

AMERICAN, AND Commercial Daily Advertiser.

Daily Paper 7 Cents 5 Dollars per Annum FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

From the American Citizen.

The following paragraph, taken from a London paper, appeared in the Morning Chronicle of this City about a month ago.

A singular circumstance.—A pistol loaded, was fired inadvertently against a young woman, in Manchester; the ball struck against her breast, but having a silk handkerchief on, it did her no other injury than producing a violent contusion. This produced the following wager; that a ball would not penetrate a dog if covered with a silk handkerchief.—The trial was made a long shore, near Liverpool a few days ago, with success, and although repeated several times, produced no other effect than bruising that part where the ball hit. Singular as this may appear, we are assured by our informant, that it is a fact, and that no ball will penetrate a body clothed with a silk garment."

We have an instance in our own city corroborative of these facts.

About a fortnight ago, several gentlemen went over to Brooklyn to shoot at a mark for a trifling wager. Mr. Sheffield, Druggist in Pearl-street, was one of the company. The parties stood ten paces from the target. Mr. Sheffield had fired several times with accuracy. He again took position to fire. His pistol was loaded as usual, and, while waiting for the word, hung pendant with the muzzle below the knee; the ball, of course, was not more than twenty inches from the foot. In this position the pistol was accidentally fired. The ball struck the top of the foot near the ankle. Surgical aid was obtained. Dr. Burrows was the professional gentleman sent for.

Mr. Sheffield had on ordinary ribbed white silk stockings. On examining the wound it was discovered, that although the ball entered the foot about half an inch, not a thread of the stocking was broken! The impetus given to the ball extended the threads where it hit, but the stocking was as wholly unbroken as if the accident had not happened. The part which the ball hit was forced into the foot and made a sort of bag for it. After separating from the stocking by cutting, the piece (or the bag, if I may so express myself) and the ball were taken out together. I have now in my possession the part of the stocking which the ball struck, and which any one may see by calling at the office. The circumference of the ball is distinctly marked upon it; but within this there is not the least fracture of the stocking.

In a conversation which I had with Mr. Sheffield on Saturday last he told me that the pistol, when the accident happened, had the usual charge of powder; he mentioned a middling sized thimble full.

Dr. Burrows has the ball in his possession. The netting and the ribs of the stocking are very distinctly impressed upon it. This is proof of the resistibility of the silk. Now for the application of these facts.

It is satisfactorily established that, previous and subsequent to the acceptance of the challenge, Mr. Burr was in the daily habit of shooting at a mark. On the 4th July, (after the challenge was accepted) he dined with the Cincinnati Society in company with General Hamilton. There is every reason to believe that, before he left home in the forenoon of that day, he practised shooting at a mark in his garden. Every member of the Society remarked when he entered the austerity of his countenance, which was preserved during the day. General Hamilton was cheerful, and favoured the society with several songs.

Nothing can more clearly manifest the desperate purpose of Mr. Burr than this daily practice, especially when we consider how sensible he must have been that Gen. Hamilton was dragged into the interview.

Mr. Burr, however, was not only intent upon calculations of certainty as to the life of his antagonist, but also as to the preservation of his own.

The extract from the London paper above quoted, in regard to the resistibility of silk, appeared in the Morning Chronicle about ten days previous to the trial. We know that Mr. Burr practised shooting at a mark, but we are not sure that the Morning Chronicle quotation was "put" into his hands and that he tried the experiment of shooting at silk in order to ascertain how he could best preserve himself from the

ball of his illustrious victim, in case he fired. Facts, however, warrant conjectures very unfavorable to Mr. Burr.

After the challenge was accepted Mr. Burr wrote a note to his tailor, Mr. Francis Davis, requesting that he would make him a silk coat (having already the under garments of silk, by Monday evening, and adding that unless it was then brought home it would be of no use, as on Tuesday morning by four o'clock he was to leave town! Special directions were given to make the coat unusually large. It was made according to order and delivered to Mr. Burr on Monday evening. In this coat, which was black, he killed general Hamilton.

The public will reason upon these facts for themselves and draw their own inferences.—I cannot, however, conclude without expressing the satisfaction I derive from the prospect that the perpetrator of this deed, without a name, will in some sort be punished.

