

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

FROM THE GREEK OF DIONYSIUS.

(Translated by T. Moore)

I wish I could like Zephyr steal, To wanton o'er thy mazy vest, And thou wouldst ope thy bosom veil, And take me panting to thy breast!

ANECDOTE.

When George II. was once at a masque he observed Miss Cludleigh in a habit which very closely bordered up in the neck: "My dear lady," said the good natured monarch, "suffer me to put my hand upon that soft bosom."

City of Baltimore.

An ORDINANCE to appropriate a sum of money to purchase a piece of ground to be a ward of the city of Baltimore for a Park field.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That Henry Scouffer, William Lorman and Christopher Johnson, be commissioners, under the control of the mayor, to purchase a suitable piece of ground in fee simple, and to make a conveyance thereof to the mayor and city council of Baltimore for a public potter's field or place of interment for the use of the corporation, subject nevertheless to such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the board of health, or ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore; and that the said commissioners have power to draw on the register of the city for a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars for the purpose aforesaid.

W. JESSOP, President of the first branch of the city council. ROBERT GILMOR, President of the second branch of the city council. Approved July 7, 1864. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

An ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT to the ordinance, entitled, An Ordinance for licensing and regulating auctioneers within the city of Baltimore and precincts thereof.

BE it enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That no person hereafter applying for and obtaining a special licence to sell by auction household furniture and wearing apparel, shall sell any household furniture and wearing apparel, excepting such as hath been, previously to the sale thereof, in actual use; and if any person having such special licence shall sell other articles by public sale than household furniture or wearing apparel, which hath been in actual use previous to such sale, each and every person so offending shall forfeit any pay the like penalty as is provided against those who sell by auction not having a licence for that purpose.

W. JESSOP, President of the first branch of the city council. ROBERT GILMOR, President of the second branch of the city council. Approved July 7, 1864. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

An ORDINANCE authorising the mayor to borrow a sum of money in anticipation of the taxes of the present year.

WHEREAS it is represented that compliance of the returns of the assessment of the city tax cannot be procured in due time, and the collection of the taxes will be thereby considerably protracted;

BE it therefore enacted and ordained by the mayor and city council of Baltimore, That the mayor of the city be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow from either of the banks in the city any sum or sums of money not exceeding eight thousand dollars, to be applied in discharge of any demands in the completion of such essential and necessary objects as have been directed by the several resolutions heretofore made and in anticipation of the taxes of the present year; and the mayor is hereby directed to repay such sum or sums of money as may be borrowed as early as the city funds shall justify the same.

W. JESSOP, President of the first branch of the city council. ROBERT GILMOR, President of the second branch of the city council. Approved July 7, 1864. THOROWGOOD SMITH, Mayor of the city of Baltimore.

LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post-Office, Baltimore, JULY 1.

