

CHANSON

D'un Emigre Francais relegue aux
Etats Unis d'Amerique.

DE mon injuste Patrie,
Foyant les tristes erreurs,
Loin d'elle, et loin de l'envie,
J'Espance en secret mes pleurs ;
Loin du theatre du vice,
De l'Empire des tyrants,
Je ne crains plus l'injustice
Des jaloux, et des mechants,

Dans ce nouvel Hemisphere
L'Age d'or est de retour :
Themis regne en cette terre,
Dans le temple de l'amour ;
Et la vertu si touchante
Partout embrase les coeurs,
Sa beaute, sa voix puissante
A triomphe des erreurs.

Grande, et superbe Amerique,
Que ton sort est glorieux !
L'Eclat de ta Republique
Tient de la beaute des cieux ;
De ta sagesse profonde
Sort la source des bienfaits ;
Et de ta gloire seconde,
Naissent les Arts, et la paix.

L. D. D.

Wilmington, Aoust 6, 1864.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Messrs. Hudson and Goodwin,

If you judge the following account will subserve the cause of humanity, please to give it a place in your useful paper.

Living near the outlet of the great pond, so called in this town, where the water for the use of mills is carried a considerable distance in the public high-way in a canal and trough, in a neighborhood pretty thickly settled, and children playing about the stream having sometimes fallen into the water and been exposed to drowning, induced me to attend to the accounts which have been published of the means used to restore life to drowned people, and to make the subject a matter of enquiry and attention. Among the variety of methods recommended, I was induced to believe, from the surprising effect of ashes in restoring drowned fowls to life, that the application would be as efficacious when applied to drowned persons, as any I had heard suggested. On Monday, the 9th instant, a child of Mr. Caleb Munson, about 15 months old, was taken out of the water apparently dead. From the place where it fell in, it had floated down the stream about sixty feet in a swift current through a gate hole in the bottom of the mill-trough, where the water falls six feet, and was found lodged in trash under water. It must have been in the water at least fifteen minutes, and it was the universal opinion of those present, that any attempt to restore it to life would be totally unavailing. I however determined to try the experiment of ashes: accordingly had his clothes taken off, spread some warm ashes taken from the fire-place, on flannel, and wrapped the child in the flannel, with the ashes next his skin; ordered tobacco-smoke to be injected into his body, and soon applied an addition of hot ashes directly on his bowels. After operating in this way about eight or ten minutes, together with blowing into his mouth, to the astonishment of all present, signs of life began to appear, water in large quantities issued from his mouth. A portion of physic was given him, in about two hours, and in twenty four hours he was able to walk, and is now entirely recovered. This successful experiment ought to operate as a caution to all who read this account, not to abandon too hastily to their fate, those who are so unfortunate as to be drowned; but to make trial of the most approved means, in circumstances where there is the least possibility of success: for it is better to make an experiment on ninety-nine persons and fail of success, than suffer one to perish who might be restored to life.

SOLOMON ROCKWELL.
Hartford, 13th of July, 1864.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In a late number of the National Intelligencer notice was taken of a paragraph

in the New York Evening Post substantially charging Mr. Jefferson with being the author of the address to the king of Great Britain presented by congress in the year 1775. It declares the address to have been "drawn up by the same immortal Jefferson," who drew the declaration of independence; and afterwards says we may with strict truth assert that this address was, at any rate, signed by Thomas Jefferson, in his own hand writing.

Considering these declarations as equivalent to a declaration that Mr. Jefferson was the author of the address, we pronounced—

It false that Mr. Jefferson ever drew such a paper; or, signed such a paper drawn by another.

The substance of this assertion is true; but the form is erroneous. We therefore consider it proper while we declare the former, to acknowledge the latter.