The duel was fought on the following Wednesday.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

As we conceive it to be our duty to observe a strict impartiality towards the belligerent nations, we with pleasure insert the following correction of an error, which appeared in Saturday's paper.

Messrs. Lang & Co. In your paper of Saturday last, I observe it is stated that forty passengers and one seaman are impressed from on board the American ship Live Oak, on Thursday last by the officers of his Britannic Majesty's ship Leander.—As this is incorrect, you will be pleased to publish that only seventeen men were impressed from the Live Oak, the seaman included—and you may add with great truth that the task of impressing British seamen is as unpleasant to the officers of his Majesty's navy, as to the individuals impressed; but the service requires it and it must be done. Great Britain at this moment is opposing the gigantic power of France, and fighting for perhaps the Liberty and Happiness of the remainder of the world.

We had our information from one of the passengers in the Live Oak.

The harbour of New-York continues to be blockaded by British ships of war, who commit the most insolent and unheard of depredations on our neutral rights even in our own precincts. These outrages must have an end. As we anticipated, the executive of the union is pursuing energetic measures of reparation. On the 21st July last, the ship Guardian, Hunter, from Londonderry, arrived with passengers. When within the Hook and in five fathoms water, the Guardian was fired at by the Boston frigate without once halting. The captain of the Guardian was determined not to heave to. Pursuing his course he called out fire and he died. The Boston was within pistol shot, and in this position fired three times at the Guardian. Finding that captain Hunter was resolved to sink rather than suffer his ship to be examined in five fathom water, the Boston sheered off.

On Saturday last the ship Eugenia, Mansfield, was boarded at the Hook by the British ship Leander, who pressed part of the crew and sent the rest, with the ship, to Halifax.

Yesterday the United States Revenue Cutter Vigilant returned from a cruise along the Jersey shore. The officers of the cutter state that when at the Hook they saw the Leander board several merchant vessels as they sailed out of the harbour. These were detained several hours.

Having done with the merchant vessels they turned their attention to the United States Revenue Cutter, commanded by Captain Brewster. She was at the Hook with her colors hoisted. As if resolved, however, to add insult to injury the Leander fired at the cutter! The shot fell short, and rather astern. Whatever might have been the consequence captain Brewster was determined neither to heave to nor alter his course. These aggressions are almost without a parallel. They are intolerable.

Unprecedented demand.—We some time since published an arrete of the French government, ordering their officers to take out of any neutral vessels all British seamen that were put on board of them while at sea, as they were suspected of being placed there as spies upon the French. From the following letters, it appears that they have endeavored to abuse the very letter and spirit of that ordinance, and have demanded of our Commercial Agent at Bordeaux the first and second mates of the ship Three Sisters, of Charleston, the one proved to be a native American, the other, an Englishman, but shipped in the port of Charleston. To this insolent demand, made by an insolent minion of Imperial France, Wm. Lee, esq our agent, has written a bold, yet respectful reply—a reply, which will not fail to gain him the esteem and confidence of every honest American, and of the government he represents. What effect this reply will produce on the measures of the emperor, we know not. Our own government, we trust, will not observe, with silent indifference, such an unjustifiable procedure.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, May 13. "By an order lately issued by the French government all the maritime

prefects throughout France, are enjoined to make a strict examination of the crew of every neutral vessel that enters the port of their residence, with a view to arrest all the English mariners that may be found. This measure seems to proceed from their apprehensions, that the English cruisers introduce, on board such vessels, men in the quality of spies, and on the return of the vessel from port, that they have their men returned, and thus are enabled to communicate essential information to the enemies of this country.

In consequence of this order, the police of Bordeaux have arrested several sailors found in this city, and who, though English by birth, were attached to American vessels. They even demanded from on board the ship, the first and second mates of the Three Sisters, captain Clarke, of Charleston; and on our consul's refusal to comply, a correspondence took place between him and the commissary of police, of which, I am sorry to say, I am only able to procure the two last, though I believe the most important letters; which I send you."

The Commissary of Police, to the commercial Agent of the United States of America, at Bordeaux.

BORDEAUX, May 4, 1864.

SIR. In conformity with the express and repeated orders of the department, and notwithstanding the observations contained in your letter of to day, I hereby request you immediately to put in my power, and on your responsibility, the first and second mates of the American vessel Three Sisters.

