

Green Turtle.
TURTLE SOUP will be served upon the Table of the Fountain Inn, on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 o'clock, and from 11 till 2, in the Public Room, during the season, by JAMES BRYDEN.
N. B. Private Families can be served.
June 18.

Wm. & Jerm. Hoffman,
No. 3, South Charles-street,
Have imported a neat selection of
4-4 and 7-8 IRISH LINENS.
5-4 SHEETINGS.
Lawsns & Dowias, purchased in the Dublin market on short time, and received here by the ships Abena and John Adams from Liverpool.
May 11. d

Best Russia clean Hemp.
Russia Sheetings } entitled to drawback
Sherry Wine }
AND
5000 bushels yellow Corn.
For sale by
SCHULTZE & VOGELER.
May 13. d

Lewis Michael & Co.
Have imported, in the different vessels from London and Liverpool, their assortment of
Spring Goods,
Also on hand,
India Muslins, Checks, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, German and Irish Linens, assorted, all which will be sold on reasonable terms.
May 4. d48t

12 seroons Peruvian Bark
of a good quality and entitled to drawback, or sale on a liberal credit by
FREDERICK LINDENBERGER & CO
May 5. d

Havanna Sugar, Coffee, &c.
325 boxes prime white and brown Havanna SUGARS, 13 half boxes refined White do 83 bags Green Coffee, and 3 barrels Flatant Indigo, just received per schooner Merchant, John Bigby, master, from Havanna, and for sale on a liberal credit for approved endorsed paper, if immediate application be made before landing to
ROBT : HAMILTON,
Corner of Calvert-street and Lovely-lane
May 22. d

AMOS BROWN & CO.
No 109, Market-street,
Have received their Spring Supply of STOUTS, among which are several thousand pairs assorted in packages, to suit country merchants, which will be sold at reduced prices for cash or acceptances in town. Also, 100 pairs Baltimore manufactured Boots, on a liberal credit April 26. d

A Wet Nurse.
A CHILD would be taken to NURSE, by a person with a good breast of milk, and who can produce good recommendations. Apply at No. 20, North Howard-street.
June 19. d44t

Wanted to Hire,
An elderly or middle aged WOMAN of good character, to attend a young child. Apply at this Office.
June 19. d

For Sale,
A smart healthy Negro GIRL, between thirteen and fourteen years of age. She will not be sold to any person who will not engage to keep her in this state. Inquire at this Office.
June 19. d4t

Notice.
THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between us, under the firm of LABAN WELCH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm, may receive the same; and those indebted thereto are requested to pay their accounts to Laban Welch, who is authorized to receive the same.
JOHN BUEVITT,
LABAN WELCH.
June 19, 1867. d44t

Stray Cow.
CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the 16th instant, a red and white COW, branded on each horn in two places; the letters appear to be M. W. and a gambler hole in each horn. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take her away.
SAMUEL DEAN,
Living near Ellicott's Upper Mills, Baltimore county.
June 19. d31t

CORDAGE.
A few tons Cordage, of the best quality and most valuable sizes, now landing from the sloop Polly and Nancy, at Smith's Wharf, for sale by
H. BURROUGHS.
June 6. d

28 pipes Holland Gin,
Just received, per Gray's Norfolk Packet, and will be landed this Morning, for sale by
BUFFUM & GOODHUE,
No. 84, Bowditch wharf
June 19. d4t

Peter Hoffman & Son
Have remaining of their Spring importations, (Entitled to drawback on exportation)
Superfine Cloths,
Cassimers,
Flannels,
Fancy Muslins,
Plain Cambric do,
Chambray Muslins,
Prints,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Shirting Cottons,
Nuns and Colored Thread,
Lining Cotton,
Fine Hats, &c.
And daily expect a further supply.
June 2. d

Bolting Cloths.
Millers and others, who deal in this article can be supplied on the best terms, by the in, voice or single piece, with Bolting Cloths, from No. 67, of a superior quality, from the manufactory of the "Three Kings," by applying to the subscriber.
JOHN SPERRY,
55, Smith's wharf
May 6. d

