

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**WILLIAM PECHIN,**  
(PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)  
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,  
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.  
Daily paper \$7 and Country paper 5 per ann.  
All advertisements appear in both papers.  
MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865

**Notice.**  
An election will be held at the different districts in Baltimore County, (by ballot) on Monday, the 7th of October next, for four members to represent Baltimore county, in the House of Delegates, of the State of Maryland.  
THOS. BAILEY, Sheriff.  
Sept. 27 (Oct. 5)

**Cotton & Wool Cards,**  
MANUFACTURED and for sale at the  
Card Manufactory of  
**Adam Fonerden,**  
No. 254, MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.  
Where country merchants and others may be supplied by the box or dozen on accommodating terms.  
Oct. 5 d6t

**To let, unfurnished,**  
IN a pleasant respectable neighborhood, near Market-street—the upper part of a House, consisting of five rooms. For cards of address apply to the printer.  
Oct. 5 d4t

**Just received,**  
92 barrels prime New Jersey Pork  
3 cases salt petred Hams, containing 1082 lbs.  
ON HAND,  
106 hds Virginia Tobacco  
100 barrels superfine Flour,  
For sale by **WM. McDONALD,**  
Lower end of Bowly's wharf.  
Oct. 5 d4t

**The Subscriber,**  
HAVING commenced as Broker, solicits a share of the public favor in buying and selling Bills of Exchange, Notes, Stock, Tobacco, and other Merchandise, charting and procuring freight for vessels, &c. He will study to deserve encouragement from his employers by integrity and attention.  
D. L. THOMAS,  
No. 25, Commerce-st. corner of Pratt-street.  
Wanted, a young man 14 to 16 years, to attend the office.  
Oct. 5 d4t

**James Biscoe,**  
No. 21, Calvert-street,  
HAS received by the Fame from Liverpool, his Fall supply of  
**Hardware, Cutlery, &c.**  
Which renders his assortment very complete, among which are,  
Spades and shovels  
Frying pans and sad irons  
Anvils, Vices and sick irons  
Hand and sledge hammers  
Brass and iron wire, No. 1 to 25  
Mill, cross cut, pit and hand saws  
London and Bristol pewter  
Fine and coarse seine and sewing twine,  
All of which will be sold low for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual customers.  
Oct. 1 d

**Baltimore and Fredericktown Turnpike Road Company.**  
**Notice**  
FIVE dollars on each share of Stock, is required to be paid to the Treasurer of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November next, agreeably to the 6th section of the act of Incorporation. Payment will be received at the Bank of Maryland.  
By order of the Board,  
J. LEWIS WAMPLER, Secy.  
d43N  
Oct. 5

**Small & Savage.**  
No. 75, MARKET-STREET,  
HAVE received by the different arrivals, a general assortment of  
**FALL GOODS,**  
Among which are, carpets and carpetings, the patterns of which are superior to any imported this season; and a large assortment of cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, Constitution cords, Dimities, Marcellines, Irish Linens and Sheetings, ladies and gentlemen's Hosiery of every kind; Calicoes, Cambric Muslins, India muslins, extra long Silk & Kid Gloves, Checks, Ticklenburgs, and sundry other articles, all of which will be sold wholesale or retail at the most reduced prices for cash, or good acceptances in town.  
September 12 d

**FALL GOODS.**  
**Bolton Jackson & Co.**  
Market-street, (opposite the Columbian Inn.)  
HAVE received by the different arrivals from Liverpool, and the Perseverance from London, a very general assortment of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
Amongst which are, a variety of packages suitable for the West India market—A considerable portion of them having been purchased for bills at short dates, it is presumed they will be found on inspection, as low as any offered for sale at this market.  
N. B. A few cases black India luteustrings and sealaws, will be sold cheap.  
September 19 d

**For sale by the subscriber,**  
A LARGE and good assortment of BOLT-ING CLOTHES of the best quality, that I have purchased at the manufactory with cash, and I do believe that no person in the United States can, or will sell on better terms than I will.  
ALSO,  
On hand near three thousand pieces of BUR-LOCK, just arrived from France, a part of which I will sell, the balance I am now manufacturing into mill stones of different sizes, which I will dispose of on reasonable terms.  
ISAAC M'PHERSON,  
Fayette-street, No. 30.  
August 17 2446t

**NOTICE.**  
THE Election for the first ward, will be held on MONDAY next, at Mr. THOMAS DONOVAN'S Tavern, No. 10, North Howard-street.  
Oct. 4 d3t

