

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

From the (N. Y.) MORNING CHRONICLE.

The following letters have been transmitted to the president of the Academy of Arts, by our minister at Paris, by which it appears that the emperor Bonaparte, Denon (whose travels in Egypt are well known) and Barbe Marbois, formerly minister from France to this country, have become honorary members of the institution.

TRANSLATION.

Malmaison, 20th Germinal, year 12. (April 10, 1804.)

Mr. EDWARD LIVINGSTON, President of the Academy of Arts, of New-York. I have learnt with interest by your letter of the 24th December, 1803, the establishment of the Literary Society of New-York, and since it has been agreeable to your academy that I should be one of its members, you will express to it the pleasure with which I accept, and my acknowledgements for the good opinion it entertains of me. I salute you. BONAPARTE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Paris, 1 Floreal, year 12 of the French Republic. (April 20, 1804.)

The minister of the Public Treasury, to Mr. Edward Livingston, President of the Academy of Arts of New-York.

SIR, I have received your letter, announcing that the academy of New-York has given me a place among its honorary members.

I gratefully receive the compliment thus addressed to me, which is rendered more valuable by other considerations which already attach me to your country.

The progress of the arts and sciences in the United States is interesting at present to the whole world—and among those who remark the development of your prosperity, no one views it with more satisfaction than myself. Accept, sir, the assurance of my attachment, and of my distinguished sentiments towards you.

BARBE MARBOIS.

Paris, 21 Germinal, year 12, (April 11, 1804.)

Museum Vivant Denon, member of the national institute of the Legion of Honor, director general of the Napoleon museum of coins and medals, &c. and honorary member of the American society.

To Mr. Livingston, president of the New-York academy of Arts, SIR,

I have just received the letter in which you inform me, that the New York academy of Arts has been pleased to add me to the number of its honorary members.

Nothing is so flattering, nothing gives a greater value to existence, than being adopted by a respectable society—by a society whose object it is to select from ancient nations all that can tend to enlighten a country, the infancy of which it has witnessed, and of which it will promote the vigorous maturity.

I beg you, sir, to express to the society how much I value the honor it has conferred on me, & to assure it, that I shall be very happy in an opportunity of evincing my sensibility, my zeal, and my respectful attachment. Accept, sir, the expression of my high consideration. DENON.

NEW-YORK, August 20.

The following is M. Woolf's method of measuring the contents of any pipe: "square the diameter in inches, and the product will be the number of pounds of water in every yard length of the pipe; or, if the last figure be cut off, or considered as a decimal, the remaining figures will give ale-gallons in the yard."

Jerome Bonaparte, having returned to this city, from the Eastern states, paraded an elegant entertainment on board of the French frigate Dixon, on Friday last. We are informed that the French Officers address him by the title of his IMPERIAL HIGHNESS; and that a late number of the Monitor, (the governmental paper published at Paris) warrants this style of address.

The American Consul informed capt. Conklin, of the ship Olive, arrived last night from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor of Russia was particularly friendly to the Americans, and that the Emperor had interceded with the Tripolitan for the liberation of the crew of the frigate Philadelphia now in captivity.

The current report at Lisbon, when capt. Lee, of the ship Flora sailed, was that War would soon take place with England and Spain.

From Martinique we learn, that the English ship Blenheim, Admiral Wood, the Captain, and 5 frigates were waiting for the squadron from Suvaiva to join them to attack the island.

We learn, (says the Boston Centinel of Wednesday last) that Mr. Talbot of Sharon, who was mentioned in our last, as having been struck with lightning, & since expired, is not dead, but is likely to recover. The instances of persons recovering from strokes of lightning from the use of cold water increase daily.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Cathcart, late Consul of the United States at Tripoli, to Mr. Cathalan, their Commercial Agent at Marsailles, dated Leghorn, May 11, 1804.

"The government of Naples has sent to sea two large frigates and four corvettes to guard their coast and annoy the Tunisians, should they put to sea this summer. A seventy four gun ship is fitting out with all expedition, and will be manned with the crews of the corvettes, which are recalled for that purpose. The seventy four and two large frigates will be kept continually at sea, so that if the Tunisians do declare war against us, this force will be of infinite service to us, until a reinforcement arrives from the United States. I have likewise procured from the government of Naples the loan of four Bombardiers and four large gun-boats, artillery, mortars, bombs, ammunition and every apparatus complete. The boats are ready for sea at Messina, and an order was forwarded to the captain Tourne, or in his absence to the governor of Messina, to deliver them to Commodore Preble upon demand before I left Naples, and to render him every service in his power."

