

**American,**  
AND  
**Commercial Daily Advertiser.**  
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(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.  
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1853

**TO RENT,**  
THE fire proof WAREHOUSE, on Bow-ly's wharf, lately occupied by Mr. Richard Nicols. For terms apply to  
**WALES & CLOPPER.**  
Nov. 28 d

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

**Strayed or Stolen.**  
FROM the pasture of Mr. Crown, 7 miles from the City of Baltimore, on the Frederick-town road, on Sunday night, the 3d instant, a BAY HORSE, with black main and tail; a scar or roughness on his cheek, on the off side, which appears to have been a brand; his back hurt by the saddle, and is about 11 years old. A reward of Fifteen Dollars will be paid for bringing him to the stables of Mr. Hussey.  
Nov. 20 d10t

**Counting-House Business.**  
A GENTLEMAN from the country, about 35 years of age, will accept of a situation in a counting-house or office. He is known to several gentlemen of this place, to whom reference may be had. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office will be attended to.  
December 2 d4t

**Washington Tontine.**  
SUBSCRIBERS to this institution, who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing—the constitution providing that after that day there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to.  
Oct. 28 BEN. STODDERT. d

**Jacob Wynard,**  
HAS removed his BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY, from the corner of Water-street and Cumberland Row, to No. 50, opposite the lower Marsh Market, and next door from the opposite corner where he late resided.  
Where he has on hand as usual,  
A large and general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES, with which his friends and the public in general, can be accommodated on the most pleasing terms.  
Nov. 19 d

**SHOES.**  
**Alexander Fimister & Co.**  
At the corner of the Golden Stave, 33, Market-street, three doors from South Gay street,  
HAVE just received, and are now opening a fresh supply of SHOES, from their Manufactories, which with their former stock, makes their full assortment complete.  
Oct. 12 d

**Burnett's Oyster House,**  
Bond-street, near the corner of Shakespeare-street, Fell's Point.  
GRATEFUL for past favors, the Subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers, and begs leave to assure them, that every exertion will be used to merit their approbation.  
CHARLES BURNETT.  
N. B. A constant supply of the best Oysters that can be procured will be kept during the season.  
C. B. d

**Sugar, Rum, and Salt.**  
Just arrived per schooner Raven, from Antigua, 28 hhds.  
28 tierces and } First & second quality Sugar  
29 barrels }  
28 puncheons Rum, and 14 hhds. fine Salt, for sale on accommodating terms by  
**HUGH THOMPSON.**  
December 2 d

**Hugh Thompson**  
Has now in store, and offers for sale, LARGE quantity of CLARET, in hhds. of a superior quality, prepared for the East or West India Market, and iron hoops. 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  
Meh's Hats (of French Manufacture) in cases of 25 each, of a superior quality—all entitled to drawback. The whole of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.  
Oct. 10 d

**Jno. Campbell White & Sons,**  
SOLE AGENTS FOR S. A. L. E.  
50 chests Young Hyson Tea  
100 chests Hyson Skin Tea  
40 chests Hyson Tea  
20 chests and boxes Imperial Tea  
48 cases Day Lead  
200 cases ground Ginger  
24 casks and 2 barrels Indigo  
40 cases Patent shot large sizes  
500 pounds Nutmegs  
50 quarter cases Malaga Wine  
70 quarter cases Sherry Wine  
40 pipes 4th proof Cognac Brandy  
18 pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy  
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Rum  
50 quarter cases Lisbon Wine  
50 quarter cases and 10 half pipes Teneriffe Wine  
25 barrels soft shell Almonds  
30 barrels Roll Brimstone  
24 cases London refined Salt Petre  
100 cases butter in Wilmington order  
21 cases Biscuits  
October 21 d

**Welfels & Primavefi,**  
NO. 127, MARKET-STREET,  
HAVE imported per the ships Henrietta and General Mercer, from Varel,  
Estopillas Unics  
White & snaburgs  
Brown Rolls, and  
Hessians } Entitled to Drawback.  
On hand,  
White Rolls, Diaper and Table Linen, White and Brown Hempen Linen, Dowlas and Creas a la Morlaix, White and Brown Platillas, House Linen, and a fine assortment of real Brussels and French Lace, &c. &c. which they offer for sale on the usual credit, for approved paper.  
Nov. 29 d6t