- Anc Acer, Samuel Allen, Richard Anders, John Auchincloss, Elisha Averis, Wm. Atterden, Walter Atkinson, Nancy Almond, Mr. Alexander, Capt. Richard P. Beale, John Buer, Joseph Burgan, Stephen Bechamp, Robt. Bond, Capt. Wm. Boyd, Phinias Bennett, Jane Betor, A. M. Beall, Ann Maria Bear, James T. Barry, Samuel Boul, Christian Butler, Peter Bingeriman, John Bermet, Elizabeth Bennex, Dickson Brown, John Brown, Evan Bailey, T. C. Bouer, J. H. Buchanan, Mrs. Bume, Parkman Brown, Robert Barber, Capt. John S. Belt, P. G. Browning, Barnett Barrel, John Burns, Capt. Brown, Mary Costello, Sally Conway, Wm. Coulter, John Cummins, Thorndick Chase, Thomas C. Wray, Peter Chille, Isaac Crabb, Rev. John Coleman, Elisha Castlet, James Campbell, Thomas Cantwell, Benj. Corker, Anne Carr, Samuel Crawford, Capt. Wm. Carr, Michael Cunningham, Lawrence Cashin, John Cochran, Benj. Chestleill, Edward Carrell, John Collins, Nicholas Clarke, Permenus Condit, Tubman Cox, Henry Crowell, Wm. Carper, Levison Clarkson, James Clayton, Wm. Cary, Levin Claridge, Henry B. Deagan, Nicholas Doran, George Duff, Richard Deshields, Wm. Dilshy, Samuel Dunn, Richard Deal, Richard Dobson, Provide or Dewir, Capt. Wm. Darnelle, Hannah Dick, John Diak, George Duffin, Philip Doran, David Elphinston, Thomas Elms, Samuel Eldred, John Edwards, John Ender, Wm. Ellace, Bridget Fenninger, Jacob Faber, Wm. Francis, jun., Capt. Wm. Fabens, Philip Fletcher, John Foster, Wm. Foster, Hannah Fearson, Thomas Floyd, Charlotte Forester, Amelia Frazier, Mr. Fokner, Mrs. Feily, Lambert Gooding, John Gwin, Absalom Gardner, Wm. Grainger, Capt. G. Griffin, Henry B. Griffith, John Gould, Benj. D. Galpin, Andrew Gordon, Ann Gwinn, John Green, Peter Gordon, Susannah Green, James Grives, Wm. Gordon, Mr. or Mrs. Green, Capt. Caleb Green, John Grant, Mathew Greentree, Miss Gorham, P. D. Govet, Wheeler Gillit, Wm. Goodwine, Joseph Grate, Hugh Gallagher, Capt. Samuel Godman, John Heildt, Grezida Hanna, Wm. Hart, Catharine Hidlebaugh, Arch. Henderson, Benedid Hurst, Francis Helfrick, Alex. B. Hannah, Zebah Hayden, Joseph Hyer, Capt. Isaac Hickman, Margaret Hasson, Mr. Hammon, Richard Harding, James Hardy, Robt. Hare, jun., Toby Hawkins, Richard Harding, James G. Howard, Elizabeth Howard, G. Hozan, Jos. Harvey, Francis Hemantage, John Hawkins, David Hickman, Lucy D. Harding, John Hay, Christian Johnson, Edward Jones, Eliza Jenkins, Samuel Jacobs, Lewis Jackson, Rachael Jacobs, Hugh Judge, James Johnson, Wm. Jacobs, Patrick Kining, Conrade Kownelar, John Keer, Thomas Kink, Miss Ketty, Joseph Kingla, Mary Keys, Catharina Keneck, John Kennedy, Mary King, Charles Lewis, John Lockhart, Tueman Lowes, Doa. Thomas Love, Robert Long, Charles Lemmon, Thomas Long, Elizabeth Lawson, Wm. Lucky, Anna Lynes, Robert Long, John Mason, Capt. Tho. Manning, Christian Mulner, Mary Miers, L. Miller, Jonathan Mearse, Coge Mills, Thomas Marshall, Jacob Myers, Margaret Millier, Christian Munmanear, Wm. Meluy, Joseph I. Millender, Mary Marshall, Dorothy Mather, John Merriman, James M. Muckelroy, A. and J. Maury, Capt. George Mills, Capt. Joseph Mitchell, A. Masher & Co., J. Marck & Co., Penelope Mills, Wm. Marshall, Monredon & Gerard, Patrick Meagher, Joseph Mitchell, Benjamin Mason, Pat Murphy, James Morrin, Own M. Diermid, Alexander M. Donald, Capt. John M. Kea, James M. Comick, A. M. Clauglin, Hugh M. Kighnan, Fanny M. Causeland, Alexander M. Kinze, Admity M. Geath, Daniel M. Phall, Henry M. Anuly, John M. Crabb, John M. Donagh, Hugh Megan, John M. Able, Charles M. Mery, Philip Nadenbousch, Mr. Nice, E. Newball, John Nicholson, Joseph Newman, Lieut. Jona. Needham, Wm. R. Noyes, John O'Brien, Susannah Osborne, Edward Orie, Terence O'Reilly, Elizabeth Patton, Sarah Parrett, Mary Peeson, John Pendergast, John Picket, Matthew Posson, Reuben Picher, Wm. D. Paine, Jonathan Pickhaver, Francis Peck, Capt. Alex. Porter, Mary Page, John Penstone, Maria Patton, Hugh Patterson, Wm. Payne Jun., John Patrick, Abraham Patterson, J. Parker, Elias Pollack, John D. Parsons, John Prince, Thomas Pownel, John Peaboly, Samuel D. Purviance, Matthew Pawson, sen., Nancy Roach, George Roads, Mrs. Reid, Mary Rigbold, Jean Robinson, Jacob Rice, Guy Rogers, J. Reese, Sarah Ricket, Timothy Richards, Delia Robinson, Paul Rust, Daniel Ruff, Wm. Richardson, Daniel B. Ridgely, Thomas Rigbold, Thomas Sweeney, Richard G. Smyth, George Smyth, John Staing, The Sheriff of Baltimore County, John Shirden, Wm. Sceebree, Charles Smith, James Strong, Agness Smith, Elizabeth Smith, James Smyth, Capt. Miller Smith, Ben. Servan, Nicholas Stabury, John P. Smith, Henry Sparrow, Morgan Swaney, Peter Sarenator, Francis Sanderson, Ann Stearp,