A letter, dated Tripoli, 4th April, mentions that the crew of the Philadelphia were in good health, that the officers had received permission to ride occasionally in the country, accompanied by a Druggist; but they were not allowed to visit the Consuls.

A letter of the 24th May, dated Marsailles, from the American Consul, is silent on the subject of any engagement between the English and French fleets off Toulon. This renders the intelligence of such an engagement represented to have taken place on the 23 of May, doubtful.

Died, on Friday the 17th inst. after a painful and lingering illness, bore with the most pious resignation and fortitude, Mrs. HANNAH KEELY, wife of Matthias Keely, of this city, in the 44th year of her age.

We understand that letters have been received in town from Madrid, announcing that the Spanish government have refused to carry the French convention with the United States into effect, in consequence of the conduct of our government relative to Louisiana. We have not been able to ascertain the particulars, nor can we vouch for the correctness of the information.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, August 17, 1804.

MR. DUANE, Sir—Be pleased to publish the enclosed extract of a letter from the commercial agent of the U. States at the port of Antwerp, dated May 24, 1804.

P. MUEHLBERG, Collector. In consequence of the late instructions given by the French government to their different marine officers, to examine all neutral vessels that may enter the ports of France, it being alleged that the English ships of war have put persons on board that are not admissible in this country; I judge it advisable to inform all masters of vessels, and the citizens of the U. States, that it is not only necessary that all the officers and crew should be on the roll of equipage, but likewise all passengers who must, notwithstanding, have regular passports that they are citizens of the U. States, or such other country as they may belong to, (not English.)

GREENSBURG, (Pa.) August 11.

It is with deep regret we announce the following afflicting dispensation of Providence.

On the 8th inst. Mrs. Sarah Speer, the amiable consort of the Rev. William Speer, of Unity township, was struck with lightning, and instantly expired. The particulars were but imperfectly understood when this paper went to press. According to our information, Mrs. Speer had just arose from dinner, and on stepping into the kitchen, (while passing the kitchen window) she received the fatal stroke. She was wounded on the head, and her shoulder was also greatly torn. What adds to the affliction is, she was in daily expectation of confinement. The house received no other injury than shattering the casement of the window.

Thus in one sad moment, has a young and interesting family been bereaved of a tender mother; and the acquaintances of the deceased, of a beloved friend.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 7.

We understand that on Sunday last, a patriotic meeting of French citizens was holden, to take into consideration the situation of the Province. That a memorial was presented to the assembly destined, hereafter, to be forwarded to congress, complaining of innumerable grievances, and boldly and magnanimously asserting the right of the territory to be immediately incorporated

into the union as an independent state. Upon this measure we shall forbear at present, to make many comments. The memorial has not as yet been made public, nor has it been in our power to obtain the most accurate knowledge of its contents. We shall wait therefore with patience until the committee appointed to obtain subscribers to this new bill of rights, framed by citizen Livingston and supported by citizens Kere, Tupper and others, shall design to submit it to public inspection. At present we shall be content to appeal to the sober good sense of men of all descriptions, to request them to consider and reflect what are the objects, and what will be the inevitable effect of this measure—a measure which we cannot hesitate to pronounce inconsiderate and premature, fraught with pernicious consequences, and calculated, eminently calculated to disturb that harmony and tranquility which have hitherto been our pride as well as our security.

That the people of Louisiana have a right to remonstrate congress on the subject of any real grievance no man can deny who merits to be the citizen of a free country; but in all cases of popular remonstrances the quo animo is a matter of very serious consideration. In the case of Mr. Livingston's memorial it becomes a question of no little curiosity to determine what are the claims which the people, the very people who have become subscribers to it, really wish that the government of the United States should grant. To say that Louisiana is capable of forming a state at the present moment, according to the constitution of the U. S. is saying more, I believe, than even M. Bore could prove. As this great question however is predetermined, and since we are told that it is a truth unquestionable, that we have the right, not in future, but at present, and that congress have violated the treaty of cession, in not having given us before this time the exercise of that right, viz. of framing a constitution of government for ourselves and becoming an independent state of the American Union. We may certainly be permitted to enquire how, and in what manner, is this state to be formed?—What is to be the extent of its territory?—Where is to be the seat of its government; and what will be the annual expense of its establishment?—If these questions cannot be satisfactorily answered, we must conclude that the authors of this memorial complain of grievances which they themselves must be conscious do not exist, and demand rights, which if congress were at this moment to grant, they would not accept. In other words we must look for the motives of these said patriots, and determine for ourselves whether they are not hazarding the happiness and prosperity of this country, for the gratification of their own private views and individual ambition.