As soon as these two mariners are at my disposition, I shall deliver them up to the prefect of this department, under whose immediate cognizance this affair properly falls, and he will determine on it as he thinks proper. You can, therefore, concert with him respecting the steps to be hereafter taken.

You will please to acknowledge the receipt of the present letter. I have the honor to salute you.

P. PIERRE.

William Lee, commercial agent of the United States of America, for the port and district of Bordeaux, to Pierre Pierre, commissary of the police at Bordeaux.

Your's under date of the 4th May, did not reach me until last evening. I should have thought that my reply of the 4th of May, to the demand you did me the honor to make in person on the 2d inst, would have been conclusive; for even admitting the two sailors you then requested might be delivered up to you, were English born, you could not agreeable to the 14th article of the convention, arrest them while they formed a part of the equipage of an American vessel, unless you could prove they were military men, or in actual service of the enemy of France.

To evince my desire to comply with your wishes as far as is consistent with my duty, and to prove to you that these two sailors belonging to the ship Three Sisters of Charleston, are entitled to my protection, I immediately on receiving your letter, sent for the captain and crew, and after a critical examination, find that the mate is a native American, and has been in the ship three voyages to this port.—This is proved by his own and the captain's declaration, by the protection he bears, and by the role de equipage. The second mate, though a native of England, has been in the service of the United States some time, and having entered on board this vessel at Charleston to perform the voyage, he must continue in her until he returns to that place.

Had this sailor been put on board the ship Three Sisters while on her passage by an English ship, I could have no objections to your taking him out; but as he regularly entered on board in the United States, and forms a part of this vessel, I cannot put him at your disposition without consenting to the violation of one of the privileges of the American flag, as well as one of the essential articles in the convention between our two countries. As I am not disposed tacitly to submit to either, you will, I hope, on reflection, withdraw your demand. I am, sir, &c.

WILLIAM LEE.

W. I. Rum and Hides. FORTY puncheons of well flavored West India RUM, and 500 well trimmed Spanish HIDES, for sale on accommodating terms by the subscriber, No. 21, Cheap-side wharf.

THOMAS MACILROY. aug 1 1864

INDIA GOODS. Michael Graham, HAS just received on consignment from New York, and for sale on his usual terms, 40 bales INDIA GOODS, consisting of Burboom gurrahs Mahard gunges Mow mamoodies Blue cloths Alabd emeties Blue gilly hdkfs Cownpore cassaks Sooty ronal ditto Beshwah Guzera 1400 pieces nankeen John lity sannahs 4 cases senannahs, assorted.

1 bale bedtick, 3 cases white thread, assorted 1 case millinets, and an invoice of French Goods, consisting of silks, cambricks, hosiery, gloves, &c.

N.B. The whole of the above goods, entitled to drawback. August 6

American.

BALTIMORE FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1864.

The Luzerne (Penn.) paper of the 4th inst. says:—A report has just arrived in town, that an attendant of the Deputy Marshal, in Lycoming County, has been shot, near Cawensiqui. The particulars we have not learnt.

It is stated in some of the paragraphs from English papers, that Mr. Livingston's object in his late visit to London was to negotiate a loan for the purpose of paying the first instalment of the debt contracted by the purchase of Louisiana. This is not true. The debt incurred consisted of something more than three millions of dollars to be paid to American citizens who had claims against the French government, and the remainder amounting to between eleven and twelve millions of dollars payable in four equal instalments was funded last winter, and certificates issued for the amount. For the first object appropriations were made at the last session of Congress.—Two millions of dollars were in the treasury and the president was authorized to borrow the remainder from the bank of the United States. No draughts have however been yet made on that account, as no awards have been given by the commissioners at Paris.—The funded stock is it is believed principally held by Sir Francis Baring and his connections. To negotiate a loan with him for the purpose of paying an instalment due four years hence to himself is tolerably absurd, and can only be considered as a brilliant specimen of English invention. Aurora.

