

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

The subscribers Have just received the schooner Swallow, captain M. W. ...

M. Tiernan and Co. 252, BALTIMORE STREET, Have received by the Fame from Liverpool, ...

Entitled to draw back. Madras do. October 5

19 lbs. Jamaica Rum, 15 pipes Holland Gin, 35 bags Feathers, ...

Wales & Clopper, Brandy, of superior quality, Wines, &c. 100 barrels Boston Beef, No. 1 and 2

Luke Tiernan & Co. Have received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull, ...

FALL GOODS, Consisting of cloths, cassimeres, swansdowns, coatings, flannels; rose, duffel, an. point blankets, ...

4 hales low priced blue cloths, 7 do. assorted colors, 6 do. do. cassimeres, ...

All remarkably well assorted in small packages and will be sold at a low advance for approved notes.

A good assortment of India muslins, &c. Georgia cotton, hemp, 74 barrels beef, Baltimore inspection, ...

Relief to the Consumptive. Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir. Secured in law by the United States Patent.

A REMEDY, far exceeding every other yet used, for Consumptions, asthma, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, horiness of Breath, and every other species of disease to which the organ of life, the lungs, is perpetually exposed.

It is not pretended that this medicine will cure every disease to which suffering humanity is liable, as is the case with most patent medicines; ...

Dr. Cooley's genuine ANTIPLEURAL, ATTENUATING AND RESTORATIVE PILLS, Greatly esteemed in Rheumatic and Bilious Complaints—50 cents a box.

Baltimore Theatre.

THIS EVENING, Will be presented a celebrated Play, interspersed with songs, in 3 acts, called The Hero of the North.

A House to be Sold. Written by James Colb esqr. On Saturday, an historical play, (never performed in this city) called THE SECOND PART OF HENRY THE FOURTH; or, the Humors of Sir John Falstaff—With a Farce, which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

THE ROADS.—No. II.

THE legislature of Maryland, at their last session, evinced no inconsiderable degree of caution in acting upon the subject of turnpike roads. The act that was brought in "to incorporate companies" for that and other purposes, was wisely suspended to allow time for information to be gathered relative to the routes promising most advantage from improvement.

The roads by which the Baltimoreans attract to their market the greatest quantity of grain and inferior articles of provision, are those that must first be attended to for the reason expressed in No. I.

Taking the maps of Maryland and Pennsylvania, you will find that this question had not been well solved by the general assembly of Maryland, when the act was before them authorizing the establishing a company to turnpike the road leading from Baltimore to Hanover, after that road leaves Reister's town.

It is at all times necessary to compare two objects together, if we wish to decide to which the preference is due. I am, therefore, compelled to make a comparison between the two branches of the Reister's-town road, together with the advantages and disadvantages natural to each, in order to draw a sound conclusion.

Allowing that the road should be turnpiked as far as the Pennsylvania line in the Hanover direction, it will only carry you into York-County, out of the way of the back country trade; and then a considerable portion of the road beyond the Maryland line would be left in its present situation.

quented road to Pittsburg, embracing at the same time the most considerable cross roads on the borders of Frederick, Washington and Allegany counties, as well as those of the adjacent parts of Pennsylvania.

A MARYLANDER. BOSTON, October 23.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. The brig Betsey, captain Worth, arrived here yesterday, in 69 days from Naples, brought dispatches from Commodore Preble, to government.

Our oral information by this arrival is—that Commodore Preble had added six gun boats, each carrying a 24 pounder, and two bomb-ketches to his squadron; and was determined to bombard Tripoli, in hopes of obtaining the officers and crew of the Philadelphia frigate;—that he was willing to give 100 dollars for each man, making no distinction between the officers and seamen;—that the Tripolitans had 14 gun boats, and were erecting new forts for defending themselves;—and that the Commodore was of opinion, if he should succeed in bombarding Tripoli, it would tend to bring about a peace with the Tunisians.

This arrival also furnishes the following article:—

From "Messina, August 8, 1864. Commodore Preble sailed with his squadron from Malta, about the 7th ult. since which, I have not heard from him. I believe he intended going to Lampedusa, to await a favorable moment for visiting Tripoli.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

The following gentlemen passed thro' town yesterday morning on their way to Washington, to take their seats at the opening of Congress. Mr. Plumer and Mr. Cicott, Senators from New Hampshire. Mr. Dana and Mr. Burton, from the same state, Mr. Dwight and Mr. Sewardman, from Massachusetts, Mr. Stanton and Mr. Knight, from Rhode-Island, Members of the House of Representatives.

The British Packet Lady Arabella, capt. Porteus, arrived here last night from Falmouth, via Halifax, with the September mail. Captain Porteus informs that the British frigate Revolutionaire, captain Hotham, had sailed from England, with a convoy for India, with orders to go to a certain latitude, and then to proceed to America; having on board captain Beresford, who is to supersede captain Bradley in the command of the Cambrian.

