

American,
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WILLIAM PECHIN,
(PRINTED BY THE LAWS OF THE UNION.)
31, SOUTH GAY-STREET,
NEAR THE CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Daily paper 87 and Country paper 5 per ann.
All advertisements appear in both papers.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1865

For Sale.
300 boxes Havana SUGARS, for terms apply to
Oct 25 **H. PEIRCE,** det

The Stages
WILL run between Alexandria and Fredericksburg on SUNDAYS, until the Sunday after the session of congress inclusive.
THE PROPRIETORS.
Oct 25 det

Wants a situation,
IN a wholesale or retail dry goods store, a lad from the country, of respectable connections; and who can produce satisfactory recommendations. He writes a good plain hand, and is well versed in arithmetic. An engagement for a term of years is expected. Apply to the printer.
Oct 14 d

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.
200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Wm. Evans's tavern.)
HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fame, and other late arrivals, their entire assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRASS & JAPANESE WARES, which they are opening for sale on the usual terms.
sept. 24 d

Doctor Buchanan,
No. 198, Market-street,
FROM the solicitation of a number of friends and old patients, is induced to recommence the practice of Physic and Midwifery.
N. B. A young gentleman of genteel parents and good education, would be taken as a apprentice.
Oct. 12 eolm

The Subscribers
HAVE received and offer at private sale, on liberal terms,
100 chests of Fresh Hyson Skin TEA good quality.
LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auctioneers
Oct. 17 eolm

Cornelius & John Comegys,
No. 190, Market-street,
HAVE received by the late arrivals from London, Liverpool and Hull,
A large and complete assortment of Fall and Winter Goods,
Which they will dispose of on liberal terms Also, by the package, entitled to drawback, on exportation.
A variety of articles suitable for the West Indies.
September 25 eolm

Hugh Thompson
Has new in store, and offers for sale, LARGE quantity of CLARET, in hhd's. of a superior quality, prepared for the East or West India Market, and iron hopped. Claret in cases of two, three, and four dozen each, calculated for either home consumption, or exportation.
Saint Croix Sugar
Jamaica }
Antigua } RUM
Grenada }
White and Brown Havana Sugar
Teneriffe Wine
Men's Hats (of French Manufacture) in cases of 23 each, of a superior quality—all entitled to drawback. The whole of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.
Oct. 10 d

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

Geo. Campbell White & Sons,
HAVE FOR SALE,
40 chests Young Hyson Tea
100 chests Hyson Skin Tea
40 chests Hyson Tea
20 chests and boxes Imperial Tea
48 casks Bar-Loaf
300 casks ground Ginger
4 scoons and 2 barrels Indigo
40 casks Patent shot large sizes
300 pounds Nutmegs
20 quarter casks Malaga Wine
70 quarter casks Sherry Wine
40 pipes 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
5 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum
30 quarter casks Lisbon Wine
40 quarter casks and 10 half pipes Teneriffe Wine
25 bales soft shell Almonds
30 barrels Roll Brimstone
35 casks London refined Salt Petre
100 casks butter in shipping order
20 bags Eleventh
September 31 d

Caution.
ALL persons are warned not to harbour, conceal, employ, or maintain ELIJAH BASSETT, (an apprentice belonging to my father) under the penalties prescribed by law.
W. L. NICOLL, Junr
A Gent for W. L. Nicoll, senr.
October 25 det

R. Combs,
No. 41, Market-street,
HAS RECEIVED HIS
Fall Goods ;
Among which are, one case very elegant FURNITURE CALICO.
Oct. 26 eolm

GERMAN LINENS.
WE have imported in the ship Washington, from Varel,
500 pieces Bretagnes
50 do. Creas a la Morlain
50 do. Dowlae
50 do. Listadoes
200 do. Bonten
16 bales Tickenbergs and Osnabergs, which we offer for sale on the usual credit, or barter for Coffee and Maryland Tobacco.
KENTER & VON HARTEN.
September 21 eolm

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; chartering 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.
Oct. 26 T&Th