- Robert Skillman, Capt. Miller Smith, Scott and Freeman, Jacob Shafer, J. Stobridge, Archy Smith, Georgia Scott, Mary Tun, Charles Taylor, Jacob Trout, Capt. John Thompson, Wm. Trimble, John Terivoner, Thomas Turner, Reubin Turner, Wm. Tuttle, Walter Tongue, James Trimble, Col. Abisha Thomas, Capt. Dan. Tinghe, Cephas Thompson, Jos. Toulson, John Touser, Richard S. Thomas, C. D. Vanpradelle, Nance Valiant, Wm. Weston, Thomas J. Waters, Samuel Work, Wm. Wilton, Wm. Warren, Ann Ware, Wm. Wells, John Welch, Wm. White, Moses Wryn, Capt. Jacob Walters, Capt. Wm. N. Williams, Rezen Wight, Zebalun Whippy, Jonathan Wood, John Wilkes, Wm. Weeden, Hendry Whisby, Eleanor Wharfe, Phillip Wirst, Jos. Williams, John Wood, John Wollon, Abraham Wheelwright, Samuel Wroe, Christopher Walker, John Witworth, Capt. Benjamin Weeks, Revd. Ralph Williston, John Wilson, James Walker, James Wilks, Capt. Tho. Whitridge, Jacob Walters, Joseph Young, John Young, A. Young, Capt. Young,

THE BEAUTIES OF OUR ROADS. TO THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF BALTIMORE.

I HAVE frequently in conversation heard the badness of the road from Frederick to Baltimore mentioned in high terms, and have several times seen pieces in the newspapers on the subject, particularly previous to the last session of the general assembly of this state. Whether their situation might not have been magnified, I could not tell; but on the rising of the legislature, and finding the turnpike law had not passed, I was ready to conclude and hope that they were not so bad as represented. A few days past, however, in passing towards Baltimore (a journey I have not undertaken for several years) I was woefully convinced of my mistake. I encountered some difficulty in Frederick county, but on entering into Anne Arundel county, I found almost one continual scene of difficulty and danger—numerable holes (some of sufficient depth to bury a waggon and horses) broken bridges, &c. After surmounting all those difficulties, on arriving at the bridge over Patapaco Falls, I found it in such a shattered and weak situation, that I was obliged to take out all my load and roll it across the bridge; then by putting a long chain to the end of the tongue of my waggon, I ventured to draw it across, as many others were doing, in what I considered a most perilous way; but which I preferred to going to E. Ridge Landing, where I was informed many went to cross. After getting over, I loaded my waggon again, and concluded that as I had got on the turnpike road in Baltimore county, it must be better, but to my mortification I found the road still worse: for before I got to the top of the hill above Ellicott's mills, I found so little attention paid to the road as to allow a small branch to make its way down from the hill (which is the case in several other places on this road) and wash it in such a manner as to render it entirely impassable, except by unloading and rolling a distance ahead. This task I had again to encounter, and was thus enabled to get my empty waggon along. After loading again, for my encouragement, I was told that near Baltimore I should find the road some thing better, as the criminals were now on them, and had been for some time. I proceeded on and by unloading three times and rolling forward my load, and oversetting twice, I at length reached what they call Gwin's Falls, where I discovered the poor creatures at work, (and an unpleasant sight it was.) I there saw where they had piled up heaps of mud and dirt, and the road still almost impassable. I made some enquiry concerning those piles of dirt, for I could not tell what service they were of in the road; indeed it struck me they must be a dangerous nuisance. I was informed they were first thrown into those piles previous to carting them away, in order to keep the criminals from being idle, as they had but two or three carts for about 60 hands; that these trifling matters were of little consequence to Baltimore county; that they were able and willing to work their men in that way. I asked what it cost the county in this kind of work, which question my informant could not answer; but said that he believed that on this and the other turnpike roads he had understood the county expended about \$5000 per annum; and that he had heard it said by a person who had made the calculation, that there had been 5 or 6 waggon-loads of silver expended on those roads since their commencement. This enormous quantity struck me with surprise, when I reflected on the state of the Frederick road. I then asked, are the other roads like this? The answer was, they are much alike. I took my leave and started again, and got stalled twice between there and the turnpike gate, a distance of about 100 perches, where I was stopped and toll demanded of me. I told the keeper the roads were too bad to demand toll on; he said I must pay it, and that he wished them better. I paid and passed on, and reached town—for the last time until the roads are better, while I can get within one dollar per barrel of the same