Halifax papers of the 20th inst. mention that the British frigate Boston, captain Douglas, sailed on Sunday week from Halifax, with the ships America, captain Robertson, and the Endeavor, captain Howes, under her convoy. And on the 20th inst. his Britannic Majesty's ship Amsterdam, also sailed for England, with several ships under her convoy.

From Dublin papers, received at this office by the ship Susan, captain O'Connor, arrived at this port.

LONDON, September 14.

The French government has thought proper to issue a decree suspending justice, in several departments of the Empire. This suspension, and the plan for appointing an officer to decide on what works are proper for publication, demonstrate such a regard for public justice, and the liberty of the press, as might be expected from a government that holds the opinions of the people at large in utter contempt.

A private letter from Paris, dated August 27 says—"Last week placards were posted up in every street with the following inscription:—Crown yourselves with the laurels, not of victory, but of peace. This will give universal satisfaction. If you do not, you had better not be crowned at all."

There is no foundation for the rumour in circulation last night, of Government having received intelligence of the Russians having landed on the Northern part of Holstein, and of the French having occupied the Southern.

We have some reason to believe, that the neutral ships in the French and Dutch ports have had cause to apprehend an immediate embargo; for on a sudden a great quantity of them have poured out of those ports.—Twenty came out of Dunkirk the day before yesterday, half of which, upon examination, were detained by our cruisers, and sent to Dover and the Downs. In the present state of affairs, it is natural to expect an embargo upon all Russians and Swedes in French and Dutch ports. It has probably by this time taken place.

It is reported, that a plan had been laid before Government, by a very able officer in the navy, who thinks very little of blockade, or destroy Bonaparte's flotilla; notwithstanding the numerous French troops and batteries by which it is defended and protected. It is said, that this plan has been sent to be examined before a select number of officers both of the navy and army, who have given their opinion that it may be carried into execution, with some improvements proposed by them. It was yesterday rumoured, that in a short time it will be attempted; that it has the approbation both of Mr Pitt and Lord Melville; and that this was one of the causes of their late aquatic excursion. What this plan is, we cannot pretend to know.

DUBLIN, September 18.

Last week papers to the following purport were distributed through the town of Withy:—

"Withy, 25th of 8th Month, 1864. Friends intend to hold a meeting for worship at the Theatre, at six o'clock to-morrow evening, when the company of those who incline to attend, will be acceptable."

Accordingly at six o'clock on Sunday evening, the Theatre, in its various parts of boxes, pit, galleries, stage, and side-wings, were extremely crowded, many being obliged to return for want of room. At the appointed time, a female friend raised on the middle of the stage, delivered an appropriate discourse of three quarters of an hour on the christian and moral duties; she was followed by another sister, who closed the whole with a pathetic prayer.

The following lines were found attached to the door of the Theatre that evening, viz:—

If readers! you have time to spare, Turn o'er St. Matthew's leaves, You'll find that once a house of prayer Became a den of thieves, But now the times have altered quite, O! Reformation rare! This modern Den of Thieves to night Becomes a house of prayer.

September 20.

The revenues of the Russian Government are undetermined, but its resources are infinite—Russia is yet a new country, but few of its natural treasures are explored, and none of them exhausted. Her military operations depend less than any other country upon financial calculations:—her peace establishment comprised 700,000 men and 50,000 military servants; and possessing as she does, twenty millions of taxable male peasants employed in agriculture, her military force may be extended to any desired degree.

The Swedish army at present consists of 14,000 regular infantry and 2000 cavalry: 25,000 militia infantry, & 12,000 national cavalry; there are 7,500 more enrolled for the navy, in addition to which 20,000 seamen could be drawn from the fisheries on the coasts of Sweden and Finland.

The Danish army, in Denmark and Holstein, amounts to about 24,000 regular troops and 12,000 militia. There are 6000 seamen in the royal service, & 20,000 more may at any time be assembled from the fisheries. The merchant service employs 18,000 more, in about 300,000 tons of shipping.

Russia has in the Baltic 30 ships, of from 60 to 120 guns, and upwards of 700 gallees, gun boats, and other small armed vessels.

Sweden has a navy of 20 ships, carrying from 40 to 74 guns, and nearly 300 gallees.

Denmark has 27 sail of the line, and about 50 floating batteries gallees, &c. The military establishment of France some months since, comprised 568,000 men.

The conduct of the King of Prussia in regard to France, we are inclined to believe, to be the result of policy rather than of inclination; we apprehend his majesty cannot confide in the loyalty of his people—the Poles and Silesians in particular, and his army, the soul of which has long departed, is notoriously infected with revolutionary principles—the monarchy is a patched edifice—its dominions have neither frontier nor centre, and 150,000 regular troops are necessary to secure its internal tranquility.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Part of the crew of the ship Favourite, Penrose, from Bordeaux in 40 days, with wine and brandy for this port, have reached town in the small boat, from Cape-May. They inform that in the gale on Friday last, that ship was driven on Brandywine shoals, and bilged—that the captain, passengers and crew took to their boats and reached Cape-May in safety, leaving the ship with 11 feet water in her hold. After landing, they saw the ship off, and drift to sea.