Millers Wanted.
TWO or three MILLERS are wanted at William Paterson's Mills, on the Great Falls of Gunpowder. Inquire at my store, corner of Pratt and Commerce-streets.
SAMUEL BYRNES.
N. B. Two healthy BOYS will be taken as Apprentices to the Milling business. Apply as above.
June 12. d4t

Sheriff's Sale.
By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias from Baltimore county court, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. at the late dwelling of Elijah F. Simers, in Calvert-street, (County square) for cash, the following property, to wit:
Beds, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Desks, &c. with other Household and sundry Kitchen Furniture, late the property of the aforesaid Simers, taken at suit of John Wood and Co. by virtue of attachment and condemned for sale by order of Baltimore county court.
JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.
June 15. dts

Sale by Auction.
On TUESDAY,
The 23d instant, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, on terms which will then be made known,
A LOT of GROUND in Old-town, fronting on Mechanic-street 17 feet, and extending back about 83 feet. On which is erected a small and well finished two-story Brick HOUSE, &c. The situation of which perhaps, may be better known, by describing it as part of the Garden formerly owned by Mr. Bignall.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 20. d

Sale by Auction.
ON TUESDAY,
The 23d inst. at 12 o'clock at our Auction Room, head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold, The entire CARGO of the schooner Ethan Allen,
Consisting of
111 hhds. }
3 t'ces, } 1st quality Trinidad SUGAR,
76 barrels, }
22 bags COFFEE.
VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.
June 20. d

Sale by Auction.
ON WEDNESDAY,
The 24th instant, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of the subscribers, will commence the sale of
The entire Stock of a person declining the Dry Good business,
Consisting of
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres and Coatings, Stuffs and Swansdowns,
Benner's Cord and Marseilles Waistcoating, Kersey's, half Thicks, Baizes and Flannels, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose, Suspensers, Silk and Leather Gloves, Cambric Jaconet and Book Muslins, And Muslin Hd'ks.
Silk Chambray Muslins,
Striped and Black Sattins,
Irish Linens and Calicoes,
Brown Hollands,
Mairas and Silk Handkerchiefs,
And a great variety of other goods too tedious to enumerate. The terms, which will be liberal, will be made known at the time of sale.
R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.
June 20. d

Sale by Auction.
ON SATURDAY,
The 27th instant, at half past 11 o'clock, will be sold at the premises, on a liberal credit, the particulars of which will be made known at the time of sale.
That very elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, now occupied by Messrs. John Kennedy and Cox; the rooms are numerous, large, lofty and finished in a neat and handsome manner—the back buildings are very extensive, and afford conveniences equal to any in the city. The lot is in fee simple, fronting on Baltimore-street 33 feet, and extending back 165 feet, to a 20 foot alley, on which is erected, an excellent Stable, Coach-house, &c. The stand for mercantile business, and its healthy situation, is so well known that a further description is thought unnecessary. The premises may be viewed any time previous to the sale, on application to the proprietors.
THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.
June 20. d

How now Moonshine?
In a few years will be published by subscription, an original work, to be entitled
ICE CREAM,
By ME & IC & Co.
MOTTO—"Ice Cream, you scream,
we scream, they scream."
PAUL MENDOZA.
"I vont says she, and she scream'd a scream."
Price to subscribers, 25 cents per No. to non-subscribers 12 1/2.
June 19. St

Coleman and Taylor,
CABINET-MAKERS,
RETURN thanks to their customers for the liberal patronage they have received while carrying on business in South and Water-streets, inform them and the public in general that they have removed to their
New shop and Ware-Room,
No. 32, North Gay-street,
Where they have ready made elegant and plain furniture, new patrons of Sideboards, Chairs, Sofas, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.
Being in a situation to carry on business with dispatch they invite their customers and others to call with or send their orders, which will be attended to with punctuality.
They have also for Sale,
Bay St. Domingo MAHOAGANY, Satin and Fancy WOOD, suitable for ornamenting furniture.
June 15. d12c6t

To Let,
A two-story brick Dwelling HOUSE, No. 95, South Hanover-street, and possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or at No. 10, South Charles-street.
June 11. d

