, which British captors and British courts may be disposed to draw, will be impossible. Our property is, therefore, menaced by a great and formidable danger, which there are no means of eluding; for, even if it should chance to escape the condemnation which this pernicious novelty prepares for it, the wound inflicted upon our commerce, by arrests on suspicion and detentions for adjudication, will be deep and fatal. The efforts of our merchants will be checked and discouraged by more than ordinary inquisitions; our best concerted enterprizes broken up, without the hope of retribution, or even reimbursement for actual costs, upon the footing of an intention arbitrarily imputed; and the only alternative which will be presented to our choice, will be either to refrain at once from a traffic, which enriches our country, while it benefits ourselves, or to see it wasted and in the end destroyed by a noxious scheme of maritime depredation.

Your memorialists are the more alarmed by this departure from a plain and settled rule, in favor of a pliant and mysterious doctrine, so eminently suited to the accomplishment of the worst purposes of commercial jealousy, because the injurious and vexatious qualities of the substituted rule must have been known to those who introduced it, and because if these qualities did not recommend it to adoption, it is difficult to conceive why it was adopted at all. If it is meant that our trade to Europe shall, notwithstanding this rule, be allowed to continue without being subjected to extraordinary difficulties, operating as actual reductions and mischievous restraints; if it is meant that a few facts, known and comprehended, shall, as heretofore, form a standard by which the lawfulness of our European voyages may be unequivocally ascertained; if a wide range has not been designed for the enquiry after intention, and a real effect expected from that enquiry; if, in a word, the late regulation has not been supposed to be capable of bearing upon our trade in a manner new and important, we should hardly have now been called upon to remonstrate against a change. It is not pretended that the rule, now enforced against us, is levelled against any practice, to which we may be supposed to have lent ourselves, of disguising as our own the property of the enemies of Great-Britain. That is not its object; and, if it were, we are enabled to assert, solemnly and confidently, that our conduct has afforded no ground for the injurious suspicion which such an object would imply. The view is professedly to regulate and affect our traffic in articles fairly purchased by us from others—and if the consequences to that traffic were not intended to be serious, extensive and permanent, your memorialists search in vain for the motive, by which a state in amity with our own, and moreover connected with it by the ties of a common interest, to which many considerations seem to give peculiar strength, has been induced to indulge in a proxysm of capricious aggression upon our rights, by which it dishonors itself, without promoting any of those great interests, for which an enlightened nation may fairly be solicitous, and which only a steady regard for justice can ultimately secure. When we see a powerful state, in possession of a commerce of which the world affords no examples, endeavoring to interpolate into the laws of nations casuistical niceties, and wayward distinctions, which forbid a citizen of another independent commercial country, to export from that country, what unquestionably belongs to him, only because he imported himself; and yet allow him to sell a right of exporting it to another—which, prohibit an end, because it arises out of one intention, but permit it when it arises out of two—which, dividing an act into stages, search into the mind for a correspondent division of it in the contemplation of its author, and determine its innocence or criminality accordingly—which, not denying that the property acquired in an authorized traffic by neutral nations from belligerents may become incorporated into the national stock, and under the shelter of its neutral character, thus superinduced and still preserved, be afterwards transported to every quarter of the globe—reject the only epoch which can distinctly mark that corporation, and point out none other in its place—which proposing to fix with accuracy and precision on the line of demarkation, beyond which neutrals are trespassers upon the wide domain of belligerent rights, involve every thing in darkness and confusion; there can be but one opinion as to the purpose which all this is to accomplish.

Your memorialists have endeavored with all that attention, which their natural anxiety was calculated to produce, to ascertain the various shapes which the doctrine in question is likely to assume in practice, but they have found it impossible to conjecture, in what way consistently with this doctrine, the excess of our imports from the belligerent colonies, can find their way to foreign markets. The landing of the cargo, and a compliance with all the forms and sanctions upon which our revenue depends, will not so terminate the voyage from the colonies, as that the articles may be immediately re-exported to Europe, by the original importer. But if they cannot be exported immediately, what lapse of time will give them a title to be sent abroad? and if not by the original importer, how is he to devolve upon another, a power which he has not himself? and if by a sale he can communicate the power, by what evidence is the transfer to be manifested, so as to furnish an answer to the ready accusation of fraud and evasion?

In proportion as this doctrine has developed itself, it has been found necessary to invent plausible qualifications, tending to com-