

AMERICAN,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.
Daily Paper 7 Cents 5 Dollars per Annum.
WEDNESDAY, October 31, 1864.

Irish Linens, &c.
Bolton Jackson and Co.
No. 248, MARKET-STREET,
HAVE imported by the Ship Mechanic, from
Dublin, a complete assortment of 4-4 and
7-8 wide IRISH LINENS, DIAPER, and
SHEETINGS, twilled and plain.
They have also received by the different arri-
vals from London and Liverpool,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,
Which, having been selected by one of the
firm, they are enabled to sell low for cash or ap-
proved paper.
October 4 d

Muir & Slubey,
No. 79, Smith's wharf,
Have imported from London & Liverpool, by the
different Vessels,
Shot, large sizes
Gun Powder, F. F. B.
Bar and Sheet Lead
White Lead, in oil and dry
Red ditto, do. do.
Yellow Ochre, in oil
Fig Blue, Seine Twine
Real London Crowley's Steel, No. 3
Sheet Iron, single, double and treble
Best London Pewter, in small casks
Reined Salt Petre, Alum
A few pieces superfine black & blue Cloths
A few cases Hats, coarse and fine.
October 15 d

ELEGANT
Worked India Muslin Shawls
Ditto Muslin for Dresses
Plain Mulmul and Jacquett ditto
Just received for sale by
ANDREW McCULLOH,
81, Market-street,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Flannels, Baises and Coatings, some of which
are very fine
Velvets, Velvetens, Thickets
Coruroys, Fancy and Constitution Cords
Silk ferris, galloon and worsted bindings, &c.
Which he offers at a variety of other SEAS-
ONABLE GOODS, on moderate terms,
wholesale and retail.
October 12 d

Lumber for sale.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the public, that he has taken the
convenient and lately occupied as a Lumber
Yard by William Carman, on Col. O'Donneil's
wharf, where he has now on hand, and intends
keeping, a general assortment of the first quality
of seasoned LUMBER, which he will dispose
of on the most accommodating terms.
R. B. WATSON,
N. B. He has also for sale at his Lumber
Yard, a large quantity of the best English and
Virginia COALS.
September 1 e3m

Relief to the Consumptive.
Dr. Conley's Vegetable Elixir.
Solely prepared by the (United States) Patent.
FOR SALE IN BALTIMORE BY
George Maris.
A REMEDY, far exceeding every other yet
used, for Consumption, Asthmas, Spit-
ting of Blood, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, and
every other species of disease to which that or-
gan of life, the lungs, is perpetually exposed.
Complaints of the lungs have always been
considered the (Propheta Medici) or reproach
to the art of physic and it has long been a
desideratum in Medical Science, that a remedy
might be devised which should check this outlet
of human life. The many thousands which
yearly fall a sacrifice to this insidious disease,
(Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Consumption of the
lungs, has, ever since my acquaintance with
diseases, (which is almost thirty years) so ex-
cited my commiseration, that a large share of
my time has been employed in investigating the
cause and cure of it; and, from my most unre-
mitted attention and constant research, I have
the happiness to proclaim to the world, that, in
my Vegetable Elixir, a speedy, safe, and effectual
remedy is generally to be had. It is needless
for me to dwell too long on the praises of this
medicine; those who use it will be immedi-
ately convinced of its superior virtues, in dissipating
every distressing symptom in the complaints a-
bove enumerated: those hectic theats which in
a few days be abated, the night sweats will dis-
appear, the cough diminish rapidly, and the patient
who previous to the use of this medicine,
were pining, for breath, a day fast approaching
to dissolution, will find them alive resuscitated
in the most unexpected manner. So wonderful
has been the relief, that, to experience this mira-
culous, frequent solicitation have been made to
have their testimonials made public of the un-
rivaled virtues of this medicine: those who ex-
perience its benign and salutary effects by a short
trial, will need no other recommendation.
It is not pretend that this medicine will cure
every disease to which suffering humanity is li-
able, as is the case with most patent medicines:
diseases which are completely opposite as an
acid and an alkali, they will assert, are all to be
cured by one simple remedy. Such weak im-
positions have with much propriety brought
most patent drugs into disrepute.—But the Ve-
getable Elixir is calculated for one class of dis-
eases only, viz, those to which the lungs are
exposed, and I need not observe that they termi-
nate in consumptions. The precursors or har-
bingers of this tubercular inflexible malady,
(until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir)
are spitting of blood, pains in the breast and
sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great
number of complaints, which slender and deli-
cate constitutions are so frequently laboring un-
der, which, if attended to immediately on their
commencement, will easily be obviated, and
those in the last stages will be much alleviated,
and many of them effectually cured. Price 75
cents per bottle.
Also, for sale as above,
Dr. Cooley's genuine
**ANTI PESTILENTIAL, ATTE-
NUATING AND RESTORATIVE**
PILLS,
Greatly esteemed in *Abrumatic and Bilious*
complaints—50 cents a box,