**John Stickney,**  
No. 1, Pratt-street, near the lower bridge,  
HAS FOR SALE,  
A general assortment of GROCERIES, by wholesale or retail; among which are, some of the best Rhode Island CHEESE, and best quality of CODFISH.  
Also at his Distillery,  
40 cases Spirits of Turpentine  
50 ditto Black and Bright Varnish  
150 barrels Rosin, Turpentine, Tar, &c. on the lowest terms for cash or usual credit.  
Sept. 30 d2t 1av2t

**DANCING.**  
P. L. DUPONT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he will COMMENCE his Dancing School on TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at Mr. BRYDEN'S NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, which he has engaged for the season; his school book will remain open until the above date—for particulars please to apply at No. 101, Market-street.  
N. B. A subscription is now opened for six preparatory assemblies.  
Oct. 1 d64t

**Henry Schroeder,**  
HAS imported per the Independence, the Ceres, the Diana and the Fame from Liverpool, the Four Sisters from Hull, and the Perseverance from London.  
A very large and general assortment of  
**Fall & Winter Goods,**  
Which will be sold by the piece or package on the most reasonable terms.  
September 21 d4m

**For Sale,**  
A QUANTITY of 4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, of super Follansbee's cargo, three years import d, at a reduced price, and on a very liberal credit, for good notes.  
20 pipes Old Bordeaux BRANDY, 2d proof  
A quantity of dry YELLOW OCHRE  
2 cases assorted DUTCH SLATES  
LIQUORICE ROOT  
HOLLOW GLASS WARE  
A quantity of SPERMACEIN CANDLES and CIL.  
JNO. S. HORNE.  
Oct. 5 2av

**For sale,**  
A TWO story Brick HOUSE and LOT, on Forest street, four doors above Conaway-street. The house is 22 feet front, with a convenient two story brick building, and the lot 22 feet by 43. The situation is healthy and in the neighborhood of good water. For terms and further particulars, apply on the premises to  
ROBERT BEWLEY.  
N. B. If said property is not disposed of at private sale, before the 15th inst. it will then be sold at public sale.  
Oct. 4 d4t

**Fresh Goods,**  
IMPORTED in the ship Fame, captain Long, from Liverpool.  
**John Wood & Co.**  
No. 18, CALVERT-STREET.  
Offer for sale, a general assortment of  
**COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS,**  
Adapted to the present and approaching season—if wanted for exportation, are entitled to discount, viz.  
Fine and common printed calicoes  
Ditto handkerchiefs  
Black cambricks  
9-8 and 6-4 cambricks  
Elegant face cambricks and shawls  
Furniture dimities, superfine  
Black, blue, drab and green tabby Velvets  
Plain, black and olive velveteens  
Constitution and other fancy cords  
Shirting cottons  
2-4, 3-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 cotton diapers  
Silk and cotton braces  
Silk umbrellas, assorted in trunks  
Green cotton ditto  
Red ditto  
English sewing silk, twist, &c. &c.  
Superfine and common broad cloths  
Drab cordes  
Brown and olive coatings  
Black, blue, brown, drab & dark mixed plains  
Duffels, buckings  
Svandrums, turkeydowns  
Elegant fancy pattern corals  
Flannels, baizes, swanskins  
Roses, point and dufil blankets  
A variety of stuff goods, such as plain and striped wildbores, ditto calimancoes, russet and bon-bazets, durants, red & blue serges, &c.  
The above Goods were purchased principally with cash, and will be sold by the package or piece at low prices for cash, or short approved credit.  
Oct. 1 e6ft

**Slater and Roy,**  
84, Market-street,  
Have imported in the different arrivals from London and Liverpool,  
**Their entire assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.**  
PAINTS, &c.  
Amongst which are,  
Sewing and Scine Twine  
Hair Seating, from 19 to 30 inches  
Gold Leaf  
Couch and Gig Springs  
300 kegs White Lead, in oil  
Copper, in sheets and bottoms  
Sheathing do  
Tin plates  
Plated Carriage Furniture  
Anvils and vices  
Mill, cross-cut and pit saws  
Moulding and bench Planes  
With almost every article in their line;  
The above, added to an extensive stock of goods already on hand, will be sold on inviting terms for cash or good acceptances; or to punctual men only, in the usual way.  
ALSO,  
80 boxes Havana SUGAR, of a superior quality, for sale at their Distillery, near the middle bridge.  
Sept. 26 d10t 60

**General Boarding.**  
SEVERAL gentlemen may be accommodated with genteel boarding, in a pleasant situation, No. 41, High-street, Old-Town.  
Sept. 28 d