A proposal is made by a society of literary gentlemen in New-Orleans, for publishing, in monthly numbers, a Louisiana Journal, to contain a general and particular history of the country, correcting the errors or fictions of ignorant or pretended travellers in that country; together with such other miscellaneous matter as may tend to instruct and amuse our readers.

NORFOLK, October 27.

The editors of this paper (Herald) have conversed with Mr. MARGILL, late supercargo of the brig Cinclinnatus, of this port, stranded in Martinique, who informs us that in consequence of the petition inserted in our last, the Colonial Prefect remitted to the unfortunate vessels all duties which had accrued upon the property destroyed, and also upon the sales of that part which was preserved. That the several public officers refused to receive any fees or perquisites in such cases; the inhabitants raised a subscription of 2000 dollars, which was appropriated to the relief of the distressed; and we are happy to say, that he speaks in terms of the warmest gratitude of the humanity and liberality of the Prefect and of the other citizens of St. Pierre's.

No papers have been received by the ship Old Tom, captain Davis, from Rotterdam; we learn, however, by a gentleman who came passenger, that in consequence of the blockade of all the ports from the Scheldt to Cherbourg, commerce had sustained a very severe shock; no apprehensions entertained in Holland of a war between Russia and France, nor was any particular circumstance known relative to that subject. A threat had been made from the Africaine English frigate that they meant to set fire to a Dutch three-decker at Helvoet (the only one they have there) she was, in consequence, removed from the outer to the inner dock, and her lower masts taken out. It being supposed they would also make an attempt to destroy a French frigate lying at Helvoet, they have sent her guns and stores ashore, and intend sending her inland to Flushing or Antwerp for safety.

Last week, Mr. James, keeper of the Light-House at Cape-Henry, found two dead bodies on the beach, dressed in sailor's apparel, which he buried; also picked up some boxes of candles, soap, &c. supposed to have drifted from a large schooner sunk to the southward of the Cape.

American. BALTIMORE FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1864.

HIGHLY HONORABLE.

We observed, with regret, that the republicans in one of the districts in Massachusetts hadals brought forward two candidates for elector of President and Vice President, when only one could be elected. It however gives us pleasure to find that one of the candidates (General Hull) has been actuated by a sense of reverence and regard for PRINCIPLE and accordingly has declined. In the notice "he requests there may be no division of the republican votes on his account." We would ask whether it was not more honorable for him to decline being considered a candidate, than it would have been to have pertinaciously persisted, in being considered a candidate to the sacrifice of the republican interest?

The Grand Jury of Bergen county, in the state of New-Jersey, have found a bill of indictment for Murder against Aaron Burr, for killing Gen. Hamilton in July in said county.

REPORT OF DEATHS

In the city of New-York, and at Potter's Field, from the 20 day of October, to the 27th day of the same month, 1864: Males 10, Women 17, Boys 7, Girls 5. Total 39.

THE BATAVIAN national debt amounts to 1000 millions of florins (100,000,000 sterling, or 444,000,000 dollars.) The following are the particulars of this debt from the foundation of the republic:— In 1579 Holland owed only one million, (80,000 sterling) the other provinces had no debt; by the peace of Munster, 1648, Holland had a debt of 114 millions. By the wars against Cromwell in 1652; against Portugal in 1654; against Sweden in 1656, against England in 1664; and against the Bishop of Munster in 1665; which ended with the peace of Nimwegen in 1678; the debt amounted to 160 millions. By the peace of Byswek in 1698, the debt had augmented to 214 millions; and by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, to 343 millions. During the war for the Pragmatic Sanction, which began 1743, and ended by the peace of Aix la Chapelle in 1741, it was 404 millions. To this sum were added 50 millions more during the war with England in 1780, and with France in 1793. Since the revolution, 1795, and until the peace of Amiens, which ended the last war with England 446 millions have been added, not counting patriotic donations, requisitions, loans, &c. The interest for these 1000 millions amounts to 29,460,492 florins. This debt is since augmented during this present war with several free and forced loans, the exact sum of which is not known, but is supposed at least to be sixty millions, which shows the immense riches of that country, where no bank notes are in circulation, but all bills of exchange, contributions, &c. are paid with cash, mostly silver, as gold has a discount.

[N. Y. Morning Chronicle.]

Miss BAUNTON, a juvenile sister to Mrs Wignell, has been mentioned as having lately made her appearance on the stage. A London paper under the head of the Brighton Theatre, has the following article on one of her performances.

"The School for Scandal" was perhaps never so ably represented on any Provincial stage as on this occasion. It being Miss BAUNTON's first appearance in the character of Lady Teazle, to her attention of the audience was chiefly directed. Her department was easy, sprightly, and correct; her early scenes were marked with an richness of look, and vivacity of expression extremely natural; and the latter betrayed a discriminative pathos when she expressed her penitential ache of Sir Peter's intended generosity, and an indignant energy in reproaching Joseph for his insidious hypocrisy; that gained her the reiterated plaudits of the audience. In short we