We have been politely favored with the following, from a spectator:

The inundation of the Herring Run, near this city, occasioned by the last rains, has been dreadful. Nothing could withstand its fury—every mill dam, to the number of six or eight, upon the stream, has been destroyed. At the bridge near Mr. Bowley's mill, the water rose perpendicularly between fifteen and twenty feet. So impetuous was the current, that it broke through a stone wall near the bridge in two directions, and laid the greatest part of an adjoining field under water. Hay, Timber, and whatever else opposed its force, were swept away, trees were torn up by their roots, and large stones removed from their places. The damage sustained on this occasion must be very considerable. A waggoner imprudently attempted to cross the run yesterday evening with a loaded waggon. The horses were forced down by the rapidity of the current, but with some difficulty were saved. A negro woman who was in the waggon at the time was unfortunately drowned. [Telegraphic.]

Died, on Monday last, Mrs. Frances Hayes, of a lingering illness which she bore with the fortitude of a Christian, resigned to the disposal of Providence, and anticipating by faith a glorious resurrection to eternal life.

From the AMERICAN CITIZEN.

The following notes will need but little explanation.

GENTLEMEN, I am informed (and I believe correctly) that M. L. Davis declared in your office on Saturday last, in a mood of sportive triumph, that my remarks on the society of duellists, contained in the Citizen of that day, were correct.

As the well meaning of both the Republican and Federal parties cannot but feel an interest in bringing to light and exposing to the frown of their fellow-citizens an association so horrible in its nature and end, I take the liberty of requesting, for publication, a statement of the declarations to which I allude.

Your obt' servt. JAMES CHEETHAM. Messrs. John Lang, & Co. New York, July 24.

New-York, July 25, 1864.

SIR, In your letter of yesterday you call upon me for a statement of "the declarations" which Mr. M. L. Davis made in our office on Saturday morning last.

Mr. Davis being in our office the 21st inst. a conversation took place respecting the remarks in the American Citizen of that morning, headed General Hamilton's Death. Mr. Davis observed, that the remarks respecting those who had pledged themselves to support Mr. Burr to the last drop of their blood and where in the names of the Davises were given as authority, were "true enough." And further observed, that the printer of the Corrector had the names of a certain number of gentlemen, (we believe he said twelve) who had agreed to support the publication of that paper with their lives—and that their names were to be handed to any person who should demand personal satisfaction, on condition that he would fight either of them—and not otherwise.

Yours, &c. Mr. Cheetham. JNO. LANG & Co. Baltimore, August 3, 1864.

At a meeting of eleven of the trustees of Baltimore college, Resolved, That the following notice, subscribed by the chairman and secretary, be published three times in the several newspapers of the city. Since the 19th March last, no meeting of a majority of the trustees of Baltimore college has taken place, notwithstanding

repeated efforts to procure one. There has been little difference, whether the meeting has been called in the morning or the evening. The business of the institution, having been greatly hindered by this neglect, it is seriously submitted to the consideration of those trustees who are conscientious, that they have generally absented themselves on days appointed for meetings, whether it is not their indispensable duty to resign their seats at the board.

Another effort will be made to obtain a meeting. Those trustees who purpose to continue such, are particularly requested to attend at the college, on Friday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. & those who are unable or unwilling to remain members of the board, are exhorted not to embarrass the affairs of the institution, by holding an office, to the duties of which they do not attend.

By order of the board, JOSEPH G. J. BEND, Chairman, JOHN CAMPBELL WHITE, Sec'y.

At an ordinary meeting of the Medical Society of Baltimore, on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for one year:

Dr. DUNKEL, President. Dr. CRAWFORD, vice-president. Dr. DAVIDGE, Secretary. Drs. SMITH, McKENZIE, POTTER, CHATTARD, ALEXANDER, Committee.

By order of the Society, J. B. DAVIDGE, Sec'y. August 7, 1864.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, fell by accident into the falls, and was instantly swept away by the violent impetuosity of the current, a servant boy named Stephen, aged about 18 years, of a dark color; had on a short green coat and nankeen pantaloons. If any person should find his body, and will give information, that it may receive decent interment, they will greatly oblige.

The Rev. Dr. RATTON, Corner of Albemarle and Duke streets, August 8.

SHIP NEWS

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

ENTERED, Sch'r Blossom, Adams, Jaquemel Active, Waller, Norfolk

CLEARED, Ship Elizabeth, Mun, Batavia Sch'r Perseverance, Young, Nassau N. R. Two Brothers, Walker, Norfolk Commerce, Mann, Alexandria

The ship Live Oak, from Londonderry, arrived at New York, spoke July 5, the ship Louisa, 14 days from Baltimore for Amsterdam, then near the Banks of Newfoundland.