**A CONSIGNMENT OF**  
**34 casks Goshen Cheese,**  
NICELY colored, of the first quality, are just received, and will be sold on reasonable terms, at No. 31, Market-street.  
A. RICHARDSON.  
Oct. 5 d6t

**For sale.**  
AT the Livery Stables of Mr. Henry Crout, a pleasant Saddle HORSE, Saddle and Bridle—the terms are moderate. Apply at this office for further particulars.  
Sept. 28 d

**A Full Blooded Horse,**  
CALCULATED either for the Saddle or Carriage, together with a Chaise and Harness, complete, to be sold. Enquire at the office of the American, or at the corner of Alameda and Duke streets.  
Oct. 4 d4t

**THIRTEEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND NINETY Volumes of Books,**  
Consisting of a great variety of Authors, in  
HISTORY SURGERY  
VOYAGES CHYMISTRY  
TRAVELS GEOGRAPHY  
LIVES HEBREW  
MEMOIRS NAVIGATION  
ASTROLOGY ARTS  
PHILOSOPHY SCIENCES  
NOVELS ARCHITECTURE  
DIVERSITY MISCELLANIES  
LAW POETRY  
PHYSIC PLAYS, &c. &c.  
With a great variety of SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONARY, &c. For sale by  
**SOWER & S. COLE,**  
No. 3, Light street, Baltimore.  
Next door to Loyal's Fountain Inn and Coffee House, where Catalogues may be had gratis.  
Country merchants and others, who purchase by the quantity, will find it their interest to call at the store, as they will find the articles good and the terms inviting.  
The publishers, anxious to dispose of as much of their present assortment, during the Fall and Winter as possible, offer the following very liberal terms, viz.  
For all purchases from Dollars 100 to 200 dis. 20 p.c.  
200 300 25 1-2  
300 400 25  
400 500 25 1-2  
500 600 25  
600 700 25 1-3  
Approved Bills or good acceptances, taken in payment.  
For sales above, English and German Almanacs, for the year ending, by the thousand, given gratis.  
Tickets for the Second Presbyterian Church Lottery, now drawing, for sale at 43c each.  
43c 60

**Now Open**  
The Great Historical Painting of the  
**Battle of Lodi**  
Which was fought between the French and Austrian armies, wherein is depicted the great success of

**Gen. Bon parte.**  
**DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH.**  
ON the right hand side, is a correct view of the town of Lodi from the gate of which, the celebrated bridge commences. To a considerable extent round the city, is a fine plain, diversified with villas, farms, cottages, and beautiful woods. The Adua parts, this charming Champagne; on the near side of which have seen the remains of the fortifications which the Austrians turned into barracks for their soldiers. The Austrians are encamped in wine; their Hossars in line, with red coats. The Neapolitans, with yellow faces, and The French are standing in green habits, long haired helmets, bayonets, large hats with National Coorons. In the centre of the picture, BONAPARTE appears on a white charger superbly caparisoned, he is giving directions to Citizen Dumot, his Aide-de-Camp, the officer on horse back, who is galloping towards the left, and another officer on foot. General Desaix is to the right of the commander in chief, on the bank of the river. On the right of the bay, is an English division to repel the Neapolitans, who are attempting to stem the impetuosity of the troops which are pursuing the Austrians. General Bonaparte, (commander of the Austrian army) on a chestnut horse, surrounded by his staff, is on an eminence, directing that regiment of Chasseurs a cheval should straighten the Cavalry destined to cover the retreat. Below, is a squadron of Hussars protecting the left bank of the retreating army against the French cavalry, which had crossed the river much above the town, at a spot scarcely fordable, under the command of General Bayard. As a last refuge, the Austrians are using out of the doors and windows of their barracks on the French, who are pressing forward with loud cries of mutual encouragement. Bonaparte, as was said before, leads them on, and is followed by that standard, which has hitherto been considered as the palladium of their conquests, and which was lost at Alcamara, and taken by the British troops. On, and near this spot, seem raised, all the horrors of the action. Generals Angerau and Massena, are giving orders for a party to seize the guns of the enemy on the right, whose fire inflated the bridge. Death exhibits itself in every terrible shape. The rails of the bridge give way, and the living with the dead, are precipitated into the river. General Monier on the brown horse; and General Desaix (who has lost his hat in the heat of the battle) are stimulating the soldiers to despise the horrors which strew their path and trample over them to victory. General Ruser on the black horse, in the centre of the bridge, is leading forward another part of the irresistible column; its rear is seen passing under the Adia Gate.  
near which is what demolished Statute; at the commencement of the battle, Bonaparte took his station on its pedestal, and whilst, under a heavy discharge of artillery, he was making observations with his glass, a cannon ball carried off the head of the figure. On the Lodi side of the river, the rear of the French army, line its banks, impatient for the signal to join their victorious comrades.  
Which may be seen for 50 cents. ]  
Painted on the same grand scale as the Storming of Seringapatam, by that celebrated young artist, Robert Ker Porter, (containing 3120 square feet of canvas) is open every day from nine o'clock till dusk in a building erected for that purpose, in Still-house-street, Baltimore, near Christ Church, being nearly opposite the dwelling-house of John Bowldin, City Surveyor.