price for flour at George Town or Alexandria; and I would as soon go even to Philadelphia from Frederick Town as to Baltimore, in their present state. [To be continued.]

FROM THE VIRGINIA TELEGRAPH.

Messrs. Printers, I see in your useful paper, a statement of some unhappy circumstances, which have lately taken place in your neighbourhood, respecting the loss of horses, supposed to be occasioned by the bite of a Mad Dog. As it is probable that some person or persons, may meet with the like misfortune, I think it my duty to state to you, what I believe to be a sovereign remedy for the bite of a Mad Dog.

In the year 1791, I was told, that to apply common salt to a wound of that kind would certainly prevent the persons from running mad: I immediately made it known to my acquaintances: shortly after there came a mad dog, and bit several of my neighbours. Salt was applied, and not only received the smallest injury. The remedy has since been known pretty extensively, and the experiment has, I know, been made in a number of cases; and I never heard a case, in which it has failed to prove a preventive, without the persons experiencing the smallest injury. In my view, as I recollect, the experiment made in this case, is a basis, though it might prove effectual. I will be remembered that the salt must be applied plentifully, and in the earliest stage of the wound; fresh salt must be applied several times in the day. This application, I believe, has been generally continued for two or three weeks: the length of time, I suppose, has arisen from a fear of a cure's not being effectual.

I think it my duty also, to state another remedy for the bite of a Snake. Last summer, I was at the house of an eminent physician: A gentleman in the neighbourhood had a small negro girl bit by a snake on her face; he came for aid:—the length of time he said, she had been bit he could not tell; however she was very much swelled, even above her knee, and appeared very sick, and he thought would die, unless she got speedy relief. The physician gave him some sweet oil; and directed him to give her half a table spoonful, two or three times a day, and anoint the wound with the oil at the same time, and it would cure her. After the gentleman was gone, I observed to the physician, that sweet oil appeared to be a very trifling remedy: said he, trifling as it may appear, it is a sovereign remedy in all such cases, and ought to be known as extensively as possible. In a day or two the gentleman came back and I asked him how the girl was; he said she appeared perfectly well, and he was at play with the rest of the children.

American. BALTIMORE WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1864.

The following is a copy of the handbill, posted on every pump in Philadelphia, by the Humane Society, for preventing sudden death from drinking cold water, &c.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREVENTING SUDDEN DEATH, FROM DRINKING COLD WATER, OR COLD LIQUORS OF ANY KIND IN WARM WEATHER.

- 1. Do not drink while you are warm. Or, 2. Drink only a small quantity at once, and let it remain a short time in your mouth before you swallow it. Or 3. Grasp the vessel out of which you are about to drink, for a few minutes with both your hands. Or 4. Wash your hands and face, and rinse your mouth with cold water before you drink. If these precautions have been neglected, and the disorder incident to drinking the cold liquor hath been produced, add from 40 to 60 drops of liquid Laudanum in spirit and water, or warm drink of any kind. If these should fail of giving relief, the same quantity may be repeated every twenty minutes until the pain and spasms abate. N. B. The dose of Laudanum is calculated for a grown person, & must be smaller for a child.