Notice.
IF a certain JOHN SHANNON, from the North of Ireland, who arrived at Norfolk, in November 1798, on board the ship New-York, from Londonderry, will apply to Archibald George, in Baltimore, he will hear of something to his advantage.
Printers throughout the union will aid the cause of humanity by giving the above an insertion in their papers.
Oct. 26 eolm

SMITHFIELD HAMS.
SAMUEL D. LEGRAND has received from Smithfield, and has for sale, at No. 22, Market Space, a quantity of Excellent Salt-Petred HAMS, in fine order for shipping or family use, and equal in quality to any ever brought to this market.
Oct. 19 eolm

Russia Goods.
JUST received per the ship Sally, captain Gorton, from St. Petersburg,
White and brown Sheetings
Sail Cloth
Ravens Duck
Diapers, Drillings
Hemp and Iron
For sale by W. M. WILSON & SONS,
Who have also for sale,
An assortment of IRISH LINENS, entitled to drawback.
Oct. 8 det-eolm

Wheat Fan
AND WOVEN WIRE MANUFACTORY,
No. 7, Bridge-street, four doors north of Griffith's Bridge, Baltimore,
WHERE are made and sold, wheat fans, rolling and other screens, (Rolling screens may be had either on the common construction, or on that said to be "superior to any heretofore in use, for separating garlic from wheat," &c.) for wheat, barley, flax-seed, &c. hand riddles and sieves for coal, corn, barley, wheat, rye, oats, meal, brick dust, flax-seed, clover-seed, cooke, lime, sand, &c. shakes for Indian meal, wire safes; woven wire for windows, &c. &c. orders left at the manufactory, or with JOHN TRIMBLE, 18, Chesap-side, will be strictly attended to by
AMOS SMITH,
(Formerly West & Smith.)
N. B. A good assortment on hand.
Oct. 5 2av 8t

Property for sale.
ONE LOT in fee simple, situated in Bond-street, F. P. 60 feet front and 110 back, with a good two story dwelling house on the same.
One Lot in fee simple, near the Marsh-market, 25 feet front and 70 deep.
One three story House and Lot in Howard-street, adjoining Mr. Finley's.
One corner Lot in Franklin-street, on which are built four frame Houses.
One Lot of about 3 acres, on Baltimore-street, near the Union Tavern, on which are a handsome Country Seat and eight Houses.
One Lot of about 2-4 of an acre, near the Seminary.
The above property will be sold at private sale, for cash and goods, or on a liberal credit, for cash only.
PETER WALTER,
eolm

MILLINERY.
MRS. ANDREWS has this day received by the latest arrivals via New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of GOODS in her line, too numerous to mention, with a full variety of the London and Parisian Fashions for the winter, which she will open on Tuesday next, at No. 125 1-2, Market-street, and intends selling on such terms as will insure a continuance of the favor heretofore so liberally experienced.
Country merchants, and others, will be dealt with on a favorable terms for cash or accommodations in town. One or two Apprentices wanted—A fee expected.
Oct. 26 eolm

Joseph P. Smith,
HAS removed to Frederick-street dock, where he offers for sale,
6 sets best cut Glass
4 casks fine Sewing Twine
40 boxes Tin
10 casks Nails, 4d to 20d
10 do Sheathing Nails
10 do 1-7 Inch Spikes
A small assortment of Copper Bottoms
Lenton Steel, Spades, Frying Pans, and
A few Hammers Bristol Porter Bottles.
Oct. 15 eolm

George Hoffman
Has imported in the Henrietta, captain Lee, from Richmond,
Brown and white Tecklenburgs
Hempen Spieg
Brown Rolls
Halplaken
Henslans
Brown Pettillas
White Rolls, &c.
Oct. 22 d 5ec 3t

Stick Lost.
LOST some time ago, a short thick STICK—of the horn kind, with a silver head somewhat twisted. A handsome reward will be given if the same is returned to this office.
Oct. 25 eolm