**THE HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, IN THE UNITED STATES.**  
SINCE the establishment of a Roman Catholic Bishoprick in said states, in which history shall be exposed the causes of the many disputes and dismembersments in several congregations, and particular in the German Catholic Congregations. All the tricks which have been used to deprive the congregations of the rights of their churches, shall be brought to light by unquestionable documents, in the English and German language, as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained.  
There is nothing covered, that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be known.  
Mather, 10, 26.  
Subscription price One Dollar.  
Subscriptions received at the Office of the American.  
December 2 d

**GESCHICHTE DER KATHOLISCHEN KIRCHE IN DEN VEREINIGTEN STAATEN SEIT DER ENTSTEHUNG DES RÖMISCH KATHOLISCHEN BISCHTHUMS IN GESAMTEN STAATEN, WOHIN ZUGLEICH DIE URSACHEN ANGEZEIGT WERDEN WARM SO VIEL ZWISPAHL UND UNEINGEBIGKEITEN IN VERSCHIEDENEN BESONDEREN KATHOLISCHEN TEUTSCHEN GEMEINDEN IN GEMEINELICHEN STAATEN ENTSTANDEN SIND, WAZUMS JEDEMEINER DIE BETRUGERIEGEN, WOHIN MAN DIE GEMEINDEN UM DIE RECHTEN IHRER KIRCHEN ZU BRINGEN SUCHT, KLAR ERKENNEN WIRD, AUS AUENTHENTISCHEN SCHRIFTEN AUSGEZEIGT WIRD AUF PRAMERATION HERAUSGEGEBEN WERDEN IN TEUTSCHER UND ENGLISCHER SPRACHE, SO BALD EINE LÄNGLICHE ANZAHL SUBSCRIBENTEN SICH WIRD EINGEFUNDEN HABEN.**  
Es ist nichts verborgen, was nicht wird offenbar werden; und nichts heimlich, was nicht wird offenbart werden.  
Mather, 10, 25.  
Subscriptions Preis ein Dollar.  
Subscriptions werden angenommen in d. r. drucker Office der Amerikan; und Samuel Sower.

**Notice to Farmers.**  
THE Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN O'DONNELL, Esq. late of Baltimore county, State of Maryland, will offer at Public Sale, to the best bidders, at NEVADA DRE, in the barrens, and county of Baltimore, the usual country residence of the deceased, in his life time, on MONDAY, the 9th day of December next, a large and valuable stock of HORNED CATTLE, HORSES, SHEEP and SWINE.  
Among the cattle are several imported from Europe, some crossed with the imported breed, and excellent Milch Cows and Heifers.  
The Horses are valuable for the farm and gears.  
The Hogs are in number about 30, Pigs 35, and Sheep 44, all of improved breeds.  
ALSO,  
From 6 to 10 Negroes, Men, Women, Boys and Girls.  
A great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture; with Waggon, Carts, Ploughs and Farming Utensils of every description, too tedious to mention in detail. Sour Cyder in blids, and barrels, set for Vinegar; Wheat in the straw, computed at 60 bushels; Rye in do, at 400 bushels; Cats in do, at 150 bushels; Indian Corn, computed at 90 barrels; Fodder and Husks; a crop of Wheat in the ground, 28 bushels sowed; about 32 tons of Hay, in several stacks and mows; 150 pounds of Wool; Turkey, Geese, Barn Door and Guinea Fowls. One ton Plaister of Paris, in the rough, and 26 bushels ground, &c. &c.  
The sale will commence at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue day after day, if necessary, until the whole is disposed of.  
The terms, by order of Orphans' court, are, Not exceeding \$100, cash  
\$100 and not exceeding \$200, 60 days  
\$200 or more, 6 months,  
With approved security.  
Should the 9th of December not prove fair, the sale will commence the first fair day thereafter.  
The chancery inspection to be furnished.  
JOHN CALDWELL,  
Agent for the executors, No. 18, Calvert-street.  
December 2 d6t