The circumstances attending this transaction are these: By recurring to the printed journals of congress it will be found, that on the 3d of June, 1775, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Dickinson, Johnson, Rutledge, Say and Franklin, was appointed to draft the address. This committee reported the form of the address, on the 19th of that month, which was agreed to the 8th July following. On the 21st June, two days after the report Mr. Jefferson took his seat in congress. A warm debate arose on the address, of which Mr. Dickinson was the author and the strenuous advocate; and it was agreed to solely with a view to conciliation; his friends promising that unless it was satisfactorily answered they would cordially unite with the friends of vigorous measures. When agreed to, according to the practice of congress previous to the declaration of independence, it was as a matter of form signed by all the members, and of course by Mr. Jefferson. There was, therefore, a verbal incorrectness in declaring that he did not sign it. This error arose from an acquaintance with the form of signature then used, from a knowledge that Mr. Jefferson had no part in drawing the address, and that he was merely an individual member of congress.

We make this statement exclusively for the purpose of correcting a verbal error, which the distortion of party might hereafter make an unjust use of. The substance of our first declaration remains unshaken. Indeed the additional facts we have stated confirm it. The address was not drawn by Mr. Jefferson; and it was no otherwise signed by him but as matter of form, which implies no approbation of it. We venture to add that the sentiments it expresses were not his at the time it was drawn.

VIENNA, May 23.

Our politicians pretend that France has gained great influence in the determination of our cabinet, and they even go so far as to say that the treaty of 1756 will be renewed; and that BONAPARTE will assist us to reconquer Silesia, and to extend our frontiers on the side of Turkey. The camp which is to be formed near Pest they do not look upon as a pleasure camp only, but intended to restore tranquility in those Turkish provinces on our frontiers so long agitated, by a military occupation of Belgrade, and some other fortresses, conquered by us during the campaigns of 1789 and 1790; but given up by the last peace with the Ottoman Porte. Some few months will show how far these reports or speculations are founded. In the mean time, the frequent couriers between Paris and this capital, and the frequent conferences of the French ambassador with our ministers, prove that some negotiations of great consequence are near a conclusion; and, from our military preparations, it is evident that their object is not entirely pacific. Baron Thugut has lately remitted to his sovereign a long memorial concerning the present critical situation of Europe; but its contents, and still more its conclusions, were disapproved by our cabinet and by Count Cobenzel; and it is even said, that Baron Thugut has been invited not to give his advice, in future, without being asked.—This occurrence, if true, and the non-arrival of the Queen of Naples here, for whose reception, even preparations were made, are certain indications that French intrigue have gained ground, and that the honor of the house of Austria and the blood of Maria Theresa, will not yet be revenged.

The intended interview between our sovereign and the Russian emperor is said to be suspended for the present; but, it is generally believed, that in the course of June or July, Alexander and Frederick William will meet in ci-devant Poland; and that, perhaps, Louis XVIII will be present, or at least visit these sovereigns when together.

DUBLIN, June 8.

Last night by order of the commander of the Forces, all the troops in the garrison was suddenly assembled at their respective alarm posts, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock with all the accoutrements necessary for troops taking the field, knapsacks, canteens, haversacks, &c. and even camp equipage, and entrenching tools. They remained there until about two o'clock, when they marched with a large park of artillery, taking the northern road. The whole was conducted with so much secrecy, that not even the officers of the several regiments knew where they were going, or what enemy they might expect to meet.

During the absence, various conjectures were made as to their destination, or the cause of so sudden a march; many supposed that the French had effected a landing, but the general opinion was, that Lord Cathcart only wished to keep the troops on the alert, and to give them some idea of what they may have to do when they least expect it; and this was realized by the return of the troops at three o'clock in the afternoon, when it appeared that they had gone along the North Road, to the extent of 10 or 12 miles, scouring the country coastways, &c. and going through various manoeuvres necessary in case the enemy had actually landed, or made their appearance on the coast. They came into town much fatigued, and so covered with dust that they made a most curious appearance. Their clothes and caps were almost white, but their faces were as black and dirty as possible.

The troops assembled, and marched with so much silence, that few of the Citizens knew any thing of the transaction until this morning, when there was not a soldier to be seen in the streets, as there was only a very small detachment from each regiment left to protect the necessary posts, the barracks, castle, magazine, &c.