As a Companion to the Painting, may be had at the above Place, an accurate Sketch of the Battle of Lodi, to which is prefixed a striking likeness of BONAPARTE—Price 25 cents.  
September 21 434t

**FOR THE AMERICAN.**  
Mr. PECHIN,  
THE address of "Alknoack" to the citizens of Baltimore, inserted in your paper on Saturday last, is predicated upon falsehood, and intended to deceive—who he is I know not; but if the production of his pen is to be considered as characteristic of the attributes of his character, or the qualities of his heart, he appears to entertain so little respect for the principles of veracity, as scarcely to deserve the dignity of an answer.—Passing by as unworthy of comment, the high and exalted pretensions of this illustrious statesman in disguise, who prudently assumes the garb of concealment, least the discovery of his name should discredit his pretensions to a monopoly of political science, and stamp a due degree of currency upon the credit of his assertions, relative to the several matters therein detailed. Waving all considerations such as these, as the friend of truth, I feel myself bound to declare that neither of the late delegates were concerned either directly or indirectly in the publication of the piece on 2d inst. in the Federal Gazette. As to the oath which has been so much hack-nied, abused and bandied in the columns of the Post, I would only observe that when it was originally moved in the House of Delegates, I am credibly informed that neither of the delegates from this city opened their mouths upon the subject.—The proposition was so novel and eccentric, and above all the language of the oath so strange, so ridiculous, unparliamentary and absurd, that it was not considered to be within the limits of possibility, that it should find an advocate within the walls of the legislature—yet so specious was it in appearance, and so plausible to those who did not think beyond the surface, that a large majority of the House voted for its adoption.—When the Bill went up to the senate, this wise oath which was to have been productive of so many salutary effects, was fully discussed and canvassed, and negatived by every member of that body except two, who voted against the bill in its operation in every stage of its progress.—That honorable body substituted the usual oath of office, as it now stands, and returned the bill so amended to the House of Delegates.—What was the conduct of the House of Delegates upon the amendment of the Senate? It was adopted by the voice of every member in that body except six, who voted in the negative; Mr. Montgomery himself voting in the affirmative. What is the inference which every rational mind must draw from this fact? It must be this, that the hur and precipitation with which the House of Delegates acted upon the subject, precluded that cool reflection and profound deliberation, essential to a development of the enormous mischief, into which it was pregnant.—It will be recollected that for some time past the whole pack of Bank opponents have been in full cry against the oppression of Bank Directors. Had this oath, to prevent usury (as it is termed) been adopted, what would have been the power, with which a Bank Director would have been invested? The language of that oath was, "I will not suffer any person to obtain any discounts from the Bank aforesaid, whom I may know or believe to be in the practice of laying or discounting notes or obligations at unlawful interest." Here then is at once the constitution of a court of inquisition, replete with more than Spanish cruelty and persecution. It is contended by the advocates of this oath, that Banks are public establishments, to a participation of whose advantages every citizen of the community is unquestionably entitled. Let us admit the principle (which is certainly correct) and then see what might have been the operation of this oath, in case it had received the constitutional sanction of both branches of the legislature.

Instead of having harmless and powerless directors, bound in the chains of subjection and prostrate at the feet of the people, we should have *Aeros, Domitians* and *Cabulians* setting in *enclave* upon the fate and fortunes of individuals, and armed with the power of destruction, denouncing vengeance against whosoever might happen to be the object of their particular displeasure.—If any citizen, who had unfortunately incurred the displeasure of any member of that board, were to offer paper ever so unexceptionable for discount, it would be in the power of that member by expressing his *belief* or *suspicion* (for the expressions are nearly convertible terms) that such person was in the practice of usury, not only to prevent his accommodation in that particular instance, but forever to exclude him thereafter—what then becomes of the boasted rights of your citizens, and the vaunted liberty of your republican constitution; they are sacrificed at the shrine of private malice, and laid prostrate at the feet of Bank Directors. If you should be disposed to obtain a remedy for this grievance, how is it to be sought, where is it to be found? Every member takes an oath to preserve inviolate the secrets of the bank; hence the impossibility of detection or discovery; year only alternative would be, to submit with resignation to the cruel fate of the laws of your country had inflicted upon you. But let us suppose that the necessary discovery had been made, and that the guilty member were ascertained and identified; how is he to be tried? by what rules of evidence is he to be judged? He pleads in justification of his conduct, the *beliefs* of his mind, that the party to whom the dis-