**Frederick Lindenberger & Co.**  
HAVE received by the Ceres, from Liverpool, a part of their full importation of Hardware, Cutlery & Saddlery.  
Which makes their assortment very general and extensive, among which are the following articles, viz—  
Anvils and vices  
Spades and shovels  
Taylors and hatters' Irons  
Sad Irons  
Iron and brass wire  
Card wire  
Guns, assorted in cases  
Mill, cross-cut & pit saws  
Shot and bar lead  
Tin boxes  
Wrought nails from 3d to 20d  
Which, with almost every other article in the Hardware line, they offer for sale on the usual terms.  
September 24 d

**The Citizens of Baltimore**  
Are respectfully informed that  
**The Grand Panorama**  
OF THE  
**BATTLE OF LODI,**  
WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.  
The place of exhibition is rendered a greatly warm with stoves, in which fires are constantly kept.  
Nov. 25 d

**TO LET**  
AND possession given immediately, a three story BRICK HOUSE, No. 17, North Howard-street. The stand is excellent for business, and well calculated for a dry goods store. For particulars apply to  
**ABRAHAM PYKE,**  
No. 18, North Howard-street.

**Congress.**  
PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
[Taken for the AMERICAN.]  
MONDAY, December 2, 1854.  
At twelve o'clock, the clerk of the house counted the members, and declared that 104 were in their seats, which formed a quorum.  
The house immediately proceeded to ballot for a speaker, and Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Thomas were appointed a committee to examine the same, who reported 106 votes—of which were  
For Mr. Macon, 52  
Mr. Vanuam, 27  
Mr. J. C. Smith, 17  
Mr. Dawson, 7  
Mr. Gregg, 3  
It requiring 54 to make a majority, there was no election.  
On a second ballot—no election.  
At one o'clock the house proceeded to a third ballot, when there was for Mr. Macon 58, whereupon he was declared duly elected.  
The speaker having taken the chair, he briefly addressed the house, by observing, that he would use his utmost endeavors to discharge the duties of his office, and relied upon the candor of the house for support. He then declared the next business to be proceeded upon, was, the choice of a clerk. Upon a ballot there appeared for Mr. J. Beckley 85, Mr. Albert 12.  
The members were then called to the chair, by states, and took the oath to support the constitution of the United States.  
The usual committees were appointed.  
Contracts with Messrs. Ways for printing—and with E. Patterson for stationery for the house, were named, read and approved.  
Mr. Thomas moved, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary to be made in the acts, respecting post offices and post roads—Ayes 54—carried.  
Mr. J. Randolph informed the speaker, that the committee appointed for that purpose, had waited on the president, who answered, that he would give his communications to-morrow by message.  
Adjourned at 3 o'clock.

**President's Message.**  
Yesterday, Dec. 3, at 12 o'clock, the President of the U. States communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following Message, to both Houses of Congress.  
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America.  
AT a moment when the nations of Europe are in commotion and arming against each other, when those with whom we have principal intercourse are engaged in the general contest, and when the countenance of some of them towards our peaceable country threatens that even that may not be unaffected by what is passing on the general theatre, a meeting of the Representatives of the Nation in both Houses of Congress has become more than usually desirable. Coming from every section of our country, they bring with them the sentiments and the information of the whole, and will be enabled to give a direction to the public affairs which the will and the wisdom of the whole will approve and support.  
In taking a view of the state of our country, we in the first place notice the late affliction of two of our cities under the fatal fever which in latter times has occasionally visited our shores. Providence in his goodness gave it an early termination on this occasion, and lessened the number of victims which have usually fallen before it. In the course of the several visitations by this disease, it has appeared that it is strictly local, incident to cities and on the tide waters only, incommunicable in the country either by persons under the disease, or by goods carried from diseased places; that its access is with the autumn, and it disappears with the early frosts. These restrictions within narrow limits of time and space give security even to our maritime cities, during three-fourths of the year, and to the country always. Although from these facts it appears unnecessary, yet, to satisfy the fears of foreign nations, and cautions on their part not to be complained of in a danger whose limits are yet unknown to them, I have strictly enjoined on the officers at the head of the customs to certify with exact truth, for every vessel sailing for a foreign port, the state of health respecting this fever which prevails at the place from which she sails. Under every motive from character and duty to certify the truth, I have no doubt they have faithfully executed this injunction. Much real injury has however been sustained from a propensity to identify with this epidemic, and to call by the same name, fevers of very different kinds, which have been known at all times, and in all countries, and never have been placed among those deemed contagious. As we advance in our knowledge of this disease, as facts develop the source from which individuals receive it, the State authorities charged with the care of the public health, and Congress with that of the general commerce, will become able to regulate with effect their respective functions in these departments. The