This day is Published,
Number 1, of a new and strange Literary work entitled
MOONSHINE,
Which may be had at the publisher's Book-Store, 212, Baltimore-street, and of Anderson and Jeffis, 66, Baltimore-street.
Far above the influence of necessary ideas, the erudite club, who produce this strange literary repast, will continue their labors just so long as this good city acknowledges a due respect for their shining powers. Pecuniary emolument they will never seek—and while their publisher receives as much from the sales, as he expends in dressing their dish, the work will go on.
June 20. d4t

Trial of Col. Burr
TAKEN FOR THE FEDERAL GAZETTE
Wednesday, June 17.

Mr. Hay begged the attention of the court for a single moment. He then adverted to insinuations which were made yesterday against the post-office, which he said were thrown out with a view to affect the character of general Wilkinson, from whom he had this day received a letter, informing him the letter in cypher was delivered to him by a house in New-Orleans.

Mr. Martin requested to know who opened the letter, or who first broke the seal. The Court said that this was a question not now before them. Mr. Botts said, that at a proper time they would bring this matter before the court. Mr. Martin proceeded to make some observations on the question of yesterday—Whether or not a witness could be compelled to answer a question that he had declared on oath would criminate him. Mr. Martin said he would shew to the court that the law supported him in asserting the witness could not be compelled to answer. He then adverted to the argument of Mr. Wirt, who said that he would not travel out of the case before the court.

The gentleman, Mr. Martin said, had not, however, followed that course, but travelled willfully from the question in case. He complimented the counsel for the prosecution, by calling them kind indulgent friends for the advice which they were perpetually giving to them. But he observed, at the same time, their conduct to be extremely inconsistent with their professions; for they had used every exertion to prejudice the public mind against his client. When the laws of the country presumed his client to be innocent, until convicted, he asked how the counsel for the prosecution could reconcile their conduct with the dictates of reason and justice. At this stage of the business, he said, every observation should be avoided that might excite a prejudice either on one side or the other. The gentleman, he said, had declared the paper in cypher had been material. If the paper were really criminal, why therefore did they wish to criminate Mr. Wyley in the business, by making a confession to that purpose. This case, he said, and the mode which the prosecutors were pursuing, were different from any thing he had ever seen in his extensive practice. If they could not translate the letter themselves, it was the duty, he said, to find some person to translate it; but that a court of justice could not compel any witness to translate or interpret the letter. Any person to translate a letter before a court of justice, ought to be sworn for that purpose; that it was the duty of the prosecutor to find a person to do this, and not the witness, neither was it the duty of the court to assist him in finding an interpreter for that purpose.

Mr. Martin then referred to the 2d page of McNally for this purpose; as likewise to the 3d page of Peck, to shew that the evidence should be applied to the particular fact in dispute. It was also a rule of law, that all the evidence ought to be shewn to the court, in order that the court might judge whether or not the evidence was pertinent to the issue. He quoted also the index of Hargrove to the state trials—Mr. Hargrove, he said, appeared also to be of opinion, if the witness only imagined the question had a tendency to criminate him or subject him to a penalty, he had no right to answer it. Some altercation here took place between Mr. Martin, Mr. Hay and Mr. Wirt, respecting Hargrove's index and the text to which it referred.

Mr. Martin also read an argument on the same subject, in the case of Ogden, and quoted the question put to Mr. Ogden relative to his first acquaintance with Miranda, when the court appeared to be of opinion that Mr. Ogden had no right to answer any question which might criminate himself.

Mr. Hay interrupted Mr. Martin, and requested he should read the arguments in the case of Ogden and Smith, on the part of the prosecution. After some dispute on this point, between Mr. Martin and Mr. Hay, Mr. Martin proceeded to read the words of the prosecutor, in the case of Ogden, as likewise the argument of Mr. Colden on the part of the defendant, and the words of Mr. Edwards, who was likewise a counsel in the same case.