Baltimore Theatre.
To-Morrow Evening,
Will be presented, a much admired Comedy, in
3 acts, called
The Hair at Law.
Written by George Colman, esq.
The Epilogue to be spoken by Messrs Warren,
Wood, Twiss, Jefferson, Blisset, Cain, Mrs.
Sisay, Mrs. Usher and Mrs. Wood.
To which will be added a Melo Drama, in 3
acts, called

A Tale of Mystery.
Written by Thomas Holcroft, esq.
With entire new scenery, dresses & decorations.
October 30

Mould Candles.
Just received per Brig *Harron, Captain Derby*
from Boston, and for sale at No. 5, Bowly's
wharf,
150 boxes MOULD CANDLES.
NATHANIEL F. WILLIAMS,
October 24 e 21

Irish Linens.
Just arrived per *Slip Sally, via Liverpool,*
19 boxes real Calvains,
And for sale by
HUGH THOMPSON.
October 15

E. and W. Penniman
HAVE just received and are now opening at
No. 109, Market-street, a large and general as-
sortment of SHOES, which they offer for sale,
for cash or acceptances in town.
October 17 w5&m

Thorndick Chase
Has imported from London and Liverpool,
No. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Dridport CANVASS
Bunting, assorted sizes and sewing Twine
A few bales of blue Plaiza
White Lead in Oil
Which he offers for sale on moderate terms,
at No. 39 Thames-street, Fell's Point.
October 4 d

Irish Linens and Diapers.
THE subscriber has received via Boston, a
few boxes 4-4 Irish Linens, and 3-4 Diapers,
which he offers for sale, by the package very low
for cash, or approved acceptances.
JOHN ROBINSON,
No. 216, Market-street.
October 15 m&e26t

Removal.
I. BASSITT, Dentist,
HAS Removed from Gay street, No. 25, to
No. 24, south-street, where he still con-
tinues to clean, file, plumb and regulate Teeth
in the most approved manner. He also makes
and sets artificial and natural Teeth.
* BLEEDING, as usual.
October 6 d

Printed Calicoes, Muslins, &c.

GUEST, ATTERBURY & Co.
No. 14, Calvert street,
HAVE received by the different arrivals
from London, Liverpool and Hull, an ex-
cellent assortment of
7-8 and 9-8 fancy Calicoes and Chintzes
7-8 and 9-8 Furniture do.
Dimities
Cambric and Furniture do.
Jaconett and Book Muslins
Tamboured and Lace do.
Satin worked and colored do.
5-8 and 6-4 Cambric do.
9-8 and 6-4 colored and figured do.
3-4 and 13-16 Bed Tick
Diaper Table Cloths
11-8 and 6-4 Linen Checks
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery
Velvets and Fancy Cords
Rose and Dufl Blankets
Coatings, Frises
Flannels
Swansdowns and Toilets
Lancashire Sheeting
Carpets and Carpeting
A few cases best London Porter,
Which they offer for sale very low for cash,
or acceptances at short dates.
September 15 d

Hugh Thompson,
Has for Sale,
220 boxes white Havana Sugars, entitled to
150 do brown ditto, \$ draw back
150 tiers Rice, of the very first quality
100 puncheons Antigua Rum, of the present
crop
A few do. do. 5 years old
Ditto do. Jamaica do. 4 ditto
10 do. St. Croix ditto, new
St. Croix Sugars, of very first quality, in
large hog-heads, calculated for retailing
Ditto ditto, of second quality, in small do.
entitled to drawback, and suitable for exporta-
tion
An invoice of Lace and Jewelry
One cask Glass Ware, consist-
ing of a complete set of elegant
cut glass
A few bales St. Domingo Cot-
ton
Ditto, deep sea, lead and log Lines
And to close the sale of a former consignment,
consisting of
A variety of the most fashionable Plate and
Plated Ware
A few warranted Clock and Gold Watches
Low priced Silver ditto
Will be disposed of considerably under first
cost.
September 29 d

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale, a tract of
LAND, formerly the property of Joseph
Butler, deceased, situated in Baltimore county,
lying near Mr. Nace's tavern, adjoining John
Gross's plantation, containing 27 1/2 acres, about
one third cleared, and the rest woods. There
are some small improvements, apple and peach
orchards and some meadow. This property
will be sold low for cash, or an approved note
at a short date. Any person wishing to see this
land, will please call on Mr. John Gross, ad-
joining said premises; and for further informa-
tion, they will please to call on the subscriber,
No. 61, Bridge-street, Baltimore.
JOHN WILLETT.
N. B. All those who are indebted to the estate
of the said Joseph Butler, deceased, are request-
ed to make payment to the subscriber; and all
those who have claims against said estate, will
please to forward them properly authenticated
for settlement.
JOHN WILLETT, executor.
Aug 16 d3t Saw

From the Republican Advocate.