Lord Cathcart has been much admired for his great activity as well upon this as on every other occasion since his appointment here. His Lordship intends immediately to make a tour and inspect the coasts of Ireland, particularly those of Donegal and other western counties, in order that such means may be carried into effect, as may appear most useful for their defence.

Another check has been given to our circulating medium: dollars, which were current for some time past at 55 1/2 each, would not be taken in payment on Saturday for more than 55 1/4. It is said to be owing to a juggle between some shepherds and silversmiths, as the latter have issued silver tokens for shillings (which I mentioned to you in a former letter), and as they can make seven or eight of them out of a dollar, they want to purchase their circulation. There is an intimation in our government in not either issuing a silver coinage, or by a proclamation affixing a value to foreign coin, but we are left floating in uncertainty what we shall do. I have known ladies to pay their chairmen by orders for bread on their bakers.

BOSTON, August 10.

BUNGALRY.

On Wednesday night last, about 12 o'clock, three men broke open the front door of the house of captain Winslow Lewis, in Congress-street. The door was secured by a lock and bolt, and opened into a small entry, the door from which to the parlor happened fortunately to be locked, and thus presented an unexpected obstacle to their progress. The noise they made in attempting to break this door alarmed the family, who immediately called to their assistance their next neighbor, Mr. Homer, brother to Mrs. Lewis, who brought with him a gun loaded with powder only. The villains continued their exertions to enter the room after Mr. H. appeared; and observed, they knew no man slept in the house, (captain Lewis is absent at sea), and were determined to have some booty. They were unintimidated by the threats of Mr. H. to fire upon them; and he at length pushed his musket through a pane of glass in the door against one of the robbers and discharged it. The fellow dropped on the floor immediately; but the two others raised him up and bore him off, and Mr. H. did not think it prudent to pursue them.—Blood was afterwards observed on the entry floor.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Yesterday the Grand Jury, now in session, much to their credit, after patiently hearing a mass of testimony for three days, unanimously brought in a bill of indictment against AARON BURR, V. P. of the United States, for sending a Message or challenge, inviting Gen. Alexander Hamilton to be killed by him in a duel, and against WILLIAM P. VAN NESS and NATHANIEL PENDLETON, for acting as seconds. By this indictment, if confirmed by the competent Tribunals, (of which we have no doubt) Mr. Burr, Mr. Van Ness and Mr. Pendleton, are, by the last law against duelling, passed by the Legislature of this state, completely disfranchised, and of course disqualified from holding any office of honor or profit, or of voting in this state, for the term of 20 years. The Murder of Gen. Hamilton, having been committed in the state of New Jersey, the Grand Jury did not feel authorized to take cognizance of it; but we are informed from the first legal authority, that a prosecution will lie under the verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Captain Ely, who arrived here last evening from Amsterdam, informs, that Admiral Verbeul, commander of the United Batavian and French flotilla, sailed from Flushing about the beginning of June, with a squadron of about 60 gun-boats, some brigs, and schooners, for Ostend—that on his way, he fell in with a division of British ships late under command of Sir Sidney Smith; and after a severe engagement beat them off, and got safe into Ostend, with the loss of only three boats; after which Admiral Verbeul returned to Flushing, where he received two swords mounted with gold and many handsome compliments

for his bravery. The Emperor promoted him to the rank of Vice-Admiral, &c. The British lost a cutter, and one of their frigates two of her masts.

Captain Ely further informs, that the Dutch would not suffer any American vessels to enter New Diepe; but it was supposed this prohibition would soon be removed.

We have received Dutch papers to the 23d June, but they are barren of news.—One of which, however, mentions, that Talleyrand was appointed Arch Chancellor of France.

AGRICULTURAL.

Profitable way of making Butter in winter.

Put your milk, soon after it comes from the cow, into a kettle over a slow fire, heating it a little above blood warmth; then take it from the fire, and as it grows cool, the cream will rise of an unusual thickness. In very cold weather, it will very much increase the quantity of cream. If you warm the milk again after it becomes cool, in about 24 or 36 hours after, you may again take off the cream, which will then be much thicker than at any other season of the year.