Mr. Martin next observed the case of the United States against Goosely, reported by Mr. Caul, page 140, part of which has been read by Mr. Hay, but he asked why did not the gentleman read the whole of that case which explained the question much fuller, and proved that a witness had no right or could not be compelled to answer a question which might tend to criminate himself or implicate himself, when the court decidedly pronounced this to be agreeable to law.—Here then (said Mr. Martin) as far as judge Iredell's authority goes, the fullest proof of the justice of the position I have set down, that a witness cannot criminate himself." Mr. Martin now read from McNally in the case of the king against Edwards, who was accused of grand larceny. It was the law in Great-Britain that a witness could not criminate himself, it was the law in the state in which Mr. Martin lived, and it was the law in every state, whose judicial proceedings he had investigated. He would pay he said some little attention to remaining arguments of the counsel for the United States.—These were founded on McNally, 250.—In the king against Titus Otes, a witness who was a Roman Catholic was asked a question, who did not answer, because he supposed it

would criminate himself. He was also asked another question, whether or not the house where he lodged at St. Omers was governed by priests and jesuits.—This question Mr. Martin observed, could not have been supposed it would affect the accused, yet he was not compelled to answer it.—Mr. Martin next remarked the questions put to John Ryand reported by McNally, one of which was, do you follow any business or profession? This certainly appeared a very innocent question, yet the court gave him this caution, that he was not obliged to answer the question, if he thought it would criminate himself. The court did not ask him to shew how the answering of the question would criminate him or how it might tend to criminate him; only if he thought so, that he was not obliged to answer it. Mr. Martin next remarked that the gentleman associated with himself had said, and he would agree with him, if a witness declared he was interested in the cause, he might not answer any question in which he might suppose he was interested. This certainly was proper and conformable to every principle of justice; for if a person interested, was compelled to answer questions which might injure him, it would affect him equally as questions which might criminate him. This was generally supposed to be law in civil cases; how much more therefore ought it to be a rule in criminal cases, where not only property but life was in jeopardy. Earl Mansfield had expressly laid this down to be law in civil cases.

—Did it not therefore apply with ten times more force in criminal cases, where a witness might lay himself open to the severest punishment. In the king's bench in a case respecting a patent, an objection was made to the oath of one of the servants of the patentee, because he might endanger his veracity in a case in which he was much interested. The gentlemen concerned for the United States, said Mr. Martin, adduced the case of an attorney at law, who was obliged to disclose what he knew in particular cases respecting his client; but said Mr. Martin, in those cases where he himself was interested, or where his client is interested, he is not obliged to disclose what he knew. With respect to the present case, it would be impossible for him to give an explanation to the court, without taking that shield from him, which alone could secure him from the severest punishment. Even if he were clothed with the court in private, it would be highly improper for him to disclose testimony in which he conceived himself interested, not perhaps for a trifle, for a few acres of land, but to secure his liberty if not his life. Mr. Martin adverted to the case of Mr. Lincoln, the late attorney in the Mandamus case as it was generally called. In this case, when Mr. Lincoln was called as a witness, he was told he was not obliged to state any thing that would criminate himself. Mr. Martin said, when he shewed these authorities, and there was not a shadow of authority produced on the other side, he wondered how the gentlemen could support the position they had assumed. Mr. Martin said, he did not pretend to carry conviction to the minds of the gentlemen, so enveloped in prejudice, that no more impression could be made upon them than upon the shield of Ajax, composed of seven Bull hides.

Mr. Wickham rose and said he only had to make a few remarks to the very able arguments of Mr. Martin. That as to the paper before the court, it was a matter of very little importance, but that the decision of the present point was a matter of the greatest importance in judicial proceedings. For instance, of what importance the decision of this point might be to Blannerhasset, many of whose letters and papers might be in the possession of the prosecutor. He asked therefore if the gentleman ought to have talked so much about the impression which was sought to be made upon the public mind by this paper. Was it therefore consistent with fairness for the gentleman to sound so loud an alarm about a point so highly interesting in the decisions of the court? Time after time, said Mr. Wickham, he had attended at trials, and never before did he hear such an objection raised as in the present case. Public prejudices, the gentleman had said, were excited by this. Public prejudices? if public prejudices were so excited against his client, he might as well dispense with the form of a trial, and sit down assured of conviction. Mr. Wickham remarked, as to the case of the witness who lodged at St. Omers, and to the case of the Roman Catholic, who was asked what profession he was of, the gentleman had said, that this argument amounted to a confession of guilt on the part of Col. Burr, but he denied it did any such thing. That the persecutions against Col. Burr, the lawful proceedings against him in the Western country, were well known. That he therefore was authorized in taking every legal precaution against improper testimony, which he had good reason to believe would be offered. Conscious therefore of his own innocence, it was prudent, highly prudent for him to use every precaution which the law gave to him.