BY PERMISSION.

On Thursday Evening August 23, WILL BE A GRAND DISPLAY OF ENTERTAINMENT, in addition to the

Miscellaneous Concert,

In the Garden of Illuminati. Mr. Durang most respectfully acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Baltimore, and the public in general, that he has made an arrangement of Entertainment for Thursday evening, being an approved Selection, and a

Grand display of Agility.

To which will be added, SINGING & RECITATION.

Recited by Mr. Durang, giving a description of a Notorious Cheat—in which a Dialogue between a Spendthrift and his Uncle, ending with the song of Shakespeare's Seven Ages.

Song—From Miss Hamilton to Miss Duck, occasioned by her love for Mr. More, Mrs. Coffie.

Surprising Equilibrium on the Slack Wire—by Mr. Durang, accompanied by the clown, Song—Jacky and Jenny, by Mrs. Coffie.

A Spanish Fandango Dance, by Mr. Durang, himself led, over a dozen of eggs.

For the first time, a representation of the PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, Performed by nine persons.

Song—The Sailor Boy, by Mrs. Coffie. Tumbling, by Mr. Durang, on the Slack rope Song—The Exile of Erin, Mrs. Coffie. The celebrated Fricasse Dance, by master and miss Durang.

The whole to conclude with A Recitation from Goldsmith, ending with a Flying Leap, through a Blazing Sun, 6 feet high. Tickets one quarter of a dollar. Aug 22

Exhibition—Last week.

INVISIBLE WOMAN! THE proprietor intending to leave this place on the 26th of this month, thinks it incumbent on him to give this notice, that those who have not seen the experiment, may have it in their power.

The experiment has been so well described in the different newspapers, that a repetition of it would be useless—suffice to say it has given general satisfaction to those who have honored it with their visits.

Price, as usual, 50 cents, for grown persons—children half price. To be seen in Lemmon alley, leading from Market-street to the theatre. August 18 d&t

A number of Lots, FOR SALE or to LEASE, in the neighborhood of the city, being situated so as to afford convenient and healthy places of residence for mechanics and others who may wish to be out of the immediate bustle of the city. Part on Bridge-street, and a part on McElderry-street. For terms apply to F. DIFFENDERFFER. Aug. 10

American.

BALTIMORE THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1864.

CASUALTY. Yesterday morning a young man, apprentice to Mr. M'Conkey, employed in covering the Bank of Maryland, accidentally fell from the roof and broke his thigh. We understand he sustained no further material injury.

Yesterday morning another "new political paper" was issued in this city, entitled "THE RUSH-LIGHT." All that we have been able to gather from the joint labors of those "worthy compatriots," Messrs. Segar & Co. the editors, will furnish but little amusement and less instruction.

They are much displeased that so "MELLOW-HEADED an author" as Archy should become the champion of the Federal cause—term his paper, ("The Porcupine") a beggarly production, &c. (because, forsooth, it was HAWKED about the streets like the confession of a SIBBET-VICTIM) and promise, by their selections, to "enlighten the understanding or unbend the mind with innocent levities" and make the "work abound with elegant descriptions." As a specimen of the manner in which they commence we subjoin a few epithets, heaped upon their FRIEND and COADJUTOR, poor Archy, (the "Porcupine-man") He is called "a Lar—a Janus, to whom nature has denied the lineaments of integrity—an ass in lion's clothing—an utter stranger to honor, candor and courage"—in short a coward.—And in this manner they proceed to "enlighten the understanding or unbend the mind by INNOCENT levities and ELEGANT descriptions."

Next a shower of "blackguardism" is poured upon the editors of the Aurora and Citizen, and T. Paine, author of the Rights of Man, &c. too contemptible for a moment's consideration and well worthy the smoky, sooty junto of scribbling maniacs.

We understand that the preceding "elegant extracts" are "trifles, light as air," compared to the forcible language in which they contemplate, in future, to compliment both their FRIENDS and ENEMIES.

A law passed at the last session of the Legislature of New York, to restrain hawkers, pedlars and petty chapmen from selling foreign goods within the limits of the state, without a license. It enacts a fine of 25 dollars for every offence, to be recovered before a justice, in a summary way, with costs; the one half of the fine to the complainant, and the other half to the overseers of the poor in the town where the offender shall be prosecuted. Licences are to be granted by the Secretary of State, on application. The price is fixed at 50 dollars to a person travelling on foot; 80 dollars to a person travelling with one horse; and 100 dollars to a person travelling with two horses, per annum—pedlars navigating our waters with a boat, are to pay 80 dollars for a license. Their refusing to shew their license when demanded, subjects them to a fine of 10 dollars.