Further extracts from our London papers.
LONDON, September 7.
The following is said to be a declaration, formally made by the Austrian Ambassador at Berlin, and to other courts. We cannot absolutely vouch for its being genuine, but if so, it is a very curious and important paper.
"Although the emperor has not as yet taken any direct part in the different efforts which have been made, in the course of the present maritime war, to reconcile the Belligerent Parties, and effect the re-establishment of peace, his Majesty has not been the less ardently desirous that an object so beneficial should be obtained by the exertions of the powers whose mediation was particularly solicited for that purpose.
"This desire on the part of the court of Vienna was necessarily increased from the time that events, involving directly the interests and the balance of the continent, were produced by the subsequent consequences of the war between France and England, and from the time that his Majesty the Emperor of the French, had publicly declared that the final settlement of the affairs of Lombardy should be deferred until the conclusion of this war, when it would be included in the negotiations which would take place for its termination. From that time the court of Vienna, who has possessions in Italy, and towards whom engagements were entered into respecting that important part of Europe, found herself immediately interested in the success of the negotiations for peace; and she has, in consequence, declared, on different occasions, how anxious she was to have it in her power to contribute to accelerate their opening.
"It resulted from this disposition on her part, that nothing could be more satisfactory to her than the intelligence of the pacific proposal made at the beginning of this war by his majesty the Emperor of the French to the court of London; and of that part of this latter power, in which she referred, upon that point, to the interference of his majesty, emperor of all the Russians: proposals which announced, on the part of both powers, a moderate and conciliating disposition, which was hoped the mission of M. Novosiltzoff to Paris, offered and accepted with equal alacrity, would realize.
"It is, therefore, with the deepest regret that the Emperor has learned that this mission has been cut short by the recent changes in the condition of the Republic of Genoa and Lucca. Finding on his side, in these late changes reasons of additional weight for desiring the speedy commencement of conciliating measures, and not being willing to relinquish the hopes which he had built upon the spirit of moderation professed & solemnly confirmed by the French Sovereign, the court of Vienna hastens to offer his good offices in the hope that the general expectations which was entertained from the conciliating temper of all the powers, would not be again disappointed. She therefore invites the courts of St. Petersburg and the Thuilleries to immediately renew the negotiations which was on the point of being opened; being ready to lend her most earnest assistance to this desirable object, and flattering herself that the court of Berlin will also contribute towards it on her side, as a necessary consequence of the lively interests which she has always professed to take in the re-establishment of the public repose."

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE.
Line 50s. Fri. Slps. Totl.
In-port and fitting 20 4 46 103 173
Guard Ships 2 3 3 0 8
In the English and Irish Channels 42 1 25 109 157
On the Downs and N. Sea Stations 11 5 13 7 156
At W. India Islands, and on the passage 8 0 14 26 48
On the Jamaica Station 3 0 8 27 38
American and Newfoundland Stations 0 1 9 18 28
East Indies and on the passage 9 3 13 8 23
Coast of Africa 0 0 0 0 0
Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar 5 0 0 6 11
Mediterranean and on passage 3 1 9 13 26
Hospital and Prison Ships 16 1 0 0 17
With scaled Orders 0 0 0 0 0
Tot. incl. Commission 119 19 140 337 650
Receiving Ships 8 4 4 2 15
Serviceable and repairing for service 25 2 17 6 49
In Ordinary 15 11 18 18 62
Building 27 1 16 14 53
Total 191 37 195 432 874

STATE OF THE ORDINARY AT EACH PORT.
Plymouth 12 1 13 7 33
Plymouth 14 5 11 2 32
Chatham 9 7 3 4 25
Sheerness 1 2 3 6 12
River 3 6 8 5 21
-41 21 35 24 121