count had been refused, was in the habit of taking usurious interest, what court or jury are invested with the supernatural faculty of penetrating the recesses of the human heart, and developing the secrets of the human bosom? His defence must of course be admitted, and he will stand acquitted of the charge alleged against him. So far I have considered the effect of this oath upon the rights of the citizens; when we consider its consequence in relation to the body of Directors, it will appear equally odious and exceptionable. It is very well known that every member of the community, whatever his conduct may be, is liable to encounter private hostility, and the malice of particular individuals. It will ever be the delight of such individuals to harass and perplex the object of their resentment; and this oath would have been an apt instrument in the hands of malice for the execution of such nefarious schemes, and the degradation of the most worthy members of the community. It would have opened an inexhaustible source of criminal prosecutions, and would inevitably have expelled every prudent man from the Board, by reason of the danger to which he would be subject. As to the principle of ineligibility, about which so much has been said, the opponents of the late delegates, do not seem to understand the subject of their own objections. The annual rotation of five, they advocated as a principle of primary and indispensable importance; but they opposed, the compulsory or forcible expulsion of all the old members at the expiration of every third year, because it would be the means not only of depriving the stockholders of the right of electing whom they pleased to dispose of their own money, but of introducing in their stead a body of new directors totally unacquainted with the preceding transactions and affairs of the bank, and therefore totally incompetent at the commencement to discharge the functions of their office; besides, if an equal distribution of the funds of the bank be (as it ought to be) the object to be attained, this biennial ineligibility operates directly to oppose and defeat it. Why do I say so? my reason is this.—Instead of having only sixteen directors to be accommodated, you would have the *ins* and the *outs*; as well those who should be elected to fill the vacancy, as those whose forcible expulsion had created it. And there can be no doubt that the ex-directors would continue to be indulged by those who should be chosen in their place, when we consider that their term of service would also have a limited duration, and that the day must come, when they too would lay down the insignia of power, and return again to that station from whence they had been called. The well known principles of human nature, and the established motives of human conduct render this conclusion more than probable. But I would ask are the demerits of the late members (supposing those objections to be founded in truth) alone to be considered on the day of election? Are they to have no credit for those important and beneficial measures which were obtained by their agency and their exertions. "Audi altum patrem" or in plain English, "hear both sides of the question" is the maxim of equity, justice and good sense. Was a single public measure solicited by the city of Baltimore at the last session of the legislature, neglected or defeated by the conduct of its representatives? Were not all your charters obtained that were asked for? Did not the government again give you a mark of its confidence, and a pledge of its support by investing in two of your banks a large amount of money? Was not the charter to the Union Bank of Maryland the subject of five days discussion, and did it not encounter the most insupportable opposition, as well in relation to the amount of the capital, as the most minute and unimportant details of the bill? Was not a company incorporated for the purpose of introducing into your city large supplies of wholesome water, to purify the atmosphere we breathe, and arrest the careful progress of disease, pestilence and death? Were not three companies incorporated for the purpose of establishing three several turnpike roads, an effort which had heretofore proved unsuccessful? And I will say with confidence, and with triumph over the paitry charges which have been exhibited against them, that this single acquisition when thrown into the scale of justice, will be found to preponderate against all the charges which have been raised against them. The facility thereby given to the transportation of produce to market, and the consequent augmentation of the trade of your city, the energy and activity thereby communicated to your commercial operations, which call the white sails of all nations into your harbors, and assail your ears with the busy hum of industry; the consequent extension of your foreign commerce, and the creation of a balance of trade in your favor, the ease with which you are thereby enabled to satisfy the financial demands of the general government, and pay the debt contracted by your forefathers in the establishment of your liberty and independence; the exemption thereby secured from the necessity of recurring to integral or direct taxation. The contiguity of the western country with your flourishing city, thereby almost established, exhibit to the mind of the rational man such a series of blessings, such a constellation of advantages, as will darken and obscure the embars of