Mr. Wickham next adverted to the case of Goosely; and informed the court that the report of Mr. Marshall and of Mr. Randolph, who was counsel in that case, perfectly corresponded with his. That although Goosely was acquitted by the petit jury, and consequently proved an innocent man, yet that still on account of the connection between him and Reynolds he was excused from giving testimony. Instead of an accusation of this sort, suppose, said Mr. W. a person was accused of murder, and that a witness was asked where he was on a certain evening; if this witness was connected with the murderer, such a question might necessarily criminate him, and he ought to be excused from answering. Mr. Wickham next cited several authorities from McNally in support of his argument. The principle of law, said Mr. Wickham, was certainly a correct one, that no accomplice ought to be admitted as a witness unless he came forward voluntarily. It appeared to him that the only reason why a witness on

those occasions ought to be sworn was, to divulge what might be locked up in his breast, but the moment he acknowledged the question would criminate him if he answered, he ought then most certainly to be excused.

The Court wished, if agreeable to the counsel on both sides, to decline giving their opinion until to-morrow, and wished to know if there were any other questions at present which might be discussed.

Colonel Burr rose and informed the court that he had to lay before them certain objections against the mode in which many of the witnesses had been brought forward, which had been contrary to every law and custom.

Mr. Botts rose and stated that he wished likewise to investigate the charge which he and those associated with him had made against the post-offices. He wished particularly that this affair should be gone into, and at present he wished the fact first to be investigated and next the law on the subject.

The Court were of opinion, unless the question bore upon the case, that they could not go into the investigation.

Col. Burr stated that there was much testimony in the possession of the prosecutor which was thus procured, and of course the court ought to regard such testimony as contaminated and unworthy of regard. He mentioned that there were three persons against whom he could substantiate this charge of improperly obtaining letters from the post-office, viz. Judge Toullman, Mr. Jackson the member of congress, and general Wilkinson.

The Court said that the case must be first before the court, and the fact might be produced.

Col. Burr rose again and said that he first meant to specify the testimony thus procured. Afterwards to prove the general robbings of the mails; and next the robbing of the mails in particular cases.

After some argument on this point between Mr. Hay and Mr. Botts, Col. Burr rose and said he would waive the discussion of the question at present about the robbing of the mails, and would call the attention of the court to another point, the improper means by which testimony now in town had been procured while the case was pending, since he was bound over in his recognizance.

Upon some argument that the question should come before the court in the shape of a motion, Col. Burr said that he should state it in this manner: to move the court why an attachment should not issue against certain characters whom he should prove to be guilty of the crime he alleged.

Mr. Hay said that Col. Burr should specify names in his motion.

Col. Burr immediately mentioned general Wilkinson, John G. Jackson and judge Toullman, as guilty of this crime.

Mr. E. Randolph rose and stated he had not been in court when this discussion commenced. He said he intended to have moved for an attachment against general Wilkinson for compelling persons to give previous affidavits, who he knew were to be witnesses, and of illegally forcing by military authority persons from New-Orleans to Norfolk.

Mr. Hay interrupted Edmund Randolph and protested against such a motion as intended solely to have an effect upon general Wilkinson and the prosecution going on.—That in the midst of this very important prosecution the accused came into court with a motion for an attachment not on any point before the court, but to prevent general Wilkinson to go before the grand jury. He would oppose such proceedings as improper in the present stage and as only intended to retard the prosecution. He contended such measures were highly improper, and he hoped would not be sanctioned by the court.