From BRYDEN'S MARINE LIST. August 9.

Arrived, schr. Ethan Allen, Bryden, 13 days from Martinique—sugar—Ambrose Clark. Sailed 22d July, in company with sch'r Charlotte, for New York. Left, ship Minerva, Hill, of Boston, for St. Thomas, in 4 days; brig Friendship, of Hartford, for New York, in 4 days; schrs. Friendship, Chappels, of Snow Hill, for Baltimore, in 4; John, of and from Philadelphia, arrived 21st. August 1, lat. 31, long. 72, spoke brig Drake, Wilson, from Amsterdam to St. Domingo. A ship came into the Capes after them, uncertain whether bound to Norfolk or Baltimore.

New London, August 1. Arrived, brig Huron, Stillman, Grenada, 20 days; left, the brig Nancy, Burg, of Philadelphia.

Also, arrived brig Heroine, Demming, St. Jago de Cuba, 22 days.—At the time capt. D. sailed, the American property that had been taken by French privateers, amounted to one hundred thousand dollars.

Newburyport, August 2. Arrived, brig Ann, Brown, from Trieste, via Gibraltar. Left, at Trieste May 2, schooner Ann, Nye, of Baltimore, for the West Indies in five weeks.—At Gibraltar June 5, ship Heart of Oak, Jackson, of Boston; schooner Rambler, Hill, of Boston, for Malaga, in four days; brig Hope, Johnson, of Baltimore, to sail for Hamburg in 10 days.—Spoke, June 20, lat. 36, 20, long. 20, 15, W. sloop James, Hazard, 30 days from Philadelphia bound to Tenerife, had met with a severe gale, and lost part of his deck load; July 2, lat. 42, 30, long. 50, 45, brig Success, Rogers, 17 days out from Boston, bound to Gibraltar; 3d, schooner Amazon, Pierce, of Duxbury, fishing on the S. E. part of the Grand Bank, had got 10,000 fish in 3 weeks; 12th, lat. 41, 8, long. 59, 30, brig Sokey, Leavitt, of Bucktown, 6 days out from Salem for Lisbon, all well; 31st, Cape Elizabeth bearing N. W. by W. 15 leagues, ship Mary, Baker, 28 days, from Bonavista, bound to Portland; 29th, lat. 42, 30, long. 67, schooner Betsey, Woodbury, 3 days out from Beverly, bound to Cape Canan; August 1, Door Island bearing S. W. distant 5 leagues, brig Ann, of Pepperboro, 28 days from Trinidad, bound to Boston.

New-York, August 6, Arrived since our last, Brig Henry, Denison, of New-Haven, in 17 days from St. Croix. Left, the brig William, Thompson, of New-Haven, just arrived; brig Sally, Burr, of New-York, in 6 days; brig St. Croix

Packet, Spoke, schr. 18 Island. British days from School from G boarded and treat Leander, ter, supporter—but apology. A. Toome Messrs. S. Law a Sloop Richmond Webb, to and the 3 days ing, Mar Island the Towled off damage. Below, in 6 days

The ship days from merican tonio, was from a F the musk of the m came near dering th the Ann Gulph, distant 5 Union, H Leogane, driven into ed her wh had been Off the C day, was ren, of 1 before, a schooner Thomas passage appoie G Sloop 1 days from The E 38, 20, days from in long. New-Yo Clear dar, Cad Sussex, Glad, G Newhall Frazier,

Arrived in 17 days Example Julia, of York the a French bited port and the brig Pen race for but was hours, u Dumingo sailed ag of Philad last, on n can ves Doane, a aware at ashore of squall. The De Barrace Christiane, Chasene 13th. A Philad brought English Mir Lyon on board red, and from the from Kin from Ne under a mayne, others, France, the Alia from Ed nia, on weeks fr Also, days from man flo S \$ 11, Also, Identon Also, days from Clear brigs I dall, Ha N B.

Scho 22, De Havann Clear month A sh 10. The Oporto Capt Liberty after his Capt Polly Jean. The varnsh Georg Sch Green lodoe former Ship gin, B