burthen of Quarantines is felt at home as well as abroad; their efficacy merits examination. Although the health laws of the states should be found to need no present revision by Congress, yet commerce claims that their attention be ever awake to them.  
Since our last meeting the aspect of our foreign relations has considerably changed. Our coasts have been infested & our harbors watched by private armed vessels, some of them without commissions, some with illegal commissions, others with those of legal form, but committing piratical acts beyond the authority of their commissions. They have captured in the very entrance of our harbors as well as on the high seas, not only the vessels of our friends coming to trade with us, but our own also. They have carried them off under pretence of legal adjudication; but not daring to approach a court of justice, they have plundered and sunk them by the way, in obscure places, where no evidence could arise against them, maltreated the crews and abandoned them in boats in the open sea, or on desert shores, without food or covering. These enormities appearing to be unreached by any control of their sovereigns, I found it necessary to equip a force, to cruise within our own seas, to arrest all vessels of these descriptions found hovering on our coasts, within the limits of the gulf stream, and to bring the offenders in for trial as pirates.  
The same system of hovering on our coasts and harbors, under colour of seeking enemies, has been also carried on by public armed ships, to the great annoyance and oppression of our commerce. New principles too have been interpolated into the law of nations, founded neither in justice nor the usage or acknowledgment of nations. According to these belligerent takes to itself a commerce with its own enemy, which it denies to a neutral, on the ground of aiding that enemy in the war. But reason revolts at such an inconsistency, and the neutral having equal right with the belligerent to decide the question, the interests of our constituents, and the duty of maintaining the authority of reason, the only umpire between just nations, impose on us the obligation of providing an effectual and determined opposition to a doctrine so injurious to the rights of peaceable nations. Indeed the confidence we ought to have in the justice of others, still countenances the hope that a sounder view of those rights will of itself induce from every belligerent a more correct observance of them.  
With Spain our negotiations for a settlement of differences have not had a satisfactory issue. Spoiliations during the former war, for which she had formally acknowledged herself responsible, have been refused to be compensated but on conditions affecting other claims in no wise connected with them. Yet the same practices are renewed in the present war, and are already of great amount. On the Mobile our commerce passing through that river continues to be obstructed by arbitrary duties and vexatious searches. Propositions for adjusting amicably the boundaries of Louisiana have not been acceded to. While, however, the right is unsettled, we have avoided changing the state of things, by taking new posts, or strengthening ourselves in the disputed territories, in the hope that the other power would not, by a contrary conduct, oblige us to meet their example, and enlarge conflicts of authority, the issue of which may not be easily controlled. But in this hope we have now reason to lessen our confidence. Inroads have been recently made into the territories of Orleans and the Mississippi; our citizens have been seized and their property plundered in the very parts of the former which had been actually delivered up by Spain, and this by the regular officers and soldiers of that government. I have therefore found it necessary at length to give orders to our troops on that frontier to be in readiness to protect our citizens and to repel by arms any similar aggressions in future. Other details, necessary for your full information of the state of things between this country and that, shall be the subject of another communication. In reviewing these injuries from some of the belligerent powers, the moderation, the firmness and the wisdom of the legislature will all be called into action. We ought still to hope that time and a more correct estimate of interest as well as of character will produce the justice we are bound to expect. But should any nation deceive itself by false calculations, and disappoint that expectation, we must join in the unprofitable contest, of trying which party can do the other the most harm. Some of these injuries may perhaps admit a peaceable remedy. Where that is competent it is always the most desirable. But some of them are of a nature to be met by force only, and all of them may lead to it. I cannot therefore but recommend such preparations as circumstances call for. The first object is to place our sea port towns out of the danger of insult. Measures have been already taken for furnishing them with heavy cannon for the service of such land batteries, as may make a part of their defence against armed vessels approaching them. In aid of these it is desirable we should have a competent number of gun-boats, and the number to be competent must be considerable. If immediately begun, they may be in readiness for service at the opening of the next season. Whether it will be necessary to augment our land forces, will be decided by occurrences probably in the course of your session. In the mean time you will con-