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.
WALKING DRESSES.
1. A short dress of black saranet, trimmed with crape. A shawl cloak of black crape. Black chip bonnet.
2. A long dress of black Italian gauze over black saranet. A scarf cloak of black crape. Black chip hat.
HEAD DRESSES.
A hat of black crape, the crown made full, and the front turned up, ornamented with black feathers. A black chip hat, turned up in front. A bunch of black crape, looped up in front. A bunch of black crape, on the left side. A turban of black crape. A close bonnet of black silk, with a flower on the left side. A cap of black crape, ornamented with a wreath of black flowers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
So general is the present mourning, that not a colour of any description is to be seen. The dresses are made of saranet, or Italian gauze, the waists extremely short. The sleeves very short, and made in a variety of fancy ways; some are covered with small tufts, others quite plain, and looped up with broaches. The cloaks are all made of black crape; the most fashionable makes are, the scarf and the long Spanish cloak. Habit-shirts of black crape, with a small white frill round the top of the collar. The turban hat is also much worn, lined with crape, and ornamented with black feathers, or flowers. Mob caps of black crape, trimmed with quillings of the same. For full dress there is nothing worn but crape, the trains very long, and trimmed all round with velvet and bugles.
From Bell's Weekly Messenger, August 25, 1865.
STATE OF AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.
In a note from the Moniteur, upon the policy of Austria and Prussia, the writer remarks, that it is no wise surprising that the number of troops which Austria has put in motion should incline England to believe her disposed to coalesce against France, but that Napoleon entertains a better opinion of the Emperor, than to imagine him guilty of such short-sighted policy as to put his crown and dominions to hazard for the sake of swelling the maritime insolence of England, and introducing into Europe a Semi barbarian Power, to press down, and trim the balance of States, with which she is wholly unconnected.
The writer proceeds to comment upon the interference of Russia at Ratisbon, in throwing down the gauntlet to France, and using every effort to precipitate the Germanic body into hostilities, and winds up his clause by observing that the states of Germany knew better than to excite a war to be fought at their own doors, which must either weaken or destroy them, and afford some pretence for Russia to pursue the manifest policy of the North, in taking advantage of their latitude and debility to increase her power in the South.
Prussia is then appealed to as a model for them all; her submissive, her well judged costume they are all invited to wear, she alone knows her interest as connected with France, and the Emperor of Austria and his States are entreated to set their features by this mirror of good policy and complaisance.
In a word, this note pursues the double object of intimidating and cajoling Austria; it affects to believe her inclined to Peace, at the same time that it infers hostility from the movement of her troops; it intimidates by unmasking motives of interest and ambition in Russia, in every alliance of war with the States of the South.
There is no question but the situation of Austria is critical, but there is no reason for despair: no Power ever escaped from destruction that has been so near to it as Austria; no Power has ever exhibited such wonderful reverses of good and ill fortune. In the 17th century she was twice on the brink of ruin; her territory over-run by a victorious enemy and her capital besieged. In the next century, she withstood a coalition of the most powerful Germanic States confederating with France, and it was not until she seemed utterly lost, that she put forth her strength, and rose superior to her disasters.
It is the misfortune of Austria, that she exhausts in the splendor and magnificence of her Court, the resources which should be kept for her defence; it is thus, that in the commencement of a campaign advantages are always gained over her, before she can muster her troops or regulate her supplies. But notwithstanding, Austria has a strength some what unaccountable and peculiar to herself. More deficient in pecuniary resources than any other great power in Europe, she is better able to subsist and do considerable things without them. By long habit, the whole State is formed to its necessities, and the subject is more ready to supply free quarters, and submit to military licence than any other. The country is abundantly fruitful in all its parts, and whilst the war is carried on near home, an arbitrary government operating on so extensive an object; can hardly fail of such resources, as must serve an Austrian army; which is still paid, as Tacitus describes the troops of the ancient Germans to have been; "they have a plentiful table in lieu of pay."
Though slow in her operations, Austria makes amends by her perseverance; if she does not play the game with sufficient spirit, she never throws up her cards; and though by an error common to many courts, but particularly fatal to this, she is accustomed to interfere too much and too minutely in the operations of the campaign, there is reason to believe that the prudence of the Archduke, under whose guidance her armies at present are, has effectually cured her of this folly.
By the celerity of her movements, France has an undoubted advantage, but it has always been the design of Austria that the issue of the war should rather arise from the general result and concurrence of all the operations, gradually producing a solid, though a slow advantage, than from the effect of a bold, quick, and manly stroke.
Prussia, now on the edge of the French territory, with a Ministry who already consider Bonaparte a mere their master than their own Sovereign, with the name of a French Ally, is almost as effectually a Viceroy of France as Holland itself.