THE ROADS.—No. I.
Amidst the conflicts of political opin-
ions, objects of public utility are too often
lost sight of; and whilst those conflicts
exist in full blaze, cool and sound heads
have deemed the season inauspicious to
introduce and effect improvements in a
state. This is considered by legislators
as the most dangerous evil resulting from
the animosity of party spirit; and altho',
perhaps, unavoidable in existing circum-
stances, is much to be regretted. In popu-
lar governments, such as ours, it is cer-
tainly wise and truly expedient to avoid
entering upon great reforms or extensive
projects for the benefit of the community
at the moment when a party, however
salutary its principles, have just arrived
at the exercise of supreme power, and
when the majority by which that power
has been obtained is feeble, and some of
its members wavering in their notions of
men and things. Because, the minority
still formidable, and receding from the
seats of honor and distinction with sullen
step and watchful eye, will seize upon
every occurrence as it arises, and ingen-
iously urge it against those who have sup-
planted them in the affections of the peo-
ple. Many great improvements have,
from this cause, been destroyed whilst in
embryo; as they generally will be when
essayed at periods such as I have de-
scribed. In Maryland it is thought by
many individuals of excellent under-
standings, that the moment of danger to
useful undertakings has passed by; and
even the more moderate part of the feder-
ation have become so thoroughly con-
vinced, that Republicanism is not so ter-
rible as it has been represented by design-
ing politicians, that it is believed they
would lend their support to any measure
promising advantage to the people at
last.

Relying upon the soundness of this
conclusion, an individual instigated by
an honest motive, seizes upon the present
moment as peculiarly favorable to urge a
few ideas on the improvement of public
roads, which has recently become an ob-
ject of primary importance to the farm-
ing and commercial interests of Mary-
land; and which has for some time past
so irresistibly presented itself as an ob-
ject of public concernment, that were our
legislators long to neglect the subject,
heatable and almost incurable evils
might be the consequence.
In taking up a great subject, legislators
have frequently been puzzled where to
begin: And this remark applies with
much force to the improvements of public
roads. Every one seems to acknowledge
the necessity as well as the propriety of
incorporating companies to form turnpike
roads; and even were the necessity not so
readily acknowledged, it would be very
easy to show that it existed, by calculat-
ing the advantages that must accrue from
the establishment of such companies.
But although all descriptions of persons
freely acquiesce in the necessity and prop-
riety of such regulations, there has been
much difficulty at all times in selecting
those particular roads leading to the me-
tropolis from various parts of the state,
which it would be most beneficial to con-
vert into turnpikes through the agency
of companies incorporated by acts of as-
sembly. To the particular object of de-
signating the roads worthy the greatest
share of encouragement it is intended
that these numbers shall serve as an index.
Without arrogating to myself superior
knowledge of the topography of the state,
I shall humbly point to those truths
which a little enquiry and reflection will
render plain to every man, either in or
out of the legislature.

The city of Baltimore, situated as
much in the centre of the state as the
prosperity of commerce will allow, is the
grand depot both of commerce and of
agriculture. It is there that the impor-
tation of foreign goods unfolds the man-
ufactures and produce of other countries,
which he has obtained in exchange for
our grain and tobacco, or for money
which these last have produced: And it
is there where the Maryland farmer
naturally seeks for the best price that his
crops can command. Every thing,
therefore, which has a tendency to in-
crease the prosperity of that city, and to
add to the convenience of its inhabitants,
must be advantageoust to the whole state;
more inasmuch as the more it prospers
the assurance will the farmer and planter
feel of obtaining as good (if not a better)
price at that place as at any other, for
the productions of the soil which they
cultivate: And in the same proportion
that the conveniences of life are increas-
ed to the inhabitants, in the same ratio
precisely, it may be expected its inha-
bitants will be increased by influxions of
strangers from abroad, of the citizens of
other states in the Union, or of those
from remote parts of Maryland; who, in
the absence of such conveniences,
would certainly settle themselves in o-
ther seaports possessing them. Conse-
quently, those roads on which market
waggons, (as well as those exclusively
engaged in the carriage of grain, flour,
&c.), pass to Baltimore, must be consid-
ered as claiming a precedence over all
others, if it should be found that there is
not a sufficiency of capital that can be
spared to improve all the principal roads
leading into that city at the same point
of time. My inquiries will be directed
to the ascertainment of those roads thus
imperiously demanding primary atten-
tion.