sider whether it would not be expedient for a state of peace as well as of war, to organize or class the militia, as would enable us on any sudden emergency, to call for the services of the younger portions, unincumbered with the old and those having families. Upwards of three hundred thousand able bodied men, between the ages of eighteen and twenty six years, which the last census shews we may now count within our limits, will furnish a competent number for offence or defence, in any point where they may be wanted, and will give time for raising regular forces after the necessity of them shall become certain and the reducing to the early period of life all its active service cannot but be desirable to our younger citizens of the present as well as future times, in as much as it engages to them in more advanced age a quiet and undisturbed repose in the bosom of their families. I cannot then but earnestly recommend to your early consideration the expediency of so modifying our militia system as, by a separation of the more active part from that which is less so, we may draw from it, when necessary, an efficient corps, fit for real and active service, and to be called to it in regular rotation.  
Considerable provision has been made under former authorities from Congress, of materials for the construction of ships of war of seventy four guns. These materials are on hand subject to the further will of the legislature.  
An immediate prohibition of the exportation of arms and ammunition is also submitted to your determination.  
Turning from these unpleasant views of violence and wrong, I congratulate you on the liberation of our fellow-citizens who were stranded on the coast of Tripoli and made prisoners of war. In a government bottomed on the will of all, the life and liberty of every individual citizen become interesting to all. In the treaty therefore which has concluded our warfare with that state an article for the ransom of our citizens has been agreed to. An operation by land, by a small band of our countrymen, and others engaged for the occasion, in conjunction with the troops of the Ex-Harshal of that country, gallantly conducted by our late consul Eaton, and their successful enterprise on the city of Derma, contributed doubtless to the impression which produced peace, and the conclusion of this prevented opportunities of which the officers and men of our squadron destined for Tripoli, would have availed themselves, to emulate the acts of valour exhibited by their brethren in the attack of the last year. Reflecting with high satisfaction on the distinguished bravery displayed whenever occasion permitted in the late Mediterranean service, I think it would be an useful encouragement as well as a just reward to make an opening for some present promotion by enlarging our peace establishment of Captains and Lieutenants.  
With Tunis some misunderstandings have arisen not yet sufficiently explained, but friendly discussions with their ambassador recently arrived, and a mutual disposition to do whatever is just and reasonable cannot fail of dissipating these. So that we may consider our peace on that coast generally, to be on as sound a footing as it has been at any preceding time. Still it will not be expedient to withdraw immediately the whole of our force from that sea.  
The law providing for a naval peace establishment fixes the number of frigates which shall be kept in constant service in time of peace; and prescribes that they shall be manned by not more than two thirds of their complement of seamen and ordinary seamen. Whether a frigate may be trusted to two thirds only of her proper complement of men must depend on the nature of the service on which she is ordered. That may sometimes for her safety, as well as to ensure her object, require her fullest complement. In adhering to this subject congress will perhaps consider whether the best limitation on the executive discretion in this case would not be by the number of seamen which may be employed, in the whole service, rather than by the number of vessels. Occasions oftener arise for the employment of small, than of large vessels; & it would lessen risk as well as expense, to be authorized to employ them of preference. The limitation suggested by the number of seamen would admit a selection of vessels best adapted to the service.  
Our Indian neighbors are advancing, many of them with spirit, and others beginning to engage in the pursuits of agriculture and household manufacture. They are becoming sensible that the earth yields subsistence with less labour than the forest, and find it their interest from time to time to dispose of parts of their surplus and waste lands for the means of improving those they occupy, and of subsisting their families while they are preparing these farms. Since your last session, the northern tribes have sold to us the lands between the Connecticut reserve and the former Indian boundary, and those on the Ohio, from the same boundary to the rapids, and for a considerable depth inland. The Chickaway and Cherokee have sold us the country between and adjacent to the two districts of Tennessee; and the Creeks the residue of their lands in the fork of Ocmulgee up to the Uchee mountains. The three former purchases are important, in as much as they consolidate adjoining parts of our settled country, and render their intercourse secure. And the second, particularly so, as, with this point on the river which we expect, by this time ceded by the Chickaway, to complete our possession of the whole of both banks of the Ohio, from its source to near its mouth, and the navigation of that river is thereby rendered forever safe to our citizens; settled land opening on its extensive waters. The purchase from the Creeks, too, has been for some time particularly interesting to the state of Georgia.