The scheme of war which is concerted between Austria, England and Russia, cannot yet be known. If it be intended that the latter power should march troops into Germany, Prussia is the point of contact. That the court of Berlin will not suffer her territories to be made a thoroughfare for the Russian armies is certain; and that she must be alarmed by the proximity of so large a force is natural. What plan, therefore, will she pursue?—An armed neutrality is almost as expensive as war, with none of its probable advantages; and this is not exactly the time for an alliance with France, and a participation in the contest. It is difficult to know the exact course that Prussia will take. It is probably neither her policy nor interest to join the confederacy, because none of the objects of the confederacy immediately concern her. The intent of the war is to drive France into her boundaries, and recover the conquests which she had made from Austria. In this, Prussia can have no concern. She has lost no province in Italy, no Imperial City in Germany. Of whatsoever territory France may be divested, Prussia can have no claim to it; nor can Austria, from views of safety, permit her to have it even as an indemnity.
With no immediate object in the war, can it be supposed that she would fight to replace Austria in her former strength, or restore that balance of power, by the dislocation of which she has chiefly prospered. Prussia, as has often been said, has no concern with the Balance of Power, or, if any one, immediately opposed to its re-establishment. The Balance of Power (if the treaty of Westphalia be considered as regulating it,) was instituted before Prussia was politically born: she considers it, therefore, as a sort of nugatory law, and renounces its sanction and obligation.
The object of the Court of Berlin is either to continue the present state of the Continent, or to improve her condition from the ruin of the House of Austria, and the evident policy of France, in the event of a successful war, to oppose Prussia against Russia in the North, and prevent the accession of the latter Power to any future European confederacy.
The Court of Berlin, therefore, must reject at the present quarrel between France and Russia; it is a gale which blows her on her voyage. France has now a direct interest in strengthening her in order to oppose her to Russia, and as Bonaparte must necessarily keep some out post in that quarter, Prussia need not fear being disposed, after she has served the turn of her ally.

INTERMENTS
In the burying grounds of the city and precincts of Baltimore, during the week ending yesterday morning at sunrise:
Drowned 1
Consumption 4
Bilious fever 3
Tumour 1
Nervous fever 1
Bilious cholera 1
Hives 1
Fits 1
Worms 1
Dropsy 1
Croup 1
Diseases unknown, three of whom were children 4
Adults 13
Children 8
Total 20
FOR THE AMERICAN:
Illiberality in critics is a trait productive of the most disagreeable consequences, frequently to themselves, but more frequently to those who are the objects of criticism. It cannot but be acknowledged, that some of the theatrical performers in Baltimore, have long deserved the severest disapprobation of our citizens; but as those who mostly deserved the lash, have escaped, I deem it illiberality in the extreme, to wreak vengeance on those who strive, to the utmost of their ability, to afford not only amusement but instruction, to such of their auditors, as are capable of receiving improvement.—A person, with a moderate inclination for scribbling, on the conduct of his fellow-citizens, seldom respects the object or manner of his attack—as a proof of which, I need but refer the reader to the productions of the witty "Tommy Clog," which have appeared at different periods in the Evening Post. This writer may serve to play off the apple stealing Bucks, but certainly cannot maintain his post as a Theatrical Censor. He seems to have a natural deficiency, which, in my opinion, will prevent his ever obtaining that perfectability in the literary world which he is so desirous of. I advise this young gentleman, (if such he be) to turn what abilities he possesses to something which may be more serviceable both to himself and the community, and never more to assume a character, which requires at least common talents to support. I shall offer no remarks on the performance of Mrs. Woodham.—As those who were present must know her qualifications, and those who were absent have but to place their judgments in opposition to Tommy's observations to be correct. CRITICUS.

We learn from Bucks-town (Maine) that, on the 23 inst, a severe tornado was experienced in that, and the neighbouring towns, with as violent effects, as was experienced in this quarter, the last year. The storm, further eastward, is stated to have been still more severe. If forests, houses, barns, &c. are said to have been blown down, and some persons much hurt.
The Huntingdon Gazette of the 13th inst. says—the Post office at Bucks is a magnificent one, and is the only one in the State.