The long time spent in churning in winter, will not be required, if the cream be raised in the above method, as generally, the butter will be made in 15 or 20 minutes. It is also a consideration of importance, that by keeping a fire in your milk room, it prevents it from freezing.

If you feed your cows with carrots or pumpkins once in 24 hours, it will make the butter produced from them look yellow and have all the richness of May butter.

BREWING. The following remarks are submitted to brewers, for cooling their wort at any season: Air compressed by bellows is found on issuing from the pipe considerably colder than the surrounding air, and even the breath, when compressed is cold; for large breweries, smith's bellows might be used, and fixed above the wort tub, and the blast driven down a tin or lead pipe, entering the wort tub near the bottom; any quantity of cold air might thus be introduced directly into the midst of the wort, the required coolness soon obtained, and the use of coolers rendered unnecessary.

Fancy Japanned Furniture,

At No. 3, South Frederick street, and also at No. 60, North Gay and Frederick streets.

THE subscribers return thanks to their friends and the public for the many favors received, and hope from their strict attention and desire to please, to merit a continuation.

They now inform the ladies and gentlemen that they can supply them with views on their CHAIRS & FURNITURE, which they alone can do, as they hold an exclusive right for that species of ornaments—which so much please those who have seen them.

They as usual manufacture all kinds of Cane, Rush and Windsor Chairs; Tea, Pier, Card, Writing and Dressing Tables; Wash hand and Candle Stands; Horse and Pole Fire Screens; Bedsteads; Bed and Window Cornice; Brackets, Girandoles, Tripods, Looking Glass and Picture Frames, &c.

JOHN & HUGH FINLAY,

WHO LIKEWISE EXECUTE
Masonic and Military Enrichments, Coach, Sign, and all other kinds of Ornamental Painting.

N. B. Any Person or Persons infringing their exclusive right, will be prosecuted agreeably to law
August 11 d6c law

This Day Published,

By SAMUEL BUTLER,
At the corner of Market and Charles streets,
Price 1 dollar neatly bound and lettered,
Ferdinand & Elmira.

Printed from the original manuscript of an American lady, author of 'Dorval,' Julia and the Baron, and 'Amelia.'

The writer of this instructive and amusing work, has heretofore published the effusions of her pen in New England, and there (where the flights of fancy, as if chilled by the frigid blasts of the north, are not received with that friendly welcome which they experience in the more genial climate of the south and middle states) commanded that applause, whose genius and fancy never fail of producing on those liberal and candid minds who will take the trouble to discriminate between the ordinary day-labor of the common English novelist, who works for a living the same as any other mechanic, and has no other end in view than to bring forth a fashionable piece of goods, that will serve the moment and remunerate himself; and the lady of refined sentiment and correct taste, who writes for the amusement of herself, her friends and the public. It contains upwards of three hundred pages, is well printed on a new type and fine paper.

Also, just published as above,

INTERESTING ANECDOTES

OF THE

Heroic conduct of Women,

Previous to, and during the French revolution: translated from the French of M. Du Broca, and other modern writers of authenticity.

When it is considered that this work records some of the most shining virtues of human nature, such as constancy, fortitude, courage, affection, tenderness, love and patriotism, as well as superior good sense and judgment, which have been exhibited by females, and shews that the Fair Sex, when exigency requires, are by no means inferior in these virtues, and in several of them superior to what in like cases would be expected from the boasted lords of the creation—it is reasonable to expect, that almost every lady of information will be happy in purchasing a book so well calculated to defend the cause of beauty, when attacked by petulance or arrogance.

The present edition is enlarged by additional selections of about one-third more than the London translation of Du Broca's Anecdotes, and is printed on a fine cream colored paper, and still sells at only one half the price of the London copy.

In the press, and with all convenient speed will be published, the second vol. of the Baltimore Musical Miscellany, consisting of new and approved songs set to music.
August 7 d6c f8w

American.