A MARYLANDER.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

TO THE PEOPLE.
THE DEFENCE.—No. X.
No facts will more clearly prove the
resemblance of the measures of the
Washington and Jefferson administra-
tions on this point, [military expenses]
than a statement of the expenses of the
army under each of them. These ex-
penses were, during the administration
of the former,
In the year

	Dollars.
1790	808,000
1791	1,103,000
1792	1,212,000
1793	2,610,000
1794	2,420,000
1795	1,280,000

Averaging an annual expenditure of
about one million two hundred thousand
dollars.

During the administration of Mr. Jef-
ferson they have been,
In the year

	Dollars.
1801	2,093,000 (a)
1802	1,048,000
1803	900,000 (a)
1804	856,000 (a)

Averaging for the four last years the
annual sum of one million two hundred
thousand dollars; and for the last three
years the annual sum of about nine
hundred thousand dollars. It is proper
to remark that the heavy appropriation
for 1801 was made during Mr. Adams's
administration.

The expenses of the army during the
administration of Mr. Adams, were,
Dollars.

	Dollars.
1797	1,022,000
1798	1,824,000
1799	2,296,000
1800	2,444,000

Averaging the annual sum of one mil-
lion nine hundred thousand dollars.

It may be proper under this head to
notice the measures taken by the execu-
tive with regard to the Indians. Con-
siderations of justice as well as humanity
enforce the duty of rendering their con-
dition as comfortable as possible. Not-
withstanding the atrocious outrages of
European nations upon the aborigines of
conquered countries, the obligations of
justice are not extinguished, the rights
of humanity are not blotted out. Altho'
it may not be practicable to weigh with
equal scales the rights of the natives with
the claims of intruders, and apportion
justice impartially between them, there
can be no doubt of the duty of the latter,
while they deprive the former of their
lands, to contribute, as highly as cir-
cumstances will allow, to their welfare.
While, therefore, a spirit of deadly ex-
termination has, under the sanguinary
career of other nations, spread desolation
and death among the natives of regions
seized by violence, it is our pride to have
been animated by a pacific policy, and to
have aimed at the improvement, instead
of the extermination of that brave race of
men we found on our shores. Under
the influence of these worthy feelings
the president says, "Among our Indian
neighbors also a spirit of peace and
friendship generally prevails; and I am
happy to inform you that the continued
efforts to introduce among them the
implements & the practice of husbandry,
and of the household arts, have not been
without success; that they are become
more and more sensible of the superiority
of this dependence for clothing and
subsistence, over the precarious resources
of hunting and fishing; and already we
are able to announce that, instead of the
constant diminution of numbers produced
by their wars and their wants, some of
them begin to experience an increase of
population."

These sentiments and views appear to
have constantly actuated the administra-
tion. Under their auspices numerous
treaties have been formed, and,
notwithstanding the extensive re-
gions, to which the Indian claims have
been extinguished, no serious dissatis-
faction has arisen in any quarter. The
government has, in every instance, given
what has been received as a compensa-
tion. Tranquility reigns on the frontier;
the scalping knife is no longer lifted
against the innocent and defenceless;
nor is a murderous spirit indulged by
the whites towards their less civilized
neighbors. The emigrant, on the borders
of the republic, enjoys the same security
with the inhabitants of the interior.

Some retribution, it is hoped, is found
by the aborigines of the soil for the de-
privation of their possessions, in the good
clothing they receive, in their gradual
progress in husbandry and the arts, and,
more than all, in their exemption from
the frequent and bloody wars they waged
among each other, which have almost
entirely ceased from a sense of common
danger, and from the policy of a govern-
ment that ment no longer seeks its own se-
curity in the animosities of its enemies.
CURTIUS.

(a) For these years the sums stated are
those appropriated.

Office of the American.
CARDS, HANDBILLS, CIRCULARS, PRICES
CURRENT, and all other kinds of
JOB PRINTING done at this office, with
neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable
terms.—One Page is scilicet devoted to
printing in this line,

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.
MILAN, July 30.