CHAPTER OF MORALS.

Question—In what sense are Promises to be interpreted?

Where the terms of a promise admit of more senses than one, the promise is to be performed in that sense, in which the promiser apprehended, at the time the promisee received it.

Temures promised the garrison of Sebastia, that if they would surrender, "no blood should be shed." The garrison surrendered, and Temures buried them all alive. Now Temures fulfilled his promise in one sense, and in the sense in which he intended it, but not in the sense in which the garrison received it, nor in the sense in which he knew that they received it; which last was the sense in which he was in conscience bound to have performed it.

Obligation depends on the expectations which we knowingly and voluntarily excite. Consequently, any action or conduct, towards another, which we are sensible excites expectations in that other, is as much a promise, and creates as strict an obligation as the most express assurances. PALEY.

THE SUM OF RELIGION, Written by JUDGE HALE, Lord Chief Justice of England, and was found in the Closet, amongst his other Papers, after his Decease.

HE that fears the LORD of Heaven and Earth, walks humbly before Him, thankfully lays hold of the Message of—Redemption by JESUS CHRIST, and strives to express his Thankfulness by the sincerity of his Obedience.—He is sorry with all his Soul, when he comes short of his Duty. He walks watchfully in the Denial of himself, and holds no Confederacy with any Lust, or known Sin: if he falls in the least Measure, he is restless till he has made his Peace by true Repentance. He is true to his Promise, just in his Dealings, chari-

table to the Poor, sincere in his Devotion. He will not deliberately dishonour God, although secure of impunity. He hath his Hopes and his Conversation in Heaven, and dares not do any thing unjustly, be it ever so much his Advantage; and all this, because he sees Him that is invisible, & fears him because he loves him; fears him as well for his goodness as his greatness.—Such a Man, whether he be an EPISCOPALIAN or a PRESBYTERIAN, an INDEPENDANT or an ANABAPTIST; whether he wears a Surplice, or wears none; whether he hears Organs, or hears none; whether he kneels at the Communion, or for Conscience sake stands or sits, he hath the LIFE of RELIGION in him; and that Life acts in him, and will conform his Soul to the Image of his SAVIOUR, and go along with him to Eternity, notwithstanding his Practice, or Non-practice of things indifferent.—On the other Side, if a man fears not the Eternal GOD, he can commit Sin with Presumption; drink excessively, swear vainly or falsely, commit adultery, lye, cozen, cheat, break his promise, live loosely, though at the same time he may be studious to practice every ceremony, even to a scrupulous exactness, or may perhaps as stubbornly oppose them. Though such an one should cry down Bishops, or Presbytery; though he should be re-baptized every day, or declaim against it as heresy; and though he fast all the lent, or feasts out of pretence of avoiding Superstition; yet notwithstanding these, and a thousand external conformities, or zealous Oppositions of them, he wants the LIFE of RELIGION.

Moles may be completely expelled from their subterraneous haunts, by the introduction of a few heads of garlic, to the smell of which they have an utter aversion. It may likewise be employed with success against grubs and snails.

The following is a statement of the SUPPLIES required by GREAT BRITAIN for the current year.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Navy (exclusive of 225,000), Army (England) 16,256,000, Ordnance (England) 5,693,000, and Total supply 40,995,000.

This sum exceeds one hundred and eighty millions of dollars; is more than double the entire amount of our national debt; and is seventeen times the amount of the taxes laid by the general government. It operates as a tax of fifteen dollars upon every man, woman and child in the kingdom, and of more than one hundred dollars upon every family.

The navy costs fifty three millions. The army costs one hundred millions. The poor are oppressed, not only by the direct weight of these taxes; but likewise by the increased price of all the necessaries of life, occasioned by more than a million of hands being taken from the plough or the work shop.

On these facts we make no comments; Every American will appreciate their importance, will acknowledge, with gratitude, the unrivalled happiness of his own country, and will reverence with increased ardor, the superiority of republican to monarchical institutions.

POLYGAMY.

Jacques Mortier, an invalid, aged 25, having lost a leg in the service of the French republic, lately appeared before the department of the Seine, accused of having married, within the last eight months, three different women, who were all present, and proved their marriages before the 2d, 4th, and 9th municipalities of Paris. During the trial it appeared that he had made it a practice to marry a fresh woman wherever he went with