BALTIMORE

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864.

We observe, by the last New York papers, that an Englishman, who has been pressed on board the Cambrian, offers a premium of one hundred and twenty dollars to any person that will enter his place. It is also added, "that he has captain Bradley's permission (O! the generous, good captain!) to be exchanged. Thus the man was pressed as an Englishman, but any other person, by taking his place, can release him, no matter what nation he may belong to." For further particulars, enquire at William Graves's, No. 59, Whitehall-street, N. Y.

To the President & Directors of the Baltimore Water Company.

GENTLEMEN,

It would be a gratification to many of the stockholders, to be informed what has been done with respect to bringing water into this city. Various reports are in circulation. It is said you are about giving up the business altogether; if that be the case, return us our money at once. You may be assured we did not come forward on that occasion to take stock; but with the firm belief the matter would be carried into full effect, and be both profitable to us and an ornament to this city. Persevere in the laudable undertaking, and you will receive the thanks of every one that wishes well to the prosperity of this city.

A CONSIDERABLE STOCKHOLDER.

August 17.

List of deaths in the city of New York, from the 4th to the 11th August: 16 men, 14 women, 31 boys, 18 girls. Total 79.

By the arrival of the Susannah, Bonnar, in 16 days from New-Prvidence, we have received, from our correspondent, the Royal Gazette to the 31st ult. from which the following extracts have been made:

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 24.

Arrived since our last.

Brig Joseph Hazard, Hazard New-Orleans; schooner Susannah, Bonnar, do. Sally, Dickerson, New-York; Eliza Ann, Dirikum, Charleston.

The Sally, from New York, left there, the sloop Maria, Johnson, and Maria Antoinette, Sheffield, for this port.

The Hazard came out of the Belize in company with the schooner Hellen, captain Stiles, bound to Charleston, and the schooner Susannah, bound to Baltimore, (arrived) which vessel also got on shore on the same reef two days before. The ship Star, and schooner Allegany, were to sail for New-York in a few days after the Hazard.

July 27.

Cleared, brig Independence, Hubble, Bridgeport.

The armed ship Gen. Bowyer, has returned from a cruise.

July 31.

By the Little Tom, and other wreckers, arrived on Friday, we are sorry to state, that on the 20th ult. a French privateer of several guns and full of men, attacked at Cape Trinitier, a number of our wrecking vessels, who are stationed there, and whose exertions have saved a number of lives and immense property. The privateer took three of them, v. z. The Whim, the King Fisher, and the McLeod. They carried off the former, and sunk the two latter. The crew of one of the vessels are said to have made their escape on shore, but the privateer took the others on board.

The want of a sufficiency of ammunition is stated as the cause of their capture.

Arrived, schooner Friendship, Maddox, Philadelphia.

Cleared, ship Mary, Brade, Liverpool; schooners Eliza Ann, Dirikum, Savannah; Favorite, Wood, Havana; Hunter, McCann, New-Orleans; sloop Patience, Clark, do.

Sailed yesterday, under convoy of his Majesty's cutter Sandwich, the ship Mary, bound to Liverpool.

Captain Maddox, of the schr. Friendship, from Philadelphia, informs us, that he passed in the River, capt. Lea, bound for this port.—Also, that the brig Two Brothers, captain Russell, was to sail on the 7th instant.—Spoke his Majesty's brig Racoon, with the ship Diana under convoy, in lat. 26, 51, long 76, bound for Liverpool.

KINGSTON, July 14.

La Superieur schr. Lieut. Fromow, sailed on Sunday morning on a cruise, but having lost her rudder, and carried away her main-top-mast, was obliged to return the same afternoon to Port Royal.

A letter received yesterday morning from Philadelphia mentions that a vessel had arrived there in a short passage from England, bringing an account that England had actually declared war against Spain.

[Coffee-house Books.]

A report was yesterday in circulation that Admiral Nelson had entered the port of Cadiz and bombarded the citadel upon