Four decrees of our Vice-President
have lately been published here; the first
of which orders the formation of a batta-
lion of veterans; the second, appropri-
ates a fund to be applied to the expenses
of sending to Rome and maintaining
there twelve young men to perfect them-
selves in the fine arts; the third pro-
rogues the Special Criminal Tribunals
until the new session of the Legislative
Body; and the fourth authorizes the mi-
nister of finances to grant a free entry to
raw and manufactured tobacco, whether
for the consumption of the inhabitants of
the Republic, or to be transported fur-
ther.

The following is an exact statement
of the population of the twelve depart-
ments which compose our Republic:—
Aagna, 346,213 individuals; Lario,
371,894; Oltione, 346,234; Saris,
294,142; Lamella, 335,925; Outre Po,
361,079; Miracio, 290,489; Crostolo,
179,795; Passare, 200,170; Bas-Po
227,500; Reno, 421,812; Rubicon,
269,575.—Total 3,552,555 individuals.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

Commodore BARRON arrived at Gi-
braltar with his squadron on the 12th Au-
gust last. On his arrival he found several
dispatches from Mr. Simpson, our
consul at Morocco, all stating in strong
terms the hostile disposition of the Em-
peror of Morocco against our commerce,
and the preparations making by him to
send out three frigates and two galleys
upon a cruise. Mr. Simpson urging the
indispensable necessity of leaving two of
the frigates upon that station, the com-
modore accordingly left the Congress,
captain Rogers, and the Essex, captain
James Barron. The following extract
of a letter from captain Rogers to the
Secretary of the Navy, discloses the re-
sult.

*United States Frigate Congress,
GIBRALTAR BAY, August 30, 1804.*
SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that
I have this instant arrived here with the
Congress and Essex direct from Tangier,
from which place I sailed on the 27th
inst. Our passage has been long owing
to a strong Levant gale which lasted from
the night of the 27th until the morning
of the 29th, and drove us through the
Straits into the Atlantic.

In my last communication dated Tan-
gier Bay, 17th inst. I informed you of
Commodore Barron's having sent the
Congress and Essex on this coast, in
consequence of advices received from
Mr. Simpson, our consul at Tangier, of
my intention to leave the Essex to watch
the conduct of two galleys at that place,
and of my proceeding immediately to
Salle to inform myself of the movements,
and if possible, of the intentions of the
Emperor's three ships mentioned in Mr.
Simpson's communications to Commo-
dore Barron, copies of which the latter
gentleman has forwarded to you: I did
so and arrived and anchored before Salle
on the 20th (taking Arzilla, Mamora and
Larache in my rout) where I found the
three ships in question, and to all appear-
ance nearly ready for sea. After lying
three hours at anchor, within about five
miles of the Town, with American colors
flying, and a signal indicative of friend-
ship, and a wish to communicate with
the shore, without any apparent disposi-
tion of the like on their part, I weighed
anchor and stood within the range of a
common shot of the ships, without any
further success of bringing about a com-
munication, although every means which
a friendly demeanor could suggest, were
used. However I have no reason to sup-
pose that hostile intentions on their part
were the cause of my not succeeding,
but that they either did not comprehend
the meaning of the signal, or were afraid
to venture off. On the 21st, after repeat-
ing again in the same way as on the pre-
ceding day, my wishes to exchange civi-
lities without any appearance of suc-
cess, and fearing that a further attempt
on the subject might lead to suspicious
unfavorable to a good understanding, I
made sail and pursued my course back
to Tangier, where I again on the 27th
joined the Essex. At Larache I found
the ship *Mesajouda* (civideant *Tripoline*)
in a state of ordinary, but at Arzilla and
Mamora there was not a single vessel
of any description. On my return again
to Tangier I made the usual signal to
communicate with our Consul, and in
an hour after had the pleasure of receiv-
ing advices from him corroborating my
own opinion, "that whatever grounds
there might have been for suspicion, that
they were so far removed as to admit of
one of the ships leaving this coast." Two
days after I left Tangier for Salle,
the two galleys which the Essex was left
to watch, sailed, & I of them was board-
ed by her in sight of Tangier. This
circumstance serves to prove that they
had no orders to capture American ves-
sels, or they certainly would not have
gone to sea while the Essex was in sight.
These two galleys, with the three ships
at Salle, comprise the greater part, if
not the whole marine force of Morocco.
Since the galleys sailed I have heard of
their being at Cadix. The ships are in-
side of Salle Bar, and I have reason to be-
lieve there is but little probability of their
going to sea this summer, as I am told
there never has been an instance of their
large cruisers going to sea for the pur-
pose of cruising. After the 19th of Sep-
tember, I shall leave this instant I
get water on board sufficient for 6 or 7