In speaking of it yesterday we stated that it was done by the Board of Health

It is with pleasure we commence the publication of the observations of a Writer in some of the late numbers of the Federal Gazette, on the subject of our roads. We recommend them to the particular attention of the citizens of Baltimore, and the back counties, of

this state; we hope that the keenest severity, the character and conduct, of those men who are hereafter as candidates for seats in our legislature; we hope they will particularly distinguish between those who are in favour of good roads, and those who

would still suffer the citizen and traveller, to hazard their lives, in passing them in the situation they now are in, by opposing the adoption of such energetic measures as were offered for their improvement last session. If on a political score, they cannot find men who will please them, and who have the interest of the state, and the metropolis at heart, then let them apply the following queries as a sufficient test to each candidate, "Is he honest?" Is he in favour of good Turnpike Roads?—Or, in a word, is he disposed to make the most prompt exertions, to wipe from Maryland, that stain of reproach, with which she is deservedly branded, by her bad roads and bad bridges.

Improvement resulting from Turnpike roads.

A gentleman travelling from Lancaster to Philadelphia had the curiosity to count the new dwelling-houses, adjoining the turnpike road. And he found that there had been built since the establishment of that road—from Lancaster to the main branch of the Brandywine, one hundred and five new dwelling houses; of which eighteen are public houses; from the Brandywine to Schuylkill, ninety eight new dwelling-houses; of which fourteen are public houses.

The inviting Turnpikes alluded to above, we should suppose, are like those which surround the city of Baltimore—and if so, we do not wonder that people crowd on them, as represented; for as places of residence, they would afford a safe & secure retreat against the approaches of a invading army—at any rate, the big & terrible engines of war, called artillery, could never be brought against them, unless conveyed in Balloons; we are sure the sloughs, ruts, gully holes, quagmires, and large spaces which the country and of man has scattered on their surface, would render them impervious to those dreadful machines, intended for the bloody purposes of death and destruction. Indeed, a situation a short distance from the head of Market-street, or perhaps, a little beyond the first toll-gate of the turnpike on the Frederick town Turnpike, would offer a port for tormented debtors, a snug and almost inaccessible asylum against merciless creditors.—But lest the beauties of this road should make the wrong of residents too great, we would likewise point out the Turnpike leading towards Hookstown. On this road we adventured our lives within a month past, and of course can speak of it with exquisite feeling—however, at present, we forbear to say more than barely to recommend it as being quite as secure as the first described, from both hostile inroads and thundering guns!

Some time since it was contemplated to organize our penal code, in order more justly to conform to the punishment to be inflicted on the different grades of criminals, according to the heinousness of their offences. In order, heretofore, to do justice in this way, and punish all men according to their deserts, and to render man more like the being he ought to be, we would recommend to our legislature, to enact a law for deterring criminals, for a certain number of times, in or out of their cells, to travel either the Frederick or Hookstown Turnpike roads, in a cart or other similar hard going vehicle. This would be the most effectual mode of exterminating vice, root and branch—and would operate as a potent argument against the selfishness of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania and other states, who boast so much of their Turnpikes and good roads.

In corroboration of this we would only ask—Is the ease and comfort of travelling, on good roads to be compared with the establishment of a system like the one proposed, which would immortalize those who would bring it into operation, as it would be calculated to free this state from the odium which rests on every state, in consequence of its prisons being filled with offenders against the laws of nature, justice and humanity?—Would it be equal to the bright fame the state has in its power to acquire, by being itself the only one in which the mild reign of virtue would be predominant;—and from such a good plan of punishment, where vice would hide its horrible mein and be seen no more!

TOASTS.

Drank at the celebration of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, at Hoston. THE DAY.—Let it be regarded by republicans as their political Sabbath; ever to be remembered and kept holy! The People.—May those who believe them perverse and refractory, be ever exempt from the burthen of ruling them. The American States United and Indivisible! Whom interest, honor, and compact have joined together, let none presume to put asunder! Our beloved President THOMAS JEFFERSON, whose eulogy is proclaimed in the prosperity of his country, and